

REPORT OF THE CHIEF

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT POLICE,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1891.

INCLUDING THE

INSPECTION AND DETECTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.

1892.

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS

FEB 8 1917

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

MASS. STATE
TO
ATTORNEY GENERAL

352.2 M3

D 610

1891

B

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT POLICE,
BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1892.

To His Excellency WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, *Governor of the Commonwealth.*

GOVERNOR:— I have the honor to submit a report of the duties performed by the District Police for the year ending Dec. 31, 1891.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS R. WADE,

Chief of District Police.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

R E P O R T.

In accordance with the provisions of the statutes establishing the Massachusetts District Police, it becomes my duty to submit to your Excellency my thirteenth annual report.

Chapter 103, section 11, of the Public Statutes, provides that the Chief of the District Police shall report in print to the Governor on or before the first day of January in each year in relation to factories and public buildings, with such remarks, suggestions and recommendations as he may deem necessary. Accordingly I have the honor to tender herewith my report of the work of the district police during the year, and to offer some considerations arising from my official experience or derived from frequent reports made to me by the officers of the force.

I have endeavored to incorporate herein all the information which tends to show what has been accomplished by the district police during the year covered by this report. The district police force consists of thirty-seven, including the chief, it being the maximum number allowed by law. Twenty-six of its number are designated and appointed inspectors of factories and public buildings, and have devoted their time to inspection work.

It gives me pleasure to record my commendation of the inspectors of the force for the fidelity and efficiency with which they have performed the duties assigned them. The value to the State of such service cannot be measured by any

statistical test, for that would not exhibit the occasions when the duties performed have been necessarily concealed from public inspection. For instance, the inspector of factories may, by timely suggestions or warning, suppress dangerous practices in the use of machinery, which, if overlooked or disregarded, would result in loss of life or limb. Instances are constantly occurring in the experience of all the inspectors, but they are not conspicuous items in the officers' reports to headquarters.

The commendation bestowed upon the officers detailed for the work of inspection may properly and with equal truth be credited to the detective officers of the district police. Their courage, judgment and experience are evidenced in the success of their operations. It will be readily understood that much of this work is of such a character that it cannot be made a matter of record. Very many cases of suspected crime of every description have been investigated by the officers, often under the express instructions of the prosecuting officers of the Commonwealth. While in a large percentage of such cases definite results have been reached, in others the evidence has been insufficient for conviction; and of course in some matters suspicions that seemed to have almost the force of conviction have been ultimately shown to be groundless. The detective branch of our work has been in the hands of cautious, sagacious and trained officers,—men who know something of the nature and importance of testimony, and whose preparation of cases entrusted to them has shown excellent judgment.

WOMEN AS FACTORY INSPECTORS.

In my report for 1890 I took occasion to recommend the appointment of two female inspectors, in addition to the then present force of inspectors; and stated that, from the experience of many years in the enforcement of laws intended for the benefit of the wage-earners, I was satisfied that there were special cases where better service could be rendered to female operatives than by the male inspectors. The experience of the past six months has clearly demonstrated the correctness of my opinion; and the reports I have received from those with whom they have been brought into contact

in their official relations have added testimony to the zealous and faithful manner in which they have discharged the duties assigned them. The reports of these inspectors will be found later on, and are interesting as showing the operation of the laws which have been especially entrusted to them to enforce.

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

To show the extent and nature of the duties of the inspectors would require more time than can be afforded me in making this report. By reference to the statutes defining them, some idea of the vast amount of labor performed by this department can be learned. The duties of the inspectors embrace the enforcement of the laws relating to the hours of labor; the protection of operatives from unguarded machinery; the employment of women and minors; the schooling of children employed in factories and workshops; the preservation of the health of females employed in mechanical, manufacturing and mercantile establishments; reports of accidents in manufactories; safety appliances for elevators; provisions for escape from hotels and other buildings in case of fire; proper ventilation for factories and workshops, and uniform meal hours for children, young persons and women employed therein; the suppression of nuisances from drains, and provisions for water-closets, etc., for the use of each sex employed in factories and workshops, and various other sanitary regulations; the inspection of buildings alleged to be unsafe or dangerous to life or limb, in case of fire or otherwise; the submission to the inspector for approval of a copy of plans and specifications of any building designed for certain public purposes, as factory, workshop, mercantile structure, hotels, apartment houses, lodging or tenement houses, above a certain height; communication between engineer room and each room where machinery is run by steam, in every manufacturing establishment; proper safeguards at hatchways, elevator openings and well-holes in public buildings, factories and mercantile establishments; forbidding the use of portable seats in aisles or passageways in public halls, theatres, school-houses, churches, public buildings, etc., during any service or entertainment held therein; requiring fire-

resisting curtains, approved by inspectors, for use in all theatres, etc.; and competent watchmen, lights in hotels, gongs or other proper alarms, and notices posted describing means of escape from fire in boarding and lodging houses above a fixed size, family and public hotels; fire escapes on tenement or lodging houses three or more stories in height; prohibiting during working hours the locking of any inside or outside door of any building where operatives are employed; public buildings and school-houses, in respect to cleanliness, *suitably ventilated and sanitary conveniences*; the weekly payments of wages by certain corporations to each of its employees; the inspection of tenement-house work-rooms, and sundry other matters not necessary here to be specified.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

It is safe to say that never in the history of Massachusetts have the laws in relation to child-labor been better complied with than at the present time. In the early history of labor legislation it was a comparatively new idea for the State to concern itself as such in the physical condition and intellectual well-being of the young workers within its borders. The attention of successive Legislatures to the subject of needed reforms to secure protection to the child-workers has resulted in benefits whose existence even had not been suspected. In former years I have traced the various steps herein indicated, and need not repeat the record.

But it is instructive to note one fact. Amid all the changes in our politics and the tendency of legislative bodies to conservative action, there has been a steady adherence to the policy of exercising vigilant oversight over the welfare of the child-worker. The legislation of the Commonwealth in relation to the employment of children has shown the fostering care faithfully and tenderly cherished for those upon whom the burdens and blessings of citizenship must soon descend. It must not, however, be inferred that there is little if any occasion for continued vigilance to prevent violations of the law in relation to child-labor. But the difficulties surrounding this branch of our labor problem are becoming less each year, because of the constant decrease in

the number under fourteen years of age who are employed. It is a credit to the State that no child under thirteen years of age can be lawfully employed.

Looking back over a period of twelve years, it can be seen by a careful observer that progress has been made in a most wonderful and beneficial degree, until to-day the Commonwealth of Massachusetts can boast of the best industrial laws of any State of the Union.

The first law passed in Massachusetts regulating the hours of labor of children was in 1842. It provided that no child under twelve years of age should be employed more than ten hours per day. In 1876 the Legislature further provided that no child under ten years of age should be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment in this Commonwealth. Subsequent legislation has settled the policy in respect to the employment of child-labor beyond any reasonable anticipation of radical changes. The result of this wise legislation is seen in the decrease of the number of children employed in the textile manufactories in the State. At the time of writing this report I find that in Lowell the number of children employed under fourteen years of age is 67; from fourteen to sixteen years of age, 1,609. This is in a great part due to the policy adopted by many large manufactories of resolutely refusing to employ the labor of children within the age which the statute declares shall be devoted to schooling.

The growing interest, in all civilized communities, in movements intended to improve the condition of the industrial classes, is a work of progress and in the right direction. In Europe, as well as in many of the States of our country, there have been concerted efforts in this direction. One of the most notable incidents of it was the congress of delegates of the leading European countries, called to consider questions relating to the welfare of the laboring people, and held in Berlin under the auspices of the German emperor.

The object of the conference, as stated in the letter of Prince Bismark, inviting the different governments to participate therein, was, by comparison of ideas and plans, to reach some result that would alleviate, if not wholly remove, certain admitted evils that retarded the prosperity of the working

masses. That letter stated that it was impossible to successfully create institutions for the benefit of the working classes in one country without curtailing that country's power of industrial competition with other countries, and that such institutions could only be set up by means of international unanimity. The obvious meaning of that statement is, that any nation which takes the lead in caring for the physical comfort and well-being of its people would be handicapped in the competitive struggle with other nations which did not employ the same safeguards. The object of the conference was to secure uniformity of action, and, if possible, of legislation, throughout the whole of Europe, so that the regulation and protection of labor in one country would not operate to the detriment of another.

During the month of June of the current year the British House of Commons had under discussion a bill to amend in some important particulars the act relating to factories and workshops. One of the amendments of the factory and workshop bill, upon which the discussion was quite thorough, was the following: "On and after the 1st of January, 1893, no child under the age of eleven years shall be employed in a factory or workshop;" and the member who introduced the amendment above quoted gave notice that he should ask the House of Commons to agree later to other new clauses, providing that, after July 1, 1892, no child under the age of twelve years should be employed in a factory or workshop; and that, after July 1, 1892, no child under the age of fourteen years should be employed in a factory or workshop other than under the half-time system. It is probably known that what is called the half-time system is a part of the British legislation respecting child-labor in factories and workshops. Upon the last proposition he said: "In many of our great manufacturing towns the standard of exemption for half-time employment is fixed very low indeed." He said his desire was to prevent the children from going into the mill at so early an age as at present, especially considering the unhealthy atmosphere in which they generally worked. While in favor of maintaining the half-time system as a whole, he greatly favored raising the limit of age at present, when the children were so young that when they went from

the mill to the school they were dull and physically exhausted. Of course, if the conditions of work affect the health of adults, they are much more likely to affect the health of the children. A royal commission a year or two ago recommended that, on educational grounds, the age of half-time scholars should be raised to eleven years, and maintained that the system had the effect of stunting the growth of the children and injuring their intellectual powers. From the moral point of view, also, it is bad for the children to withdraw them from home influences at too early an age.

The attempt is always made to show how great a hardship it would be, in some of the families of the poor, if they were deprived of the income which they derive from the labor of the children. But every one at all familiar with the subject now knows that child-labor means cheap labor, and that the child becomes a competitor in the market of labor with his older brothers, and even with his parents, to the extent that child-labor increases in the dissemination of the aggregate amount of wages paid. It is levelling downward, and not upward.

In India, where the age of development is much more quickly reached than in Europe and America, the minimum age for child-labor has now been raised from seven years to nine.

It is a significant fact that the delegates to the Berlin conference, gathered as they were from many nations whose laws and customs were diverse, agreed that no child should be employed in factories under twelve years of age; and there was no reservation in favor of the half-time system of Great Britain.

It is quite commonly said that Great Britain has always taken the lead in measures for the improvement of the condition of wage-earners.

But Germany has passed a law under which, in three years' time, the employment in factories of children under thirteen years of age will be prohibited.

In France the advance has been still more remarkable. A most important bill has passed through the committee of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies with little opposition, raising the age to thirteen years. There is almost a scientific

precision of statement in many of the provisions of the French law. The following is a copy of the French industrial laws, and shows that the most careful inquiry has been made into the actual needs of the classes to be affected by such legislation.

ADOPTED BY CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS. — AGE OF ADMISSION. — DURATION OF WORK.

Article 1.

1. The labor of children, of minor girls and of women, in workshops, manufactories, mines, quarries, wood or timber yards, factories and their dependencies, of whatever nature, whether public or private, secular or religious, are included in the provisions of this law.

2. Foreigners working in establishments above indicated are included under this law.

3. All employment in families when only members of the family, under the father or mother or a tutor, is excepted; provided that such establishments are not classed as dangerous, unhealthy or injurious, or that the work be not done by aid of steam or mechanical force *

Article 2.

1. Children cannot be employed nor be admitted to the establishments enumerated in Article 1 before the completion of their thirteenth year.

2. However, children with a certificate of primary instruction established by the law of 28th of March, 1882, can be employed from the age of twelve.

3. No child under sixteen can be admitted to work in the establishments above indicated, unless supplied with certificate of physical fitness furnished gratuitously by the physicians charged with supervision of youth, or one of the medical inspectors of schools.

4. Inspectors of labor may require a re-examination of all children under sixteen years of age already admitted to the establishments under inspection. They shall have the right to require the dismissal of a child from an establishment, upon consultation with a physician charged with the oversight of youth or of schools, if the physical condition of the child should not seem to be equal to the tasks with which he is charged.

5. A public regulation shall determine what physicians, not provided for by Paragraph 3, shall be authorized to give the certificates of physical fitness for work.

6. Manual or professional instruction † for children under thirteen years, or for children of twelve who have certificates of primary instruc-

* Amendment proposed by commission: "If the work be carried on by aid of steam or mechanical force, the inspector shall have the right of prescribing methods that shall be taken to insure the safety of the persons protected by this law."

† The amendment proposed is to omit "professional instruction."

tion, shall not exceed three hours per day, in orphan asylums and institutions of charity indicated by Article 1, and in which primary instruction is given.

Article 3.

1. Children under eighteen years of age, minor girls and women, cannot be employed in actual labor more than ten hours daily.

2. The hours of work shall be divided by one or several periods of rest, of which the entire duration shall not be less than one hour, and during which work shall be forbidden.

SECTION II.

NIGHT WORK.—WEEKLY REST.

Article 4.

1. Children under eighteen, minor girls and women, cannot be employed in night work in any of the employments named in Article 1.

2. All work between nine o'clock P.M. and five A.M. is considered as night work.

3. At certain times of the year, for a period not exceeding sixty days, women and girls over eighteen may be allowed to work till 11 P.M. in certain employments, determined by public regulation and under conditions of employment which shall be distinctly stated in the said regulation. In no case can the day's work be prolonged till 12 P.M.

4. Certain industries, determined by public regulation, shall be permitted to modify permanently the provisions of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present article; but in no case must labor exceed six* hours in the twenty-four.

5. The same regulation may authorize, for certain employments, a temporary modification of Paragraphs 1 and 2.

6. Besides which, in case of a stoppage resulting from accidental or unavoidable cause, the above restrictions can, in any employment, be temporarily removed by the inspector for a designated period.

Article 5.

1. Children under eighteen, and women, cannot be employed in the industries above enumerated more than six days each week, nor on legal holidays, even for the cleaning of the work-rooms or shops.

2. A notice posted in the workshop shall indicate the day chosen for the weekly rest.

Article 6.

Nevertheless, in factories where fire is kept, adult women, and children of the male sex, may be employed all the days of the week, under the express condition that they shall have at least one day of rest per week; they may also be employed at necessary night work. The kind of work permitted, and the period of time during which it may be done, shall be determined by a regulation of public administration.

* The commission amend by inserting "seven."

Article 7.

The obligation for weekly cessation of work, and the restrictions upon the duration of work, can be temporarily removed for employees indicated in Article 5 in certain employments to be designated by the before-mentioned regulation of public administration.

Article 8.

Children of both sexes, under thirteen years, cannot be employed as actors, dancers or supernumeraries, in public representations given at the theatres, circuses, singing-halls or cafés, or in strolling exhibitions. The minister of public instruction and of fine arts at Paris, and the prefects (mayors) in the departments (country districts), may make exceptions for the employment of one or several children in the theatres for representation in certain determined plays.

SECTION III.

UNDERGROUND LABOR.

Article 9.

1. Girls and women shall not be admitted to underground mines or quarries.

2. Public regulation shall fix the special conditions of the work of children of thirteen years in mines and subterranean work.

3. In mines specially designated by public regulations, which require it by their natural conditions, a modification of the prescriptions laid down in Paragraph 2 of Article 4 may be made, permitting children to work from 4 A.M. and till midnight: under the express condition that children shall not be compelled to work more than eight hours in actual labor, nor to remain more than ten hours of the twenty-four in the mine.

SECTION IV.

OVERSIGHT OF CHILDREN.

Article 10.

1. The mayors shall furnish gratuitously to the father, mother, guardian or master, a pass-book in which shall be given the name and surname of the child, if under eighteen years of age; the date and place of birth, and its residence.

2. The superintendents of factories, or masters, shall inscribe in the pass-book the time of entrance to the workshop, and that of discharge. They shall also keep a register containing all the facts named in this article.

Article 11.

1. The masters or heads of factories and all persons who employ mechanical power, shall cause to be posted in each workshop the provisions of the present law, the rules of public administration relating to its execution and concerning more specially their own work, as well as the names and addresses of the inspectors of their districts.

2. They shall furnish to the inspectors a statement of the persons employed, and the average wages earned by their employees *

3. They shall also post the hours at which work shall begin and stop off, as well as the hours and duration of the recess. A duplicate of this poster shall be sent to the inspector; another to the mayor.

4. The arranging of relays which shall have the effect of prolonging beyond the legal limit the duration of the day's work is forbidden for persons protected by this law.

5. In all workshops, orphanages where children are employed, and employment rooms attached to secular or religious institutions, there shall be posted a bulletin, showing legibly, and easily read, the conditions of labor for children included under Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5; that is, hours of manual work, of rest, of study and of meals. This bulletin shall be signed by the inspector of labor.

6. A complete list of children taught in the above establishments, giving their names and surnames, date and place of birth, and certified by the directors of the institutions, shall be sent every three months to the inspectors, and shall indicate all changes which have taken place since the last sending of the previous list.

SECTION V.

HEALTH AND SAFETY OF WORK PEOPLE.

Article 12.

1. The kind of work exposing to peril, or exceeding their strength or endangering their morals, which may be forbidden to women, girls or children, shall be determined by regulations of public administrations.

2. Women, girls or children cannot be employed in unhealthy or dangerous work, when the employee is exposed to danger or emanations prejudicial to his health, or under special conditions determined by rules of public administration for each class of workers.

Article 14.

1. The establishments named in Article 1, and their dependencies, should be kept at all times properly clean, well lighted and ventilated, and should assure conditions of safety and health to all the employees.

2. In all establishments containing machinery, the wheels, belts, gearing, and all other parts which may be a cause of danger, shall be separated from the employees in such a way that any approach to them is impossible except for requirements of work.

3. The gates, trap-doors and openings of descent shall be guarded.

Article 15.

1. All accidents, occasioning the wounding of one or several workmen, taking place in one of the establishments named in Article 1, shall be reported by the superintendent, or, in his default or absence, by his substitute.

* This clause was omitted.

2. This report shall be made within forty-eight hours, to the mayor of the commune, who shall proceed to take action according to the form determined by public administration.* To this report shall be added, produced by the master, a certificate of a physician, showing the nature of the wound, the probable consequences of the accident, and the time when the result will probably be known.

3. Acknowledgment of the report and of the physician's certificate shall be sent forthwith to the deponent. Information of the accident shall be given immediately by the mayor to the chief inspector of the department.

Article 16.

Masters and heads of industrial establishments shall maintain good morals and the observation of public decency.

SECTION VI.

INSPECTION.

Article 17.

1. The inspectors of labor are charged with the execution of this law and the law of 9th of September, 1848.

2. They are charged, besides, conjointly with commissioners of police, in the execution of the law of Dec. 7, 1874, relative to the protection of children in itinerant professions.

3. However, in all relating to the working of mines and quarries, the execution of the law is exclusively confided to the engineers and controllers of mines; who, for this service, are placed under the authority of the minister of commerce and trade.

Article 18.

1. Inspectors of labor shall be appointed by the minister of commerce and trade.

2. The service includes: (1) division inspectors; † (2) department inspectors or inspectresses.

3. A decree, made upon advice of a general council of interested persons, including the committee on arts and manufactures and the superior commission of labor heretofore instituted, shall determine the departments in which shall be placed department inspectors. They shall fix the number, the pay and the outlay of department inspectors.

4. Department inspectors and inspectresses are under the authority of the division inspector.

5. Inspectors of labor are bound not to reveal any secret of manufacture, and, in general, any process of work with which they become acquainted in the process of inspection.

6. Any violation of this requirement shall be punished according to Article 378 of the Penal Code.

* Amended by: "This report shall contain the names of witnesses of the accident, and shall be made within forty-eight hours," etc.

† Amended: "named in compliance with the law of 1884."

Article 19.

Only those who have successfully passed the competitive examination prescribed, and complied with all conditions set forth in Article 22, shall be admitted to the office of inspector of labor.

Article 20.

1. The inspectors shall have entrance to all establishments named in Article 1. They may demand the presentation of the register required by Article 10, the pass-books, private rules, and, if expedient, the certificates. Violations of the law shall be established by proces-verbal of the inspectors, which shall be admitted as conclusive until proved otherwise.

2. The proces-verbal is made in duplicate, one of which is sent to the prefect of the department, and the other made at the office of the public prosecutor.

Article 21.

1. The inspectors have as their duty, besides the surveillance of labor, to collect statistics of labor in the district under their charge.

2. A report collecting these reports of the inspectors shall be published annually by the minister of trade and labor.

SECTION VII.

SUPERIOR AND DEPARTMENTAL COMMISSION.

Article 22.

1. A commission, composed of nine members, whose labor shall be gratuitous, is established under the minister of trade and labor. This commission comprises two senators, two deputies chosen by their colleagues and five named for a period of four years by the president of the republic.

2. This commission is charged with: (1) To see to the uniform and vigilant application of the present law: (2) To advise as to regulations to be made, and generally to give counsel regarding the different questions concerning the persons protected by this law; (3) To fix the conditions of admission of candidates for division and department inspectors, and the examination to which they shall submit.

Article 23.

Annually the president of the commission shall make a report to the president of the republic of the results of inspection, and of facts relating to the execution of the present law. This report shall be, within a month of its presentation, published in the official journal.

Article 24.

The general council shall appoint one or several commissions, charged with presenting, upon the law and its possible amendments, reports which shall be transmitted to the minister and to the superior commission.

SECTION VIII.

PENALTIES.

Article 25.

1. Manufacturers, directors or managers of establishments above cited, who shall have violated the provisions of the said law, and the public regulations of administration relative to its execution, shall be summoned before the police court, and fined from 5 to 15 francs. [From \$1.00 to \$3.00.]

2. Any person, included in this law, who shall have overloaded a child, shall be held responsible, even though the child be by chance or accidentally employed in his establishment.

3. The fine shall be imposed as often as there are persons illegally employed.

4. However, the penalty shall not be applied when the infraction of the law was the result of errors in the registration of birth, pass-books or certificates, falsely given by another person.

5. Head of firms or corporations shall be legally responsible for the acts of their overseers or managers.

Article 26.

1. In case of a second complaint for the same act within twelve months, the offender shall be summoned before the tribunal of police, and receive a fine of from 16 to 1,000 francs. [From \$3.20 to \$200.]

2. It shall constitute a second offence when the defendant has received, within the twelve months preceding the act which is prosecuted, a sentence for infraction of the present law, or the regulations of public administration relative to its execution.

Article 27.

The publishing of the sentence may, according to circumstances and in case of second offence only, be ordered by the tribunal of police. The tribunal may also order, under the same conditions, the insertion of the sentence at the expense of the defendant in one or several public journals.

Article 28.

Anyone making a false statement relative to the persons employed, or who has placed any obstacle in the way of the inspector in the performance of his duties, is subject to a fine of from 100 to 500 francs. [From \$20 to \$100.]

Article 29.

Article 463 of the Penal Code applies to the sentences under this law by the tribunal of police.

The French inspecting force consists of thirteen men and thirteen women, one man and one woman in each department. While the men report the greatest number of boys

employed, and the women the greatest number of girls, they do not seem to be restricted as to sex, for inspections of places where girls are employed are made by men inspectors, and of boys by women inspectors.

In Switzerland, Austria and other countries, the children did not begin work until they were fourteen years old; while in some continental countries they did not commence until they were sixteen years old, and even then they were not allowed to work more than from six to eight hours per day. There is no doubt that the nations on the continent were influenced by military considerations. They want to raise for their armies a race of strong men, and in order to do so they must protect and educate their children.

At a very early stage of the Berlin conference the delegates came to the conclusion that they could safely recommend, as the minimum age at which children should be employed, twelve years. They communicated their views to Lord Salisbury, and received from him the most precise and clear instructions; and the consequence of that was the insertion in the protocol that for Great Britain the age was fixed at twelve. They did not agree in an exception which was made for the Southern countries, — Italy, Spain and Portugal, — that the age should be fixed at ten; for they refused to agree that in those countries children, however precocious, should commence work at that age. The universal opinion of all the European delegates was, that the period of elementary education ought to be closed before a child was allowed to go to work.

One important admission was made, which in no quarter seems to have been contradicted; namely, that, with all its minute legislation in aid of the industrial classes, in this matter of child-labor England is behind all the principal countries on the continent. Many important authorities had sought to change the current of public opinion in England, with the view of affecting legislation; but the inertia against which all reforms must contend prevented action. Among the operatives themselves many believed that such changes as were proposed would eventually overthrow the half-time system, in which their best hopes were bound up. It had always been believed that the mill owners would be pecun-

ially injured by raising the limit of age for child-workers, and therefore would oppose it. It transpired, however, that the owners and managers of mills in such important industrial centres as Lancaster and Yorkshire were not opposed to the proposal, as they did not believe that the employment of very small children added anything to the prosperity of their various industries.

Another sentiment expressed was in relation to the argument that if restrictions were placed by legislation upon the employment of child-labor the manufacturers would be hampered in their efforts to supply and control the market under conditions profitable to themselves. In answer it was said that it would be a poor lookout for any country if its position depended upon the labor of children under eleven years; that in competition the only thing to fear was ignorance, and that, if others excelled in physical development and mental power, no other resources would avail in the strife. The best defence against every form of attack is in education and healthy development of our children.

The report of the famous discussion in the House of Commons would be incomplete if it omitted reference to some objections which a very few of the members expressed to the proposal to limit the age of child-workers. Under guise of the defence of the half-time system, it was asserted that children who spent a portion of each day at work in the mill, other things being equal, did better in study than those who were full-time pupils; and that the industrial training they got was invaluable in after life. It was said that the air of factories was not so vitiated as that of the school-rooms, and that it stood to reason that, when children earned a few shillings a week, they would be better nurtured and cared for by their parents than if they were to pay no money into the family fund; that the children were all the better for going early to the mills; that it was preferable that they should spend half the time in mills, rather than that they should be kept in close confinement in schools, and should be forced to acquire a mass of knowledge that was too much for their little brains to hold; that the object of such a proposal to limit the age at which children should be allowed to work in factories was to force them into schools where the seeds of

disease were sown in them ; that it would be a great hardship to the parents if the age were higher ; that all had heard of over-pressure in schools, but who had ever known of a case of over-pressure in the case of a child under the half-time system in a factory ? that going to work half-time was beneficial to the health of the child, as compared with going to school the whole time.

It seems incredible, to one reared under our republican institutions, and familiar with the life of factory operatives and the benefits of our system of public schools, that any intelligent person, especially a member of the English House of Commons, should maintain such views as those just quoted. Does it not seem degrading to the true idea of the home even of the poorest families that it should be insisted upon that there is a higher obligation upon the parent to make his child a wage-earner than to train him for a life of health and usefulness ? If a slight addition to the slender income of the family through the labor of younger children is to be weighed against the best welfare of the children themselves, then the standard is wrong, and ought to be changed.

It is claimed that the children, by entering the mill at the early age of ten, afterward become more skilful work-people, and are made more fit for the struggle of life in the future. But the financial argument is the one most relied upon. In an official statement as to the number of children on half time in the principal operative districts, it was shown that in the three counties alone of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Cheshire, there were no fewer than 42,474 children between the ages of ten and twelve, who earned per annum a sum amounting to £303,000. In the silk trade of Macclesfield, Leek and Congleton, twenty per cent. of the factory children were between ten and eleven years old. The minimum earnings of the children, 1,800 in number, between the ages of ten and fourteen years, were in those three towns £10,000 a year, as sixty per cent. between the ages of ten and twelve earned something like £6,000 a year.

It is one type of statesmanship to confine one's ideas to the financial aspect of questions, and thus escape the embarrassment arising from taking broader views. Weigh gold in the

scales against manhood, and what matters it that a race of children are grown who are weak and stunted, and ill fitted to become in their turn the progenitors of healthy offspring? The delicate children are roused from slumber at five o'clock in the morning, in order to be at the mill at six o'clock, and that in all conditions of weather; and these prematurely developed children in another generation are to assume the duties of a life from which a greater part of comfort and enjoyment already has fled.

But the key-note of the opposition to the proposal for extending the limit of age for child-workers is found in a single sentence uttered by a leading member of the House of Commons in the discussion from which quotations have been freely made. Unhappily, the destiny of these children was to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, and to be themselves spinners, weavers or winders in these factories where they began work at the age of ten. The sooner they acquire dexterity in the processes in which their fathers had been employed, the sooner would they become familiarized with the right way of doing that in which their life was to be spent. If that is not the argument of utter despair, hopeless of any improvement in the condition of the child-worker, then language has no meaning. Once a spinner, always a spinner; once a weaver, always a weaver; once a winder, always a winder. At all events, if the conditions of factory life of children are sufficiently elastic, so that some may graduate from one department of mill work into another, then we may enlarge our phrase, and say, once an operative, always an operative.

Of course every intelligent person knows that the caste system is the only logical explanation of such theories, and that to change that system is to revolutionize the form of government which generates it and under which it thrives. Such an argument sounds strangely enough to one born and reared under our institutions. In this country it is not the destiny of children to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, and to spend their lives in the employments of a childhood of stern privations. There have been innumerable instances of escape from the rigorous conditions of early life into larger and freer spheres. It is not once a bobbin boy, always a bobbin

boy ; once a shoemaker, always a shoemaker ; once a rail-splitter, always a rail-splitter. A former governor of our Commonwealth, a former vice-president of the United States who had represented our Commonwealth in the United States Senate, a former illustrious president of the United States, have shown the possibilities of advancement to prosperity and the highest stations of honor in the country that are open to all, however lowly their origin or humble the circumstances of their early life. These are among the commonest facts of our American history. And, aside from the considerations of humanity in individual cases, these facts justify the care which the State exercises through sanitary and industrial education to provide proper safeguards for the protection of the thousands of child-laborers within her borders.

Cardinal Manning has said : “ It is more than vain to talk about the claims of parents to profit by the wages of their children. Their children are not chattels, but human beings, with rights of their own, which no parents for their own pleasures or uses may violate. And, if parents fail to protect the rights of their children, the Commonwealth is bound to do so.” These are noble sentiments, and deserve to be recorded in indelible characters and forever cherished. It is a higher question than one of family support and convenience. It is the idea which underlies all legislation framed to secure the rights of employed children. It is the broadest philanthropy and the truest statesmanship of the nineteenth century. It is the question of the golden rule applied to human affairs. And, if it be true “ that nations take rank in civilization according as they legislate for women and children,” then the fundamental requisites for national health and national wealth and prosperity lie in the fullest development of laws which improve the condition and benefit the lives of the industrial classes.

VENTILATION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

[ACTS OF 1888, CHAPTER 149.*]

AN ACT TO CAUSE PROPER SANITARY PROVISIONS AND PROPER VENTILATION IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SCHOOL-HOUSES.

SECTION 1. Every public building and every school-house shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any

* See also chapter 438, Acts of 1890.

drain, privy, or other nuisance, and shall be provided with a sufficient number of proper water-closets, earth-closets or privies for the reasonable use of the persons admitted to such public building or of the pupils attending such school-house.

SECT. 2. Every public building and every school-house shall be ventilated in such a proper manner that the air shall not become so exhausted as to be injurious to the health of the persons present therein. The provisions of this section and the preceding section shall be enforced by the inspection department of the district police force.

* SECT. 3. Whenever it shall appear to an inspector of factories and public buildings that further or different sanitary provisions or means of ventilation are required in any public building or school-house in order to conform to the requirements of this act, and that the same can be provided without incurring unreasonable expense, such inspector may issue a written order to the proper person or authority directing such sanitary provisions or means of ventilation to be provided, and they shall thereupon be provided in accordance with such order by the public authority, corporation or person having charge of, owning or leasing such public building or school-house. Any person or corporation aggrieved by the order of an inspector issued as above provided, and relating to a public building or a school-house in a city or town may, within two weeks of the date of the service thereof, or in the case of such an order already issued, within thirty days from the date of the passage of this act, apply in writing to the board of health of such city or town to set aside or amend the same; and thereupon, after such notice as said board shall order to all parties interested, a hearing shall be given by said board upon such order of the inspector, and said board may either alter such order, annul it in full or affirm the same. The order so amended shall have the same force and effect as the original order.

SECT. 4. Any school committee, public officer, corporation or person neglecting for four weeks after the receipt of an order from an inspector, as provided in the preceding section, to provide the sanitary provisions or means of ventilation required thereby shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECT. 5. The expression "public building" used in this act means any building or premises used as a place of public entertainment, instruction, resort or assemblage. The expression "school-house" means any building or premises in which public or private instruction is afforded to not less than ten pupils at one time.

SECT. 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

The public schools of Massachusetts are the pride of a vast majority of her citizens. The interest taken in them is shared by the rich and poor alike. In the erection of school-houses there is manifested a disposition on the part of many of the school authorities to secure the latest as well as the best appliances for making useful, safe and healthy, a building for school purposes. Many of the school-houses that have been erected during the few years past have been built after the plans of skilled architects, reference being had to the best ideas of science and the most obvious lessons of experience; yet in many cases there is found the strange inconsistency that allows the expenditure of vast sums of money for a school building deficient in ventilation. Strange as it may seem, some of the worst failures in suitable ventilation are found in structures so costly that, if the aggregate sum were distributed for the erection of the plain school-house of a former generation, it would provide a number sufficient to supply all the towns in the Commonwealth.

That gross defects in ventilation of school-houses exist is too well known to be successfully denied. Prior to the enactment of the foregoing act but very little attention seemed to have been given to the subject of the proper heating and ventilating of school-houses, public halls or assembly rooms in the State. It was assumed that, if holes were cut in the walls or the ceilings of the buildings, air would enter and be extracted by its own volition. Evidences of this crude manner of ventilation can be seen at the present time in very many of the school buildings in the State. Our endeavors to correct the evils attending such methods of ventilation have generally been received by school authorities with corresponding efforts on their part to aid us in effecting better ventilation and better sanitary provisions in buildings over which they have control.

The amendment to the law, passed by the Legislature of 1890, granted the right of any person or corporation aggrieved by the order of the inspector to appeal to the local boards of health. It is gratifying to me to state that there have been but few appeals from the orders of this department to the local boards of health. In these days of general enlightenment it seems incredible that there could be opposi-

tion to any rational plans of securing proper sanitary provisions and suitable ventilation in our school-houses. In the few cases where appeals were made, it has been shown by analysis that the air in the school-rooms occupied by the scholars was unfit for healthy respiration; that the orders issued by the inspectors were proper; and it was also evident that the children were being subjected to the daily infliction of an atmosphere which, if continued, would result in serious injury to their health. Is it not reasonable to suppose that in every community there should be felt the deepest interest in the protection of the children, the pupils of its own schools?

I have stated in previous reports the indisputable fact that the air is never found absolutely pure in densely populated places or in occupied apartments. In such localities it is always a question of degree. The act of respiration and the emanations from the person, which, although insensible, are constantly taking place, vitiate it to a serious extent. Practically each person vitiates three thousand cubic feet of air in an hour, and hence this amount must be drawn out in the same length of time, and its place supplied by an equal quantity of pure air. Take a school-room twenty feet by thirty, and ten feet high: a room of these dimensions will hold six thousand cubic feet of air. Suppose fifty children are engaged in their school studies in this room: each of these children will spoil about one hundred and fifty feet of air in one minute, or twenty-seven thousand feet in three hours, a usual half day's session. The room holds only six thousand cubic feet of air, the whole of which these children would spoil in forty minutes. What stronger fact can I state of the absolute necessity of ventilation of school-rooms?

In a lecture delivered before the teachers of public schools by Prof. F. W. Draper, he said:—

The ordinary conditions of the unrenewed air of a school-room are quite enough to astonish us, if we stop a moment to think of them. For there are not only the inevitably vitiating effects produced by respiration and the constant activity of the skin in persons who are healthy and cleanly, but the additional exhalations proceeding from unclean bodies, from ill-odored mouths, from decaying teeth, from dirty clothing, too frequently accom-

panying the city school-boy or school-girl to the crowded room which is the scene of their daily tasks.

The effects of breathing and re-breathing an atmosphere thus charged with harmful matters are not far to seek. Every one of us must have experienced at some time or other the noxious influence of an air thus vitiated. We all remember the unpleasant closeness, the headache, languor, and sometimes nausea, resulting. We are told of the poisonous effects, in the form of fever, coming from the larger doses of this irrespirable air. There is another important thought in this connection. Besides these direct effects of inhaling a foul atmosphere, an indirect and not less significant consequence is recognized. Disease may be powerless in its assaults on the perfectly healthy human system, while it may find lodgement in a body which bad air, by lowering the tone and depressing the vital vigor, has made an easy victim of epidemic influence. Many a case of sickness proves fatal on account of an unperceived prostration of the sufferer's strength by continuous exposure to an atmosphere impure from exhalations from the body; and many children yield easily to contagious disease through the devitalizing effects of breathing an unwholesome school-room air.

It is gratifying to state that no complaint has been made by school authorities in the matter of heating and ventilation of the school buildings under their control, when the inspectors have been permitted to exercise direct supervision over the work necessary to be done; on the contrary, the testimony of superintendents, teachers and others interested in securing the best conditions under which pupils can pursue their studies has been a flattering endorsement as to the efficiency of the inspectors in this special branch of this department. It would well repay one to visit some of the school buildings to which new systems or methods of ventilation have been applied. It would be found that the principal cause of headaches, of the physical and mental exhaustion so commonly complained of by teachers, had been removed; that the common practice of lowering the windows at the top, in order to reduce the temperature, has been discontinued. In these ventilated school-rooms dulness and restlessness of the scholars is not seen. During the past year I have visited many of the school buildings in the State, and have been pleased with the progress made in securing healthier condi-

tions under which the children of our public schools can obtain an education. The influence of our schools on the future health of our school children will manifest itself in later life. Slight physical ailments of the child, hardly noticed, are developed by the impurities of the air in our school-rooms into serious and often fatal diseases. Pure air is absolutely essential to good health, and the air of our schools should be made better, at whatever cost. It should be remembered that economy of money is not always economy of health. That pure air can be supplied to the pupils in our schools and at a moderate cost cannot be truthfully denied.

As an example, showing the progress that has been made under the supervision of the inspectors in this branch of the department, I would call attention to the building known as the Underwood school, in the city of Newton, situated on Vernon Street, Ward 7. This structure (a view of which is shown on Plate I.) is of wood, two stories high, having four school-rooms, two staircases and the necessary wardrobes, with a large store-room on each floor. Of all the buildings wherein a system of warming and ventilation has been adopted, none have secured so complete and positive results under any condition of the weather as in the Underwood school. The apparatus was designed and put in by D. P. Gasline. The building was formerly warmed by furnace heat and ventilated by natural means, which consisted of small tin ducts running from each room to a ventilator in the roof. These were of little use, having no power within to create circulation and remove vitiated air. Heretofore there has been much sickness among the pupils, caused by the defects in the ventilation.

The committee from the city government in charge of the repairs on the building determined that all such defects brought to their attention should be promptly remedied. In consequence thereof, all furnaces, every duct and register, including the ventilating pipes, were removed from the building, and an entire new mechanical apparatus, operated by steam, substituted therefor.

In the basement is provided a brick chamber about nine feet square, within which is located the steam radiators,



Plate I.

UNDERWOOD SCHOOL BUILDING,

NEWTON, MASS.

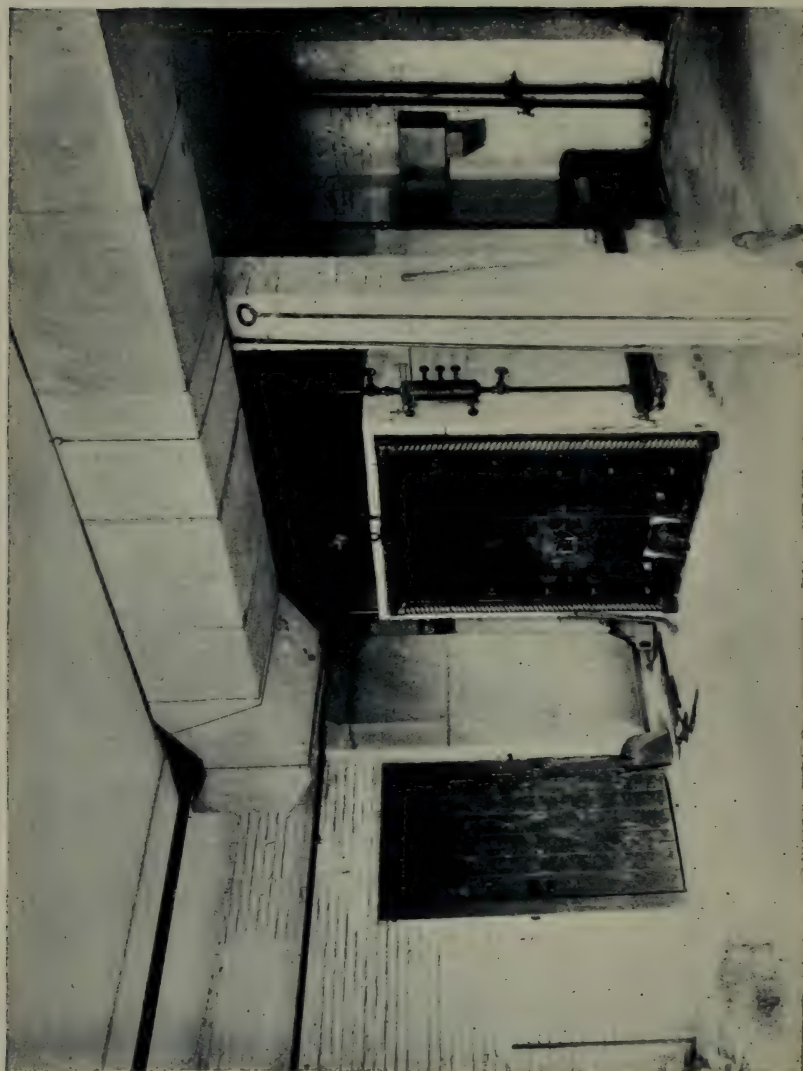


Plate II.
VIEW OF BOILER ROOM.



Plate III.

INTERIOR VIEW OF CLASS ROOM, . UNDERWOOD SCHOOL, NEWTON.

divided in sections with independent valves, so that any part thereof or the whole surface may be heated if necessary. The cold-air ducts, two in number, are of galvanized iron, of sufficient size, and enter the brick chamber at its base (as shown on Plate II.). The sectional boiler as shown thereon is estimated at thirty-four horse-power, and thus far has proved to be very economical in the consumption of coal. The warm-air ducts are of galvanized iron, each having an area of about five square feet, so that the air can be admitted to each class-room at the inner wall (as shown on Plate III.), about eight feet above the floor, in large volume at a moderate velocity. Cold-air mixing valves, with indicators on the wall nicely adjusted, are so located that each teacher has control of the temperature of her room.

The exhaust ducts are about the same in area as the air-supply ducts, and are also of galvanized iron. These lead from the base of the room at the inner wall (as shown on Plate III.) to the attic, where they converge into one chamber, in which and above the ducts is located a forty-eight-inch Blackman fan. Below the steam radiators in the heating chamber in the basement is located a forty-two-inch fan of the same pattern. Both these fans are operated by a vertical shaft running from the basement to the attic, and propelled by a Luerk water motor. They are kept in motion during the sessions of the school. The noise of the motor is reduced to a minimum, and in no way interferes with the work of the pupils.

The indirect heat can be re-enforced if necessary in extreme cold weather by the use of radiators placed at the outer wall of each class-room. It is not expected that they will be needed, but they are provided as a precaution. The corridors are heated by direct radiation.

The apparatus, as located and run in this building, will supply, properly circulate and exhaust, without any perceivable draft, the maximum volume of air alleged by the best sanitary experts of the world to be necessary for perfect ventilation in a school-room, namely, a supply of sixty cubic feet per minute per pupil; and, as now adjusted, is supplying to each pupil over fifty cubic feet of air per minute, allowing fifty persons to a room. The whole arrangement

in the building is simple in design, effective in its operation, and stands as a monument of what can be accomplished in the ventilation of a school-house.

A PALACE OF LEARNING.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Silently but steadily Worcester's new palace of learning, the English high school, the latest addition to the city's splendid collection of educational buildings, has grown to the full height of its noble proportions, and, from its commanding site, at the corner of Chatham and Irving streets, looks down upon the busy city, in the making of whose future history it is designed to play a valuable and most important part.

The new high school building is without doubt, or rather will be when fully furnished and completed, as fine a specimen of school architecture as any city in the entire Union can boast of.

Every modern idea of construction, sanitation and varied convenience has been successfully embodied in the building of the handsome structure, until an aggregate of scientific and mechanical perfection has been reached, which, while reflecting credit on architect, builder and all actively concerned, should fill with honest pride every citizen of Worcester who takes an interest in the all-important work of the higher education of the city's youth.

In view of the fact that every man and woman in Worcester is directly interested in the new building, and feels, or ought to feel, a personal interest in its progress towards completion, a "Spy" reporter went through the structure, and, with the courteous assistance of the contractor, Mr. Thomas Barrett, and his efficient assistant, Mr. Billings, was able to make the following observations:—

The building stands at the corner of Chatham and Irving streets, twenty feet back from the sidewalks and with a passageway forty feet wide, separating it from the adjoining estate on the north side. The western or rear side has also a passageway dividing it from the property behind. On Irving Street the building has a frontage of one hundred and forty-seven feet, and on Chatham Street a length of one hundred and seventeen feet.

The main entrance is on Irving Street, while two others afford ingress from Chatham Street and the north side. The height of the walls from the grading to the eave of the roof is sixty feet.

At the south-eastern corner the building grows into an imposing tower rising one hundred and thirty feet above the sidewalk.



New English High School,

BARKER & NOURSE, ARCHITECTS.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Above the tower rises a flagstaff thirty-five feet high, from which, on the day of dedication, the star-spangled banner will be thrown proudly to the breeze.

The massive superstructure, which is composed of Greenfield brick dressed with brown sandstone, rests on a solid base of Fitzwilliam granite. The three porches, built of the same materials, are ornamented with miniature columns surmounted by gracefully designed carved capitals.

Entering the building, the reporter found himself, after passing through the vestibule, in the spacious basement, which is divided off as follows: Two large play-rooms, two rooms for water-closets, coal-room, ventilating-room, steam-room, cold-air room, rooms for lockers, and two corridors, 80 feet by 10 and 20 by 60 respectively.

Ascending the nobly proportioned main staircase, the first floor was found to contain: One school-room, 24 by 36; one school-room, 24 by 37; two school-rooms, each 24 by 40; a library, 21 by 28; a reception-room of the same size; two class-rooms, also 21 by 28; two rooms for teachers, each 12 by 21; a gymnasium, 25 by 60; principal's room, 15 by 15; two corridors, each 10 by 80; and a main corridor, 60 by 22, running at right angles with the stairway.

On the second floor there are two school-rooms, each 24 by 37; one school-room, 24 by 40; two class-rooms, each 21 by 28; a school drawing-room, 25 by 60; two corridors, each 80 by 10, running around the sides of the main audience hall. This hall is one of the most striking and beautiful features of the whole building. It is 60 feet long by 70 feet wide, and 34 feet high. A lecture platform stands at one end, while a gallery, supported by metal columns, runs around three sides of the spacious auditorium. The hall is estimated to seat some nine hundred people, and large windows looking in from the side corridors will enable the overflow audience, which is sure to gather on special occasions, to witness the entire proceedings with ease and comfort. The proportions of the hall are so ample and the modes of ventilation so perfect, that the risk of exposing a large audience on a hot day in midsummer to serious discomfort is reduced to a minimum, if not indeed entirely obviated.

On the third floor there are two lecture-rooms, each 24 by 37; two apparatus rooms, each 22 by 29; a physical and a chemical laboratory, each 26 by 40; a drawing school-room, 26 by 60; and two corridors, 80 by 10.

In the tower is a room 34 by 37, and on the floors above two rooms of the same dimensions.

The building is enclosed with a massive slate roof, resting securely on trusses of spruce bound together with rods of iron.

The modes of egress are ample, and fully equal to any emergency that may suddenly arise. The wide staircases, the "treads" or steps of which are fourteen inches wide, connect directly with the spacious corridors on each floor, making safe and uninterrupted avenues of descent from the doors of each school and class room to the street.

The heating and ventilating of the building are done under the Smith & Kendall system, which consists in taking in the cold air through a shaft at the rear of the basement, and forcing it, by means of a large fan operated by steam power, into a series of flues connected with each room in the building. At the bottom of each flue is a furnace, the fire in which catches the cold air as it is propelled from without by the fan, and heats it before entering the air passages leading to the several rooms and corridors.

These minor flues, or air passages, all converge, and emit their freight of foul air into six huge ventilating shafts, each sixteen feet long and three feet wide, running up through the building from the basement, and having their exits above the roof, resembling so many covered chimneys.

The floors are all laid with southern hard pine, deadened with mineral wool, which is noise, vermin and fire proof. The ceilings consist of metal sheathing, which, for several reasons, economic as well as prudential, is considered superior to plaster work. The interior finish will be Indiana brown ash for all the building except the entrance halls, which are to be finished in quartered oak.

By day sunlight will flood the building through the three hundred plate-glass windows which pierce the four walls, from basement to roof, and for night work gas is the selected illuminating agency.

The interior of the main porch is lined with granite ashlar for half the height, and the remainder with Philadelphia pressed brick. The sides of the front vestibule have a tiled wainscoting five feet high, and above that Philadelphia pressed brick.

The side porches are lined with a wainscoting of Pompeian brick for six feet, and the remainder with Philadelphia pressed brick.

The floors of the three porches and vestibules are to be laid with glazed tiling. All is now ready for the plasterers to go to work.

The contract calls for the completion of the building by the first of July, but Contractor Barrett hopes to have it finished well within his limit. It is intended that the school shall be ready for occupancy when the fall term opens.

CHICOPEE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

CHICOPEE, MASS.

This building was completed during the winter of 1890-91, per plans of Francis R. Richmond, architect, Springfield, Mass. Its arrangement is as follows: On first floor there are an assembly room, 40 x 60; class-room, 26 x 28; office, 12 x 12; cloak-room, 13 x 14; cloak-room, 8 x 14, and main hall, 15 x 32, all having ceiling 14 feet 4 inches high. On second floor there are main hall, 15 x 32; teachers' room, 12 x 12; library, 14 x 21; chemical laboratory, 26 x 28; physical laboratory, 20 x 30, and two class-rooms, each 20 x 30. Height of ceiling of all rooms on second floor 12 feet. This building is exceptionally well built, contains all modern appliances for a high school building, and both the exterior and interior finish are of the most substantial and pleasing character. The building is supplied with the Fuller & Warren System of Warming and Ventilation, and also with the Fuller & Warren Patent Sanitary Cremating Closets. This building fully complies with all the requirements of the State department, and is cheerfully recommended to the consideration of those contemplating the erection of new buildings.



CHICOPEE HIGH SCHOOL, CHICOPEE, MASS.

Some idea of the size of the building may be gained from the fact that no less than 2,000,000 brick and 330,000 feet of lumber have been used in its construction.

A stone curbing, fringing the limits of the lot, and enclosing a grassy sward, will be the final touch to as handsome a specimen of the builders' skill as can be found in all New England.

I have visited other school buildings, and tests have been made by the best methods known, showing results which a few years ago would have been pronounced impossible. The Chicopee high school, Chicopee; Drury Academy, North Adams; Highland school, Somerville; High school, Pittsfield; Highland school, Lowell; Woodland Street school, Worcester; Holmes Street school, Worcester; Church Street school, North Adams, — are a few of the many school-houses that deserve special mention.

Dr. Parks, one of the best authorities on ventilation, states that "ventilation of a room is imperfect where it fails to introduce fresh air in sufficient quantity to remove all sensible impurity, so that, coming from the external air, we shall not perceive a trace of odor or any difference between the room and the outside atmosphere in point of freshness." He found, by repeated experiments, that organic products of respiration began to be manifest when the carbonic acid of the air of an occupied room reached six volumes in ten thousand, its proportion in pure air. What shall be said of the condition of air in many of our school-rooms, where, by tests made under the fairest conditions, the air has been found to contain carbonic acid, four and five times the amount of impurity allowable for healthful respiration?

I feel that no apology is needed for devoting so much space in my report to presenting facts showing the baneful effects of a vitiated atmosphere upon the health of the children who attend our public schools, and the beneficial influences, on the other hand, resulting from improved methods of ventilation. Many a case of sickness has proved fatal on account of an unperceived prostration of the sufferer's strength by continuous exposure to an impure atmosphere; and many children yield easily to contagious disease through the devitalizing effects of breathing a poisonous school-room air.

On investigation in the school buildings built in accord-

ance with the plans usually adopted, it would be found that the air of the rooms is not changed oftener than twice an hour and in very many instances not more than once; and we have found that in school buildings built years ago there was no movement of air whatever through the flues provided for that purpose. Such a condition as this does not need any discussion. It is a serious fault, and a remedy should be provided. An unventilated school-room, occupied by fifty or sixty children, breathing over and over again the vitiated air, foul with the exhalations from the lungs and the pores of the skin, is as sure a means of slow poisoning as any which a chemist could suggest.

It is not a pleasing duty to place on record such facts as are presented in the reports of one of our most eminent chemists, W. F. Smith, as to the condition of the air found in the school-rooms of the Centre school, Medfield. But, as the local board of health of said town in their report stated that the "orders of the inspector are unnecessary and ought not to be required, and that said order of said inspector ought not to have been issued," and further, "that said order of said inspector be and the same is hereby set aside and annulled in full," it seemed proper to me that a scientific analysis should be made of the air of the school-rooms, to determine the correctness of their decision.

The records of this office show that on the thirty-first day of January, 1891, the order of this department in respect to proper ventilation was served on the school committee of Medfield, and the following is a copy of the order issued:—

DISTRICT POLICE. — DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION OF FACTORIES,
WORKSHOPS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
OFFICE, COMMONWEALTH BUILDING,
BOSTON, Jan. 31, 1891.

JOSEPH A. ALLEN, JAMES HEWINS and STILLMAN J. SPEAR, *School Committee of Medfield.*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the provisions of the statutes of the Commonwealth, relating to the inspection of factories and public buildings, on the twenty-first day of January, 1891, I inspected the school-house situated at Medfield, and known as the Centre school; and you are hereby notified that it appears to me, after a careful inspection, that further and different means of

ventilation than those now provided are required in said building, in order to conform with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of chapter 149 of the Acts of the Legislature of the year 1888; and you are hereby notified to provide better and additional means of ventilation in said building. At least thirty cubic feet of pure air per minute should be supplied for each pupil during the session of the schools; ducts of metal or brick must be provided, of sufficient size to remove the vitiated air from each room in said building, aided by heat or mechanical means. (See chapter 326, Acts of 1885; also, section 8, chapter 426, Acts of 1888.)

JAMES H. L. COON,

Inspector of Factories and Public Buildings.

Approved:

RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief Inspector.*

The following is a copy of the application of the school committee of Medfield to the board of health of said town: —

To the Board of Health of the Town of Medfield, in the County of Norfolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

And now come Joseph A. Allen, James Hewins and Stillman J. Spear, named in the order of James H. L. Coon, Inspector of Factories and Public Buildings, dated Jan. 31, 1891, directed to said Allen, Hewins and Spear, as school committee of the town of Medfield, and, among other things, requiring said committee to provide further and different means of ventilation in the Centre school-house, so called, in said Medfield, of which order the foregoing is a true copy; and, both as said committee and in their individual capacity, being aggrieved by said order, hereby in writing apply to said board of health to set aside said order, and pray that said board of health, after notice and a hearing, as provided by chapter 261 of the Acts of the year 1891, will annul said order in full.

Dated this thirteenth day of May, 1891.

JOSEPH A. ALLEN,

JAMES HEWINS,

STILLMAN J. SPEAR,

As School Committee and Individually.

The following is a copy of the reply to said applications: —

MEDFIELD, MASS., May 13, 1891,

IN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Upon the foregoing application it is hereby ordered, that notice be given by the applicants to all parties interested that this board will, on Wednesday, the third day of June, 1891, at 7 o'clock P.M.,

in the town officers' room, in the town house in said Medfield, give a hearing upon the order referred to in said application, and take into consideration the expediency of granting said application : at which time and place any parties who object may appear and be heard. Said notice is to be given by the publication of a copy of said application and this order thereon, once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the "Dedham Transcript," published at Dedham, Mass.

A true copy. Attest :

JOHN H. RICHARDSON,
ARTHUR MITCHELL,
WILLIAM S. TILDEN,
Board of Health.

JOHN H. RICHARDSON,
ARTHUR MITCHELL,
WILLIAM S. TILDEN,
Board of Health.

The following is a copy of the decision of the board of health : —

MEDFIELD, MASS., June 3, 1891,
IN BOARD OF HEALTH.

On the foregoing application of Joseph A. Allen, James Hewins and Stillman J. Spear, both as school committee of the town of Medfield and in their individual capacity, representing that they are aggrieved by the order of James H. L. Coon, inspector of factories and public buildings, dated Jan. 31, 1891, directed to said Allen, Hewins and Spear as school committee, and, among other things, requiring said committee to provide further and different means of ventilation in the Centre school-house, so called, in said Medfield, and praying that said order of said inspector may be set aside and annulled in full, a hearing having been duly given by this board upon said order of said inspector, after due notice to all parties interested in accordance with the order of this board, and said application having been fully considered, and it appearing that all parties interested have had due notice according to the order of this board, and that all the requirements of chapter 261 of the Acts of the year 1891 have been complied with, and that the further and different means of ventilation in said Centre school-house, ordered by said inspector, are unnecessary, and ought not to be required; and that said order of said inspector ought not to have been issued, —

It is ordered and adjudged that said order of said inspector be, and the same is hereby, set aside and annulled in full.

J. H. RICHARDSON,
ARTHUR MITCHELL,
WILLIAM S. TILDEN,
Board of Health.

Nov. 9, 1891, I instructed Inspector Coon to obtain samples of the air of the school-rooms in the Centre school-house situated in Medfield, and to have the air thus obtained analyzed by a State assayer. The following is a true copy of the letter and certificates received from the State assayer:—

BOSTON, Nov. 12, 1891.

RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief of District Police.*

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find certificates No. 9620, No. 9621 and No. 9622, giving results of my analyses of the three samples of air received from Mr. J. H. L. Coon, State inspector. The sample No. 9620 is bad enough, but the other two are very much worse; and I believe the continued breathing of such air must affect the health of the children very unfavorably.

I remain yours sincerely,

W. FRENCH SMITH.

CERTIFICATE NO. 9620.

TO RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief of District Police.*

The sample of air marked, "Taken from Centre school-house, first floor, Medfield, Mass., by J. H. L. Coon, State inspector, on Nov. 9, 1891, at 1.50 P.M., in presence of Miss Chamberlin and thirty-nine pupils (windows closed ten minutes)," delivered to me by J. H. L. Coon, State inspector, on Nov. 10, 1891, at 11.30 A.M., seal intact, yielded upon analysis fifteen volumes of carbonic acid gas in ten thousand volumes of air. Pure air contains four volumes of this gas in ten thousand volumes. Eight volumes in ten thousand is the maximum quantity allowable from a sanitary point. This air is undesirable for respiration.

W. FRENCH SMITH.

Nov. 12, 1891.

CERTIFICATE NO. 9621.

TO RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief of District Police.*

The sample of air marked, "Taken from Centre school-house, second floor, Medfield, Mass., by J. H. L. Coon, State inspector, on Nov. 9, 1891, at 2.10 P.M., in presence of Miss Smith and forty-four pupils (windows open four inches)," delivered to me by J. H. L. Coon, State inspector, on Nov. 10, 1891, at 11.30 A.M., seal intact, yielded upon analysis thirty-two volumes of carbonic acid gas in ten thousand volumes of air. Pure air contains four volumes of this gas in ten thousand volumes. Eight volumes in ten thousand is the maximum quantity allowable from a sanitary point. This air is unfit for healthful respiration.

W. FRENCH SMITH.

Nov. 12, 1891.

CERTIFICATE NO. 9622.

TO RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief of District Police.*

The sample of air marked, "Taken from Centre school-house, first floor, Medfield, Mass., by J. H. L. Coon, State inspector, on Nov. 9, 1891, at 2 P.M., in presence of Miss Dunn and thirty-four pupils (windows closed twenty minutes)," delivered to me by J. H. L. Coon, State in-

spector, on Nov. 10, 1891, at 11.30 A. M., seal intact, yielded upon analysis thirty-six volumes of carbonic acid gas in ten thousand volumes of air. Pure air contains four volumes of this gas in ten thousand volumes. Eight volumes in ten thousand is the maximum quantity allowable from a sanitary point. This air is highly contaminated, and positively unfit for respiration.

W. FRENCH SMITH.

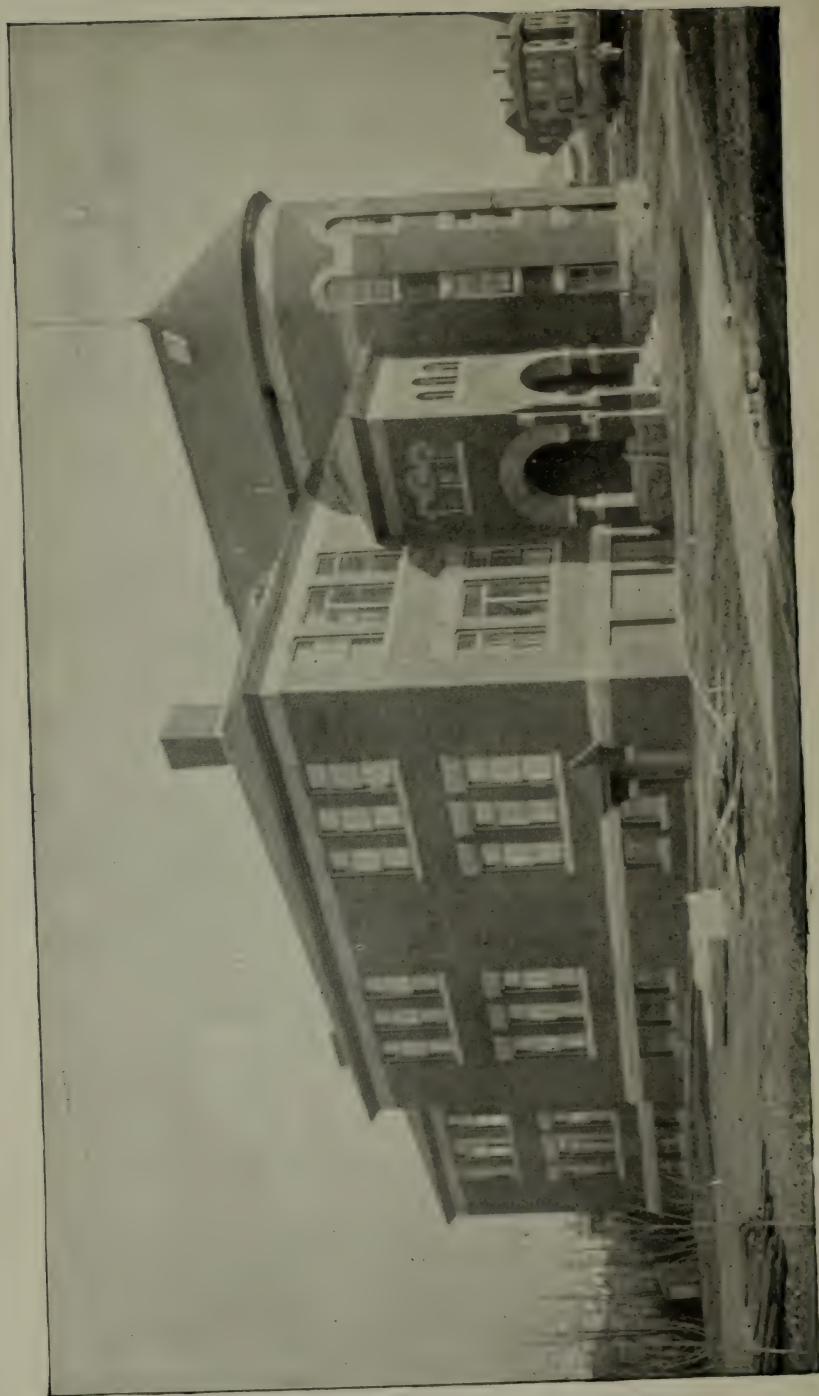
Nov. 12, 1891.

Here is the testimony of one of our most eminent chemists, giving this result of scientific experiments made under the fairest conditions of ascertaining the exact facts. Mr. Smith says that in the class-room on the first floor "*the air is undesirable for respiration.*" In the class-room on the second floor, "*the air is unfit for healthful respiration.*" In the class-room on the first floor, Miss Dunn, teacher, the class consisting of thirty-four scholars, the youngest children who attend the school, Mr. Smith says that "*the air is highly contaminated, and positively unfit for respiration.*" Comment on such facts would seem to be needless. Can there be any doubt of the gross neglect of the authorities who permit such a condition of things a day longer than would be required to apply the proper remedy? The statute makes it necessary for the inspector to show not only that the means provided for ventilating the school-rooms are not up to the accepted standard, but that the air in them is so exhausted as to become injurious to health. In this case as well as in other cases the testimony of scientific experts is always available to the government.

In a lecture delivered under the auspices of the Massachusetts Emergency and Hygienic Association to the teachers of the public schools in this State, Dr. C. F. Folsom, physician at the Boston City Hospital, and among the most eminent in his profession, made the following statements: "Next to beginning school work at too early an age, by far the greatest direct evil or sin of commission in our schools is bad air, especially where the school-rooms are overcrowded, as many of the primary schools are. Its influences in spreading infectious diseases is not to be overlooked, but is ten times more injurious to the nervous system from undermining the constitution by a slow poison. It causes headaches, weariness, impaired appetite, enfeebled digestion, fretfulness, irritability, with a whole train of evils

DOWNING STREET SCHOOL BUILDING,
WORCESTER, MASS.

This building was erected in 1891, per plan of Walter R. Forbush, architect, Worcester, Mass. It contains twelve large school-rooms, together with the necessary teachers' rooms, wardrobes, dressing-rooms, etc. It is particularly well constructed and well arranged for school purposes. All details in the building have been carefully considered and it fully complies with the requirements of this department in all respects. All school-rooms have large window surface and are exceptionally well lighted. The building is equipped with the Fuller & Warren System of Warming and Ventilation, and also with the Fuller & Warren System of Sanitary Cremating Closets.



DOWNING STREET SCHOOL, WORCESTER, MASS.

of which overpressure in study is falsely accused. At the same time that this evil is remedied, means should be taken to avoid the inequality of temperature, especially in the larger school buildings, which is, for the most part, a matter of *coal* and *care*. In the summer time it seems to me that the schools should always be dismissed when the temperature exceeds 82° F. I know that pure air in large, crowded buildings is costly, and I suppose that proper ventilation in our schools would involve an additional annual expense of perhaps ten or twenty thousand dollars; but the outlay would be more than repaid, and for the present condition there is not a shadow of excuse. To those who have denounced this wise legislation of ventilation in our school buildings on the ground that in their school days they survived the perils attending an unventilated school-room, it would be well to consider that in the boys and girls of to-day we not only have a more complex, delicate, sensitive organization to deal with, as compared with a century ago, but we have created a set of external conditions for them to live in which is full of influences calculated to injure even a strong nervous constitution, much more a weak one."

Again, Dr. Folsom says: "The influence of our schools in producing this more nervous type of character, with an increased amount of diseases and disorders of the nervous system, and the present tendency of our methods of education in that regard, how far they add to the nervous debility, or strengthen for the contest of life, are questions easy to ask, but, in my opinion, much less easy to answer. It is a problem which must be studied, not only in the class-room, but also on the street, in the houses, at the theatre, behind the shop-counters and among the factory looms."

We believe ourselves to be justified in assuming that the conclusions of such authorities are a safe basis of action in the enforcement of the laws relating to these matters. In striking contrast to the indifference manifested by some school officials in our State is the systematic care which is shown by the German government for the welfare of school children. There it is required that weekly visits shall be made by a trained medical inspector, who examines the school-rooms and makes suggestions regarding improvements in construc-

tion, ventilation, heating, etc. He is required to look after the condition of the air, the drains, and all matters affecting the health of the pupils. He sees that the temperature of the rooms has been recorded four times a day, and he compares for himself the temperature at different places near the floor, on a level with the pupils' heads, and towards the ceiling. He prescribes the various means and methods of exercise, including out-door gymnastics; directs the walks and excursions, looking over each child to see whether he or she is strong enough for the full school routine in these respects as well as in the matter of studies. If in the summer the temperature exceeds 82° F., he dismisses the school, and may order pleasant walks in place of the regular school duties. He is to superintend the physical development of the pupils, and to advise against too fatiguing methods or courses of study. He instructs the teacher how to recognize infectious diseases in their early stages, and sees that the regulations regarding them are enforced. He devotes especial care to the weak and sickly children, to see that they get the best possible results from the school training. Children under fourteen years of age, after each three-quarters of an hour's study, have fifteen minutes for recreation, which must be in the open air, when the weather allows it; and this the medical inspector regulates. In Frankfort-on-the-Main there have been buildings for gymnastic exercises, but entirely separate and supported by the public, for more than thirty years. There are eighteen such in the city, besides a number of large halls for gymnastics in school buildings, and out-of-door grounds arranged with the usual appliances of a gymnasium. There are more than three hundred teachers of physical exercises. The Germans and the Belgians tell us not only that they are satisfied with the results, but that they are demanding from the authorities further advances in the same direction.

The free public school for all children originated in Boston, and was adopted by the Colonists as their numbers increased. And, in all matters tending to promote the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of the children, our Commonwealth has taken the lead among her sister States. The recent legislation in respect to securing better ventila-

tion of our school buildings is an indication of her purpose to maintain the high standard already assumed, and to let no considerations of tradition, expense, convenience or local feeling obstruct the good work.

THE SO-CALLED SWEATING SYSTEM.

It may not be generally known that the pernicious methods of labor, whose incidents and results have challenged the attention of our Legislature, had its origin in Europe. Its growth and development, especially in England, have been alarming in extent and consequences. From the smallest beginnings in a single branch of labor, it eventually spread itself throughout almost the entire field of manufactures, and, working more or less in secrecy, its evils became deeply seated and apparently defied overthrow. In its powerful toils were grasped alike the young and old, women and children, helpless by reason of their sex and age, and, like their fathers and brothers, held to submission by the stern necessities of their state in life, the unwilling victims of inhuman greed and avarice.

Of late years we have discovered attempts to fasten the same degrading and blighting system upon our working people. In all our larger American cities the scheme in question has been operated to a greater or less extent. Eminent medical authority has been employed in making careful investigation. Our own inspectors have made vigilant efforts to uncover this grave evil, and the sad facts are already so thoroughly disclosed that no responsible person has the hardihood to deny or extenuate them. A prominent New York physician, who accompanied an investigating committee from Boston in its tour of inquiry among the establishments in which it was reported the sweating system was established, says, in an affidavit made after a thorough and careful investigation of certain New York sweat shops, that the rooms in which such clothing is manufactured, and which serve as living-rooms, are overcrowded, ill ventilated, overheated, full of dirt, filth, vermin, stench, and in a constant disease-breeding condition; that he has found in such places the germs of the prevailing infectious diseases, such

as diphtheria, scarlatina, measles, erysipelas and small-pox; that such germs impregnate the clothing manufactured in these shops, and consequently may be transmitted and spread among those who handle and wear such garments.

That this sweating system is degrading to those employed under it is apparent from the facts disclosed, that men and women have been found lodging together in these work-rooms. The crowded condition of these tenement-house cheap clothing factories is one of the most obvious objections to such a system of labor. All sanitary principles are grossly violated amid such pestilent surroundings. Comfort, health and decency are impossible under such conditions.

Inspector Mullen testified, before the committee on public health of our Legislature, that he had found in Boston two places as objectionable as any that he had discovered in New York. Inspector Mullen saw one place in which there were seventy-nine people employed; they occupied four rooms. The rooms were quite large, but were indescribably filthy; the coal was piled in heaps upon the floor; ashes, dirt and rubbish of all kinds likewise scattered around. The clothing was also heaped upon the floor. These seventy people were about evenly divided between the sexes; at least twenty of the number were boys and girls under fifteen years of age. The day was hot, and the fires for use of the pressers made the temperature excessive. Most of the men were smoking, and the air was loaded with foul odors. The majority of these people could not speak English, and their appearance indicated a low order of intelligence.

The standard of living imported to our cities by these ignorant, brutalized laborers tends to the degradation of all manual labor, and the permanent establishment of plague-spots whose ravages cannot be confined to the localities in which they originate. This tenement-house system of manufacturing clothing has been long recognized as an evil of increasing magnitude. The bulk of the cheaper grades of ready-made clothing is manufactured in the city of New York. The tenement-house system of that municipality includes hundreds and even thousands of structures, filthy and overcrowded to an extent almost incredible. The sanitary officers of the Board of Health of New York City have

forty thousand tenements under their jurisdiction, and the work of inspection is incessant.

Perhaps no clearer illustration of the gross evils of the system can be given than a brief description of what is locally known as the Mott Street Barracks. The Barracks comprise five front and five rear houses, the former being four and the latter five stories high. The last-mentioned back up against the rear wall of an adjoining tenement, leaving a space from the bed-room windows of scarcely a foot wide; and that narrow space is the air shaft of the rear portion of the Barracks. The yard between the front row of structures and the rear row is five feet ten inches wide. The yard is filthy in the extreme. The tenement-house census of 1888 disclosed the fact that the Barracks harbored three hundred and sixty persons, including forty infants. The subdivision of interior space is one room with windows and two without. Hydrants are the only supply of water in the above-mentioned yard, where all the washing and much of the housework is done. It is stated that in summer crowds of inmates camp out on the flat roofs. Naked children make a playground of the halls and stairways, or huddle in the dirt outside. The Barracks furnish a convenient harbor for thieves and beggars, and for many years the health officers have found it the despair of their official labor. Of course some of the families of this teeming colony are honest and industrious, and eke out a miserable existence by various methods. But more than one tenement-house in that city contains a population greater than that of a prosperous Western or New England village. There is one which the record shows, contains four hundred families, averaging five members each. Many of the rooms are occupied during the day as well as the night, not only by the members of the family, but by others engaged in the making of cigars, clothing and other manufactured products, and under such conditions that cleanliness is an impossibility, and health and vigor the exception and not the rule. The press of New York, Boston, and other large cities for some years has called public attention to the increasing dangers inherent in such conditions. In England the same evil exists, and has attracted the attention of Parliament. In our Commonwealth the governor ordered an

investigation for the purpose of securing the exact facts relating to the so-called sweating system. This was followed by a law whose provisions, properly enforced, will go far towards checking and ultimately suppressing the serious evils in question. The statute reads as follows :—

[CHAPTER 357, ACTS OF 1891.]

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF CLOTHING
MADE IN UNHEALTHY PLACES.

SECTION 1. Whenever any house, room or place used as a dwelling, is also used for the purpose of carrying on any process of making, altering, repairing or finishing for sale any ready-made coats, vests, trousers or overcoats, it shall, within the meaning of this act, be deemed a workshop: *provided, however*, that the exercise of such work in a private house or private room, by the family dwelling therein or by any of them, shall not of itself constitute such house or room a workshop within this definition; every such workshop shall be kept in a cleanly state and shall be subject to the provisions of this section; and each of said garments made, altered, repaired or finished for sale in any of such workshops shall be subject to the inspection and examination of the inspectors of the district police, for the purpose of ascertaining whether said garments, or any of them, or any part or parts thereof, are in cleanly condition and free from vermin and every matter of an infectious and contagious nature; and every person so occupying or having control of any workshop as aforesaid shall, within fourteen days from the passage of this act or from the time of beginning work in any workshop as aforesaid, notify the chief of the district police or the special inspector appointed for that purpose, of the location of such workshop, the nature of the work there carried on and the number of persons therein employed.

SECT. 2. If said inspector finds evidence of infectious disease present in any workshop, or in goods manufactured or in process of manufacture therein, he shall report the same to the chief of the district police, who shall then notify the state board of health to examine said workshop and the materials used therein, and if said board shall find said shop in an unhealthy condition, or the clothing and materials used therein to be unfit for use, said board shall issue such order or orders as the public safety may require.

SECT. 3. Whenever it shall be reported to said inspector, or to the chief of the district police, or to the state board of health, or either of them, that ready-made coats, vests, trousers or overcoats are being shipped to this Commonwealth, having previously been

manufactured in whole or in part under unhealthy conditions, said inspector shall examine said goods and the condition of their manufacture, and if upon such examination said goods or any of them are found to contain vermin, or to have been made in improper places or under unhealthy conditions, he shall make report thereof to the state board of health, which board shall thereupon make such order or orders as the safety of the public shall require.

SECT. 4. Whoever knowingly sells or exposes for sale any ready-made coats, vests, trousers or overcoats which have been made in a tenement house used as a workshop, as specified in section one of this act, shall have affixed to each of said garments a tag or label, not less than two inches in length and one inch in width, upon which shall be legibly printed or written the name of the state and the city or town where said garment or garments were made.

SECT. 5. No person shall sell or expose for sale any of said garments without a tag or label, as aforesaid, affixed thereto, nor shall sell or expose for sale any of said garments with a tag or label in any manner false or fraudulent, nor shall wilfully remove, alter or destroy any such tag or label upon any of said garments when exposed for sale.

SECT. 6. The governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to appoint two additional members of the inspection department of the district police force qualified to perform the duties of the members of such department.

SECT. 7. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit for each offence not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. [*Approved May 28, 1891.*]

No more humane law in the interest of public health and safety has been placed among our statutes than the foregoing act, the enforcement of which is entrusted to the inspectors of this force. The reports made to me by the inspectors specially assigned have shown that in some localities practically a house-to-house canvass has been made. A record has been kept of every place where the manufacture of clothing has apparently been carried on, and the conditions thereof have been accurately described. Upon careful inspection and consideration of these reports, I found that it was necessary in every case to issue an order calling attention to the requirements of the law; and I am gratified in being able to say that such changes have already been made

in the tenement workshops thus far inspected as to warrant the expectation that within a reasonable time the business of making that grade of ready-made clothing will be conducted in an entirely unobjectionable manner.

But public sentiment must continually re-enforce the law, in order to secure the most effective and lasting results. The constant influx into our larger cities and towns of a class of emigrants who seem to have a monopoly of this business, makes the duty of supervision an endless one. When a united public sentiment brands the products of the sweat-shop as something to be avoided, self-interest will accomplish what other means may fail to secure. If the plain facts can be kept before the minds of the people, — and in this the public press is the most efficient agent, — we may hope for a radical improvement in many quarters, where the condition and surroundings are now most prejudicial to health and comfort.

It is not an exaggeration of facts to say that the state of things existing in many of the tenement workshops visited by our inspectors was deplorable. Here is a picture, not unlike others, except in degree. The employees were unclean in person, the rooms filthy, the heat excessive, the air stifling with foulness, no proper means of ventilation, the drudgery lasting from twelve to fourteen hours daily, and the wages a pittance, hardly sufficient to purchase the coarsest food adequate to sustain life.

Aside from the squalor and wretchedness incident to the making of garments in ill-ventilated and overcrowded rooms, it should be remembered that such labor is in no sense a benefit to society. It is not suitably remunerative work. Those who do it have no encouragement to seek to rise above their brutalizing surroundings. It means degradation of honest toil, and the establishment of a class among us not much if anything above the level of serfs. It ought to be said, however, that some of the dealers in ready-made clothing, when made acquainted with the facts reported by our inspectors, have voluntarily co-operated with this department in its efforts to correct and ultimately abolish the system of tenement workshops.

The following copies of letters received at this office dis-

close the growing interest taken in the movement to provide that garments shall be made in legitimate workshops : —

Boston, Oct. 21, 1891.

Mr. RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief Inspector*.

DEAR SIR : — We wish to inform you that none of our clothing is made in tenement-houses, to our knowledge, and we are not in sympathy with those carrying on business in such places. We have our garments made in regular workshops ; however, should you find any being made in any different places, we would thank you for such information. We inclose a list showing where our clothing is manufactured in Boston.

Yours truly,

LEOPOLD MORSE & Co.

Boston, Oct. 13, 1891.

Mr. RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief*.

DEAR SIR : — Referring to a complaint entered by your board against a manufacturer then at Wheeler Street, but we think more recently removed to another locality, we desire to have our position clearly understood regarding the following statement. We will have no garments in our shop made on such conditions, if we know it ; consequently, if at any time any members of your force discover any merchandise belonging to us in unhealthy places, you will please notify us of the fact, and we will at once discontinue the employment of such help.

Yours truly,

CUSHING, OLMSTED & SNOW.

Boston, Oct. 22, 1891.

Mr. RUFUS R. WADE.

DEAR SIR : — We understand that some of our work has been found in tenement-house shops. We were not aware of this fact, as we supposed that all tailors employed by us had regular shops. We shall refuse to give these tailors any more work until they have such proper workshops. If in future any of our work should be found in such places, we protest that it is without our knowledge, and we shall immediately, on notification, withdraw the work, and refuse them any more.

Respectfully yours,

COHEN & LOUIS.

Boston, Oct. 3, 1891.

Mr. R. R. WADE, *Chief Inspector*.

DEAR SIR : — Regarding the inspection of No. 13 Wheeler Street, Boston, occupied by Frank D. Pease, would say that the party is just at the present time about moving into other quarters, against which we hope you will have no cause for complaint.

Most respectfully,

CUSHING, OLMSTED & SNOW.

BOSTON, OCT. 14, 1891.

RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief District Police.*

DEAR SIR: — We had notice that the work of Mr. White of 261 North Street and Mr. Jodkois of 66 Pitts Street, who are making coats for us, comes under the head of tenement-house work. We will not give them any work unless they move into proper places. Please release us from putting tags on the garments which were made before we knew this, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

J. PEAVY & BROS.

BOSTON, NOV. 14, 1891.

MR RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief of District Police.*

DEAR SIR: — Mr. John E. Griffin has to-day called our attention to the fact that some of our work was being done in tenement-houses. This was without our knowledge and consent, and we shall take particular care in future to avoid such, and to give our hearty co-operation to any reasonable scheme for abolishing the tenement-house system.

Respectfully,

B. BIRNBAUM & CO.

The reports of the inspectors especially entrusted with the enforcement of the statute above quoted will show the good results attending their efforts. I also find, from the reports of the inspectors, that a large proportion of the finishing of ready-made clothing is done in private houses, and by the members of the family dwelling therein; that often the room or rooms in which the clothing is finished are not kept in a cleanly state. I would therefore respectfully recommend that the statute be amended by adding that every person engaged in the process of finishing ready-made clothing shall procure from this department a license to perform such labor.

PROTECTION OF HUMAN LIFE IN CASE OF FIRE.

The ingenuity and trained intelligence of the ablest experts can never be entirely relied upon to forecast the actual condition of a given structure or district as to immunity from fire, nor the probable extent of a conflagration once started. The element of uncertainty is an appalling factor of the problem. A building certified to be absolutely fire-proof, so far as it is possible for any such structure to be, crumbles in some fierce flame like cardboard. A fire so slight in its beginning that a few pails of water would seem

to be sufficient for its extinguishment, eats out the heart of a great city, and only ceases when self-exhausted. Absolute protection seems to be unattainable. Measures of prevention that promise good results are promptly adopted, and still it must be evident, to all who have given much thought to the subject, that the problem of preventing and controlling fires in our cities and more or less densely populated communities is by no means completely solved.

Meanwhile, legislation for the protection of human life has to a great degree kept pace with the lessons of experience, and there have been earnest efforts to make such laws effective by rigid and impartial enforcement. The growing tendency to erect exceedingly high buildings on the narrow streets of the business sections of our cities awakens concern as to the consequences if a fire should get beyond control in such a structure. In case of a fire of any considerable magnitude, it would be almost if not quite impossible to attack it with hope of success from the street or from surrounding buildings. Where land is extremely valuable, the facilities for access to the upper stories by means of freight and passenger elevators make strong inducements to increase the height of structures far beyond all former limits. So dangerous did it seem to the proper authorities to continue to allow the construction of extremely high buildings, even if measures could be taken to make them fire-proof, that the Legislature at its last session undertook to restrict the practice, and enacted the following:—

[CHAPTER 355, ACTS OF 1891.]

AN ACT TO RESTRICT THE HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS IN CITIES.

SECTION 1. No building more than one hundred feet in height, above the grade of the street, shall hereafter be erected in any city: *provided, however*, that this restriction shall not apply to grain or coal elevators or sugar refineries, nor to steeples, domes, towers or cupolas erected for strictly ornamental purposes, of fire-proof material, on buildings of the above height or less.

SECT. 2. Any court having jurisdiction in equity shall also have jurisdiction to enforce and to restrain the violation of the provisions of this act.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

There is one grave weakness in this legislation. Experts have already pointed out the fact that restriction as to the height of buildings should bear some relation to the width of the streets upon which such buildings abut.

[CHAPTER 307, ACTS OF 1890.]

AN ACT FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF HUMAN LIFE IN HOTELS
IN CASE OF FIRE.

SECTION 1. Every owner, lessee, proprietor or manager of a hotel situated in this Commonwealth shall, on or before the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one, place or cause to be placed a knotted rope or other better appliance for use as a fire-escape in every room of said hotel used as a lodging-room, except rooms on the ground floor; which knotted rope or other better appliance shall be securely fastened at one end of it to a suitable iron hook or eye to be securely screwed in to one of the joists or timbers next adjoining the frame of the window, or one of the windows, of said room at least five feet from the floor, which rope shall be at all times kept coiled and exposed to the plain view of any occupant of said room; the coil to be fastened in such manner as to be easily and quickly loosened and uncoiled; such rope shall contain knots not more than eighteen inches apart, and a loop on the end at least three inches in length, and shall not be less than one-half inch in diameter and of sufficient length to reach from such window to the ground. Such rope, iron hook or eye and fastenings shall be of sufficient strength to sustain a weight of four hundred pounds, and there shall be plain directions how to use such rope or other better appliance printed and posted within six inches of the hook or eye to which the rope is fastened: *provided, however*, that the owner, lessee, proprietor or manager of a hotel which is otherwise suitably provided with fire-escape for the protection of human life in case of fire shall not be required to comply with the foregoing provisions.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of the inspector of buildings of every city or town in the Commonwealth or, if there be no such officer, of the chief engineer or the officer performing the duty of chief engineer of the fire department of every city or town in the Commonwealth, in the month of May of each year, to inspect every room of every hotel in the city or town in which he is performing the duty of inspector of buildings or of chief engineer, and to ascertain if the provisions of this act are complied with and to report the condition of the rope or other better appliance to the chief of the district police.

SECT. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

To ensure a full compliance with the provisions of the foregoing act, printed circulars containing a copy of the law, calling attention to the same, were sent to owners, lessees, proprietors or managers of hotels throughout the State; and, from the reports of local authorities and the inspectors of this force, I am able to report a general compliance with the statute. A list of hotels supplied with rope fire-escapes will be found later on in this report.

WEAVERS' FINE BILL.

Commonwealth v. Josiah Perry.

[CHAPTER 125, ACTS OF 1891.]

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE IMPOSITION OF FINES OR DEDUCTIONS OF WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED AT WEAVING.

SECTION 1. No employer shall impose a fine upon or withhold the wages or any part of the wages of an employee engaged at weaving for imperfections that may arise during the process of weaving.

SECT. 2. Any employer who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, and for a second and subsequent violation of this act shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars.

SECT. 3. For a period of ninety days after the passage of this act copies thereof shall be posted in conspicuous places in the respective weaving rooms of the different factories in which fines are levied. A failure or refusal to so post shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars. Inspectors of public buildings shall enforce the provisions of this act.

SECT. 4. Chapter three hundred and sixty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven is hereby repealed.

The foregoing act was approved March 27, 1891. As soon thereafter as practicable the necessary orders were issued by me to the officers of the inspection department assigned to this important duty, to make diligent investiga-

tion throughout their respective districts, and to promptly report in detail all facts relating to the subject covered by the statute. From the reports received it was found that various methods had been adopted by mill authorities in the payments to employees engaged in weaving. Inspector Dyson reported that Josiah Perry, owner of a manufactory and mill in Dudley, Mass., had imposed a fine of forty cents for imperfect weaving, and had deducted said amount from the wages of an employee named William E. Fielding. Instructions were at once sent to Inspector Dyson to bring the matter to the attention of the courts. The case was brought before the grand jury, Worcester County, August session, 1891. An indictment was found, and, when called for trial, the case was submitted on agreed facts. Verdict of guilty entered; exceptions taken by the defendant, and the case carried to the supreme court. The case was ably argued by the Attorney-General for the Commonwealth, and by A. J. Bartholomew, Esq., for the mill owners. The following records and briefs will show the amount of labor performed in the prosecution of these cases:—

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, ss.

In the Superior Court, August Term, 1891.

COMMONWEALTH *v.* JOSIAH PERRY.*Defendant's Exceptions.*

This was an indictment for imposing a fine for imperfect weaving. The indictment may be referred to.

Before trial the defendant filed a motion to quash the indictment, for reasons stated in said motion, made part hereof, marked Exhibit "B."

The court overruled said motion to quash, and the defendant excepted to the same.

The jury having been impanelled, the case was tried upon agreed facts, made part hereof, marked Exhibits "C" and "A."

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, ss.

In the Superior Court, August Term, 1891.

COMMONWEALTH *v.* JOSIAH PERRY.*Indictment for Imposing a Fine, etc. — Defendant's Motion to Quash.*

And now comes the defendant, and moves the court to quash the several counts in the said indictment, and assigns as grounds for this motion the following reasons, namely:—

1. Because the words “did impose and exact a fine,” as alleged in the first count of said indictment, do not legally and correctly describe any punishable offence described in the provisions of chapter 125 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1891.

2. Because the said words are not, in import and substance, the same as those stated in said act, but do in fact constitute the substance of the charge alleged in the said first count, and describe the identity of that which is essential to such charge, so that no words or part of words of the said allegation can be rejected as surplusage.

3. Because, if, by the provisions of said act, it is one offence to impose a fine, and another offence to withhold wages or any part thereof, then the said words of said count describe two separate and distinct offences, and the said count is defective and bad in law, for duplicity.

4. Because the second count does not set out, or allege and describe, legally and fully, as required by law, any punishable offence under or described in the provisions of said act.

5. Because, obviously, each of the said counts in the said indictment relate to one and the same act of the defendant, neither one of which counts fully and legally describes any punishable offence under said act, as required by law; and because the said indictment moreover contains no averment that the said several counts describe the same act of the defendant.

6. Because the only offence punishable, or described in the said act, or provided therein, is in substance the imposing of a fine for imperfections that arise in the process of weaving, and the withholding of the wages of the employee therefor, which is not charged in this indictment against this defendant, in either count thereof.

JOSIAH PERRY,

By his Attorney, A. J. BARTHOLOMEW.

Aug. 26, 1891: Filed and overruled.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, ss.

In the Superior Court, August Term, 1891.

COMMONWEALTH v. JOSIAH PERRY.

Agreed Facts.

This is an indictment under chapter 125 of the Acts of the Legislature of the year 1891.

The following may be taken as the material facts in the case:—

The defendant is and was at the time and times alleged in the indictment the owner of a manufactory and mills in Dudley, in this county, which he has operated for many years for the manufacture of woollen cloths and fancy cassimeres, employing therein

a large number of working men and women in the several departments of his said mills, and among them usually about forty persons engaged in weaving cloths. On May 18, 1891, all persons in defendant's employ as weavers executed a special contract in writing and under seal, signed by him and them, a copy of which contract is hereto annexed, and made part hereof, if the same is material and competent evidence, marked Exhibit "A." William Edward Fielding, referred to in the indictment, is a minor, aged eighteen years, the son of J. H. Fielding, residing with his said father, who receives his son's wages; his father maintains and supports the said minor son, and has not emancipated him. On said May 18, 1891, the said defendant, said minor who was then in the defendant's employ, and the said J. H. Fielding for said minor, signed said contract at the suggestion and solicitation of the defendant, as appears upon said exhibit; and said minor has been in the defendant's employ as a weaver continuously, and has not avoided said contract. On July 13, 1891, the defendant made his regular monthly payment for work performed for him during the previous month of June. The wages earned by the said William Edward Fielding during the said month of June for the quantity of cloth actually woven by him would have been \$21.53, if the cloth so woven by him had been free from imperfections or defects arising during the process of weaving; but there were such imperfections and defects resulting from the dropping of threads in five yards of cloth woven by him, causing injury to said cloth and damage to the defendant; and because of said imperfections in the cloth so woven by said Fielding that had arisen during the process of weaving, the defendant deducted from said \$21.53, and withheld from the same, the sum of fifteen cents, or three cents per yard for such imperfect cloth so woven, and paid to said Fielding for his work the balance of \$21.38. The said balance so paid was reasonable compensation for the work actually performed by said Fielding during said month of June, and said fifteen cents so deducted as aforesaid was less than the actual injury and damage done to the defendant by the said imperfect work woven during said month of June by said Fielding. This said transaction was done and completed in compliance with the mutual covenants contained in said contract.

It is agreed that if it is material and competent evidence for the defendant to prove the fact, the defendant can prove, as a further fact in the case, that said Fielding since said May 18, 1891, has been in the defendant's employ as a weaver under said special contract so signed, if the contract was in law a valid one.

Filed Aug. 26, 1891.

Exhibit "A."—Weaver's Contract.

This agreement, by and between Josiah Perry of Dudley in the county of Worcester, Mass., manufacturer, and the subscribers hereto, employees, —

Witnesseth, that it is mutually covenanted, promised and agreed as follows, namely: —

1. That this instrument shall be the separate, several contract by and between the said Perry and each individual subscriber, and shall be so construed.

2. That the date of employment under this contract shall be that hereon set against the name of each subscriber.

3. That the seal of the said Perry, affixed hereto, shall be the common seal of each subscriber.

A. The said Joseph Perry, on his part, covenants, promises, and agrees: —

1. To employ each subscriber during such times and periods of time as he shall elect to operate his manufactory and mills, and until this contract shall be terminated as herein provided, to do the work and perform the service of weaving cloth in his factory; —

2. To pay monthly, and according to the rules and regulations at his mills, compensation and wages as follows, to wit: (a) For all perfect weaving work, such regular, uniform and fixed rates or prices as the said Perry has now or may hereafter from time to time establish therefor; (b) For all imperfect weaving work, at such rates and prices less than such regular, uniform and fixed rates and prices for perfect work, as the said Perry shall in his discretion and judgment deem just and reasonable compensation and wages for the work actually performed.

B. And each subscriber hereto, in consideration of this contract for employment, and the compensation promised as aforesaid therefor, covenants, promises and agrees, on his or her part: —

1. To accept employment in the work of weaving cloth in the mills of said Perry, and during such employment to serve faithfully for compensation, and at wages fixed and to be determined and paid as follows, namely: (a) For all perfect weaving work, such regular, uniform and fixed rates and prices as said Perry has now or may hereafter establish as aforesaid, as full compensation and wages therefor; and (b) For all imperfect weaving work, such reduced rates and prices, and at such rates and prices less than those paid for perfect work, as the said Perry shall deem reasonable and proper compensation for imperfections in weaving or imperfect work, and a fair compensation for the work actually done.

2. To pay to said Perry monthly, from the wages earned in his employ in weaving, the amount of such deductions for imperfect work and imperfections as said Perry on inspection shall find and judge due him for the damage, loss and injury caused by such imperfect weaving or imperfections, whether such deductions be called "fines," "deductions," or be called by any other name; which damage, fines or deductions for such imperfect weaving and imperfections are hereby assumed, and covenanted and promised to be paid to said Perry from wages earned in said employment, as compensation for the loss and injury caused to said Perry thereby.

C. It is mutually understood and agreed:—

1. That said Perry may discharge any subscriber for imperfect weaving, or causing imperfections in his work.

2. That this contract may be terminated by mutual assent.

3. That any subscriber may terminate it by giving to said Perry a notice thereof one week previous thereto, and working out the full working time of such notice.

4. That, when so terminated, all wages earned according to the provisions of this contract shall be due and payable.

Witness the hand and seal of the said Perry, and the hand and common seal of each subscriber, at Dudley, Mass., April 28, A.D. 1891.

JOSIAH PERRY. (L. S.)

Date of Employment.	Witnesses.	Name.
May 18, 1891, . . .	Pat'k Whalen, . . .	Wm. Edward Fielding
May 18, 1891, . . .	Pat'k Whalen, . . .	J. H. Fielding for W. F.

The defendant requested the court to rule as follows, namely:—

1. Chapter 125 of the Acts of the Legislature of the year 1891—under the provisions of which the defendant was indicted—is unconstitutional and void, especially because it is in violation of the provisions thereof against granting special advantages to a class of the people as distinguished or distinct from the community, and because also it is repugnant to other fundamental principles thereof.

2. The defendant had, notwithstanding the provisions of the said act, the right to make a special contract concerning services and compensation for weaving, like that shown in evidence with the said William Edward Fielding therein alleged, although said Fielding was a minor; and such contract would be valid and binding upon the said minor until the same should be terminated as provided in said contract, or until terminated by the option of the minor; the said contract with a minor being not absolutely void in law, but voidable only by the said Fielding himself, and no other person.

3. Such special contract was valid also, because it was signed by the father of said minor for his work and for him, such minor being then not emancipated or entitled to his own wages.

4. The said contract being valid and in full force and operation at the date alleged in the indictment, the fact that the sum of fifteen cents was imposed upon the said minor and paid from his wages to the defendant as compensation for injuries and damages caused to the defendant by reason of the imperfect work of the said minor in the process of weaving, according to the covenant contained in said contract, would not constitute an offence punishable under the provisions of the said act.

5. The amount of the alleged fine imposed upon the said Fielding by the defendant, and collected from the wages of the said minor, is a material allegation of the indictment, and should be proved as alleged in said indictment.

There is, therefore, a fatal variance between the proofs and the allegations in said indictment as to the amount of said fine, and there is also a fatal variance between the evidence and the allegations of the indictment as to the person from whom the alleged sum was withheld, — the wages earned by the said William Edward Fielding belonging to J. H. Fielding, the father of said William Edward Fielding, and not to said minor.

The court refused to rule as requested, and instructed the jury as a matter of law that upon the agreed facts as aforesaid the jury would be authorized to find the defendant guilty of the offence charged; and thereupon a verdict of guilty was returned against the defendant by the jury, and the defendant excepted to aforesaid instructions.

Wherefore the defendant, being aggrieved by the said rulings and refusals to rule, prays that his exceptions may be allowed.

A. J. BARTHOLOMEW,

Attorney for Said Defendant.

Filed Aug. 26, 1891.

Exceptions examined and allowed.

CHARLES P. THOMPSON,

Justice of the Superior Court.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS.

At the superior court, begun and holden at Fitchburg within and for the county of Worcester, on the second Monday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

The jurors for the Commonwealth aforesaid on their oath present.

That Josiah Perry of Dudley in said county, on the fifteenth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one, at

Dudley in said county, was the employer of one William Edward Fielding, and the said William Edward Fielding was then and there an employee of the said Josiah Perry, and then and there and for a long time theretofore engaged employee as aforesaid of said Josiah Perry, at weaving woollen cloth in the manufactory and shop of said Josiah Perry in said Dudley; and on the said fifteenth day of July, at Dudley aforesaid, while he, the said Josiah Perry, was the employer of the said William Edward Fielding, as aforesaid, and while he, the said William Edward Fielding, was an employee of the said Josiah Perry, and as such employee engaged in weaving woollen cloth in the manufactory and shop of said Josiah Perry as aforesaid, he, the said Josiah Perry, did then and there impose and exact a fine, to wit, a fine of forty cents, upon him, the said William Edward Fielding, for imperfections that had arisen during the process of weaving in the cloth and material woven by the said William Edward Fielding while he was the employee as aforesaid of the said Josiah Perry, and while he, the said William Edward Fielding, was engaged at weaving, as such employee of said Josiah Perry, in the shop and manufactory of said Josiah Perry, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

And the jurors aforesaid on their oath aforesaid do further present, that said Josiah Perry of Dudley, in said county of Worcester, on the fifteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, at Dudley, in said county, was the employer of one William Edward Fielding, and the said William Edward Fielding was then and there and for a long time prior thereto an employee of the said Josiah Perry; and on the said fifteenth day of July, and there, and for a long time prior thereto, engaged as employee as aforesaid, of said Josiah Perry, at weaving woollen cloth in the manufactory and shop of said Josiah Perry, in Dudley aforesaid. And on the said fifteenth day of July, at Dudley aforesaid, while he, the said Josiah Perry, was the employer of the said William Edward Fielding as aforesaid, and while he, the said William Edward Fielding, was an employee of the said Josiah Perry, and as such employee engaged at weaving woollen cloth in the manufactory and shop of said Josiah Perry, as aforesaid, he, the said Josiah Perry, did then and there withhold a certain part of the wages of said William Edward Fielding, to wit, the sum of forty cents, for and on account of imperfections that had arisen during the process of weaving the cloth and material theretofore woven by the said William Edward Fielding, while he was the employee as aforesaid of the said Josiah Perry, and while he, the said William Edward Fielding, was engaged at weaving as afore-

said, as such employee of said Josiah Perry in the said shop and manufactory of said Josiah Perry, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided. HERBERT PARKER,

Assistant District Attorney.

A true bill.

JUDSON W. HALL, *Foreman.*

WORCESTER, ss. Superior Court, August Term, A. D. 1891.
Returned by grand jury, Aug. 12, A. D. 1891, and filed by order of court.

Attest: WM. T. HARLOW, *Assistant Clerk.*

Defendant arraigned, pleaded not guilty.

A copy. Attest: T. S. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, ss.

Supreme Judicial Court, September Term, 1891.

COMMONWEALTH *v.* JOSIAH PERRY.

Defendant's Brief.

1. This indictment did not substantially and formally set out the offence described in chapter 125 of the Acts of 1891.

(a) It is not sufficient in law to charge a statute offence in the words of the statute. (2 Hawkes, P. C. Ch. 25, § 111; Hopkins *v.* Com., 3 Met. 465; Com. *v.* Dana, 2 Met. 344.)

(b) The rule is: (1) To examine the statute to ascertain what act it describes, and what act the Legislature intended to make penal. (Com. *v.* Bean, 14 Gray, 53.)

(c) Now it may be assumed here, that the Legislature had this in view, namely: —

1. The practice of some employers of woven goods, of fixing a price, called a fine or a penalty, for a certain imperfection occurring in the process of weaving, and on pay day of withholding such a part of the wages of the weaver who had done imperfect work as would pay the amount of all fines for all the imperfections such weaver had caused.

2. This practice was adopted for these reasons: the manufacturer claimed that these imperfections for which penalties were named occurred through the negligence, incapacity or wilful act of the weaver, and that they caused him injury, loss and damage, entitling him to a compensation which he had a legal right to recover, to the extent, at least, of the reasonable penalties or fines named and established by him, from the wages of the weaver causing such injury, by way of recoupment. And again he insisted also that the effect of this system was helpful, and necessary to prevent carelessness and to keep the work of weavers up to a good standard of perfection.

3. The act (chapter 361 of the Acts of 1887) "to regulate fines for imperfect weaving" required employers of weavers to post in weaving rooms written or printed *lists of fines*, and prohibited the employer from retaining the wages of any weaver in his employ, by way of fine or deduction of wages for imperfect weaving, except in accordance with such lists, etc.

4. It should be also understood that the manufacturer regarded this practice a matter of business, and that every employer of weavers did not adopt it. Those who did, as a rule, each for himself fixed upon their own lists or classes of imperfections, and named the fine for each imperfection adapted to the woven goods made, so that there was necessarily little uniformity in these fine lists.

5. But the weaver objected to this practice of recoupment, as one-sided and arbitrary. He claimed it was an imposition, — indeed, a device to eat up the wages of the weaver, — which constituted the employer "the judge and jury, and the court of last resort," in the whole matter. Hence this act "to prohibit the imposition of fines or deductions of wages of employees engaged at weaving," and this indictment was made for a violation of this act by the defendant.

(d) Now the question is, what does this act clearly describe to be an offence? Though it is extremely obscure and uncertain in meaning, the defendant contends: —

1. That its title indicates its intent and purpose to be to prohibit the practice, above stated, of recouping damages for imperfect weaving by way of deductions of wages simply.

2. That the word "fines" is used in the title in the sense of "deductions of wages" "or", having the sense of "to wit," as it may mean. (Com. v. Grey, 2 Gray, 501; Com. v. Hart, 10 Gray, 468.)

3. And the word "impose" in the act means simply "to lay on," in the sense of "naming" or "fixing upon" these lists of fines, as contemplated in the statute of 1887.

4. That this word "impose" cannot be strained from its ordinary signification, to import of itself alone the act of *collecting* by way of deduction of wages, and no words in the statute clearly give it that force; while the words "withhold the wages," etc., seem to positively negative the suggestion that it was intended to have any other force of meaning than to "lay on" or "to name."

5. That the words in the act "for imperfections that *may arise*" are obviously strangely out of place, in connection with the word "withhold," used to describe a penal act, which must be an act that *has been* done, and not one that *may be*; but they may be

entirely proper, used in connection with the word “impose,” suggesting in that connection its precise meaning to be “to lay on,” or “name,” a deduction of wages for imperfections that “may arise,” etc.

6. That there is nothing in the words of the statute that clearly import an intent to make the act of laying on or naming, or perhaps posting, a list of fines or deductions of wages “for imperfections that may arise in the process of weaving” — an entirely harmless act, however insolent a list of fines posted in the weaving-room might be to a weaver — a *separate* and distinct crime; and consequently, —

7. That the only wrong that can be reasonably presumed from the words of the act, to be intended to be the offence described, is the act of withholding the wages of the weaver by the way of a fine or deduction of wages for imperfect weaving.

8. That the conclusion therefore is, that this statute in substance describes a single offence: —

(a) The imposition of a fine, to wit, a deduction of the wages of employees engaged at weaving, and the withholding of the wages of such employees, for imperfections arising during the process of weaving.

(b) In this statute “or” after “a fine” means “and,” because that signification is necessary to make its words define the sense of the word “fine” as it is used in the statute; that is, “a deduction of wages,” etc., as the title of the act defines it to mean, and as the act itself seems to say it was intended to mean, by the words “withhold the wages,” etc., which follow.

9. The defendant on this examination of the statute insists, therefore, that this indictment is bad, because, —

(a) It does not “fully and plainly, substantially and formally” describe to him the statute offence. (Dec. of Rights, Art. 12 Con.)

(b) The court will never so connect the different parts of an indictment together as to eke out, of all its allegations, what may be necessary to make an essential charge. (Com. v. O'Donnel, 1 Allen, 594.)

(c) It is also a rule that, when a statute makes several distinct acts connected with the same transaction indictable, each one of which may be considered as representing a stage in the same offence, whatever acts are actually done in the course and progress of its commission may be coupled in one count. (Com. v. Howe, 13 Gray, 26; Com. v. Brown, 14 Gray, 430; Com. v. Nichols, 10 Allen, 199.)

(d) Here, however, the prosecutor has presented the charge in two separate and distinct counts, on the obvious assumption that

the statute created two distinct offences instead of one, namely: (1) The imposition of a fine for imperfect weaving; and (2) The withholding of wages for imperfect weaving.

10. But on this assumption even the first count is clearly defective, because, —

(a) It did not describe the fine imposed to be a “deduction of wages,” nor did it describe what specific fine was imposed, or what specific imperfection the fine was for, on the list made by the defendant, so as to inform the defendant precisely what the prosecutor charged.

(b) It used “fine” in the singular, and “imperfections” in the plural, making it uncertain whether the charge was for a single fine for one single class of imperfections, or for different imperfections, using the word “fine” to describe in fact an amount.

(c) It used these words, “fine” and “imperfections,” in effect in a generic sense, which is bad pleading.

(d) It charged that the defendant “did impose and exact,” etc., which are not the words of the statute, nor can it be urged that “exact” had the sense of the words, “withhold the wages,” etc. Yet, as this expression describes the essential identity of the offence in fact charged therein, the words “and exact” cannot be rejected as surplusage. (*Com. v. Keefe*, 7 Gray, 232; *Com. v. Wellington*, 7 Allen, 299.)

(e) And if this count, by the use of the words “did impose and exact,” etc., be held to correctly charge both the offence of “imposing a fine” and the offence of “withholding wages” also, which the statute is interpreted and held to create, then this count is bad for duplicity. (*Com. v. Cain*, 102 Mass. 487.)

10. The second count is defective, because, like the first: —

(a) It does not describe specifically what the imperfections were.

(b) It does not allege that the sum withheld was “a fine,” or that it was for fines imposed as deductions of wages for imperfections in weaving.

(c) It does, however, obviously undertake to make the same act described in the first count the offence charged in this count, without the averment that both counts are for one and the same act, required by law. (*Pub. Stat. Ch. 213, Sec. 18*; *Com. v. Adams*, 127 Mass. 18.)

(d) And because neither one of the counts contains a substantially clear description of the particular offence provided in the statute, or intended to be provided thereby, namely, in substance, the act of recoupment by way of fines or deductions of wages for imperfections in weaving.

(e) In criminal law the word “fine” has a definite meaning, and means a payment of money paid by a party as a punishment for an offence (a mulch) or a sum paid to settle a claim in dispute; but in the contest of this statute it has a special meaning, which the statute itself gives to it. And the pleader in this case should make it clear to the defendant by the indictment that it was used in that special sense only. (See word “fine,” Rapalji’s Law Dict., Abbot’s Law Dict., Anderson’s Law Dict.)

(f) The motion to quash is sufficiently specific in setting forth the reasons therefor, within the provisions of Public Statutes, chapter 214, section 25. (Com. v. Murray, 135 Mass. 530.)

11. This statute is unconstitutional and void.

1. In considering this point, the defendant assumes that the court will presume nothing for its support, but will be governed by these well-established, general rules, namely: —

(a) That the judgment of a majority of the full court shall concur.

(b) That the determination of the case before the court makes it necessary to decide the point.

(c) That the point is raised by one whose rights are involved in its determination, and who has an interest in defeating the statute.

(d) That the provisions of the act are unjust and oppressive, or in violation of natural, social or political rights of the citizen, will not be held a sufficient legal ground to annul it, unless such injustice is prohibited, or such rights are protected by the constitution itself.

(e) That the court will not interfere, because of the apparent injustice and impolicy of the act, or because it violates the fundamental principles of government simply, unless the constitution has in its terms, expressed or clearly implied, put these principles beyond legislative encroachment; nor because, —

(d) To the mind of the court, the act is opposed to the spirit of the constitution, unexpressed in its provisions, or not clearly implied from them. (Cooley’s Cons. Sim., p. 192 et seq., 6th ed. and notes.)

2. On this assumption of the law, stated as general rules, the defendant contends: —

(a) That his prayer for a ruling that the statute was unconstitutional was within these rules and should have been given, because: (1) It was sufficiently specific in substance and form to raise that point; (2) It was a point necessary to be decided, to determine the question whether the defendant should be held or not; (3) The defendant had a right to raise it, and an interest

in defeating the statute, to secure immunity from conviction and punishment.

(b) Besides these obvious grounds, he contends also that the statute under which he is charged was within the scope of principles, and of the quality prohibited by the constitution in terms.

1. It will not be urged that the constitution contains any words that expressly authorize the Legislature to enact statutes of this sort. If it be so authorized at all, therefore, it is because the statute is within its general powers and authority as the law-making branch of the government, and because it is not inconsistent with any provisions contained in the constitution, which established that government and defined its powers and purposes.

2. The question then is, what general power under our constitution clearly authorized this statute? On this the defendant contends:—

(a) That the statute cannot be held to be classed with those which have been adjudged within the police power of the State, for the protection of the lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons, and the protection of all property within the State, embracing authority to establish for the intercourse of citizen with citizen, those rules of good conduct and neighborhood which are calculated to prevent conflict, and to secure to each an uninterrupted enjoyment of his own, so far as may be consistent with a like enjoyment of the rights of others. (Com. v. Alger, 7 Cash. 53-85; Com. v. Tewksbury, 11 Met. 55; Munn. v. Ill. 94 U. S. 113-124; Thompson v. Rut. & Bur. R. R. Co., 27 Vt. 140; Cooley Con. Lim. 6th Ed. p. 704 et seq.)

(b) It must be classed with those acts of the Legislature, sometimes called sumptuary statutes, which, though unequal and partial and always obnoxious to that objection, have been in some cases recognized as within the constitutional authority of the legislation, on the ground of public policy, of which policy the Legislature is held to be the sole judge within the limitations of the constitution, however, in all cases. (Cooley's *ubi supra*, p. 474, et. seq. and notes.)

(c) The enactment when its intent is made out being conclusive (Cooley *ubi supra*, p. 156), and that intent being as above stated, the defendant insists that, if valid, it creates for weavers as a class:—

1. A legal exemption of their wages earned in weaving, from being taken, held or used to pay any damages caused by their negligent, unskilful or wilful acts to the property of their employer, and secures to them the special privilege and advantage of that exemption or liability in damages, for such acts, contrary to their rights under standing laws.

2. That, in legal effect, the statute deprives the employer of weavers of his common law right to withhold any part of such wages as compensation for damage caused to him by such negligent, unskilful or wilful acts of his employee in the work of weaving, by way of recoupment on the contract for service, whether expressed or implied, and, more than this, seems to take away from such employer the right to set up a defence of that sort.

(d) Such a statute, so applying to a class of workmen distinct from all other workmen in the community, stands on no common ground of public interest. that lies within the constitutional authority of the Legislature, but violates the fundamental principle of the constitution, that all shall "be governed by certain laws for the common good," to the end "that every man may at all times find his security in them." (Preamble to Constitution.)

(e) It violates certain general principles stated in articles 1, 6, 7 and 11 of the declaration of rights in the constitution, designed to secure the equal, natural rights of all citizens in acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining safety and happiness, under laws enacted for the common good, and not for the profit, honor or private interest of any one man, family or class of men, in which every subject may find a certain remedy for all injuries and wrongs.

(f) These fundamental principles of a general nature so affirmed are above and beyond the invasion of the Legislature; and the court, as a co-ordinate branch of the government, has the duty of applying to this statute the test whether its provisions are consistent with them or not, as it has often been required to do in our judicial history.

(g) The court may find these cases classified under each article of the declaration, in Crocker's Notes to the Public Statutes, 2 ed., beginning on page 5.

3. To specify the grounds for defendant's request for ruling, he insists that this statute: (a) Is in restraint of his rights to make contracts relating to his own business affairs; (b) It deprives him of his right to have a common law remedy for injuries to his property belonging to him, in common with all citizens; (c) It deprives him of his right to have the common law remedy of recouping from the wages of his employees compensation for wrongs and injuries done to his property by them; (d) It applies to only one class of his workmen, and secures to them advantages that all his other workmen do not possess; (e) it makes that act an offence in the case of a weaver, which the statute assumes he may lawfully do in the case of all others in his employ; (f) It affords protection to the weaver, how-

ever negligent, unskilful, or wilful he may be in performing his work at weaving.

4. It is, therefore, strictly class legislation, because: (a) It affects the rights of employers of weavers in particulars, of primary importance to their pursuit of happiness in such manner as is permitted to the community at large, and deprives them of the liberty to protect and acquire property; (b) It secures special advantages to weavers, and discriminates against their employers, and in their interest; (c) It violates the familiar maxims:—

1. That those who make the laws must govern by promulgated laws not to be varied in particular cases, but “to have one rule for rich and poor, for the favorite at court and the countryman at the plough” (Cooley, *ubi supra*, p. 483);

2. That the State must be presumed to possess no favors to bestow, and no design to inflict an arbitrary restraint upon common right;

3. That equality of rights, privileges and capacities, is the unquestioned aim of the law;

4. That arbitrary regulations made for one class of citizens, in restraint of their rights, privileges and capacities, must be always made to stand on some reason, upon which they can be defended, like want of capacity;

5. That every man may do what he will with his own without interfering with the reciprocal rights of others; and is plainly within the rules,—

(a) That statutes against the plain and obvious principles of common right and reason are absolutely null and void;

(b) That no statute can be sustained, which deprives the citizen of his liberty to pursue a lawful calling in his own way, not encroaching upon the rights of all others, or which forbids one class of persons from offering and performing services in such lawful callings, according to their own notions as to what is fair and proper, and subjects their employers to penalties for so employing them. (Barker v. Portland, 5 Sawyer, 566; Blair v. Kilpatrick, 40 Ind. 312; Com. v. Ham. Manf. Co., 120 Mass. 383; Cooley, *ubi supra*, p. 745.)

5. The precedents founded on these rules have held certain statutes unconstitutional, namely:—

(a) An act suspending the statute of limitations for a particular case. (Holden v. James, 71 Mass. 396; Davison v. Jhonnot, 7 Met. 388.)

(b) An act depriving employers of weavers of the right of recoupment should be another analogous instance of unconstitutional legislation.

(c) An act in restraint of contracts in regard to lawful callings and pursuits should be another, where no question of legal capacity is involved, and applied only to a class of citizens.

6. The law authorizing recoupment in this Commonwealth has always been recognized and applied in all cases where the damages sought to be set off spring from the same transaction or contract as that on which the plaintiff relies, and where the claim for damages is against the plaintiff, so that the allowance of such a claim by way of set-off or defence shall operate to avoid security of action. (*Hunt v. Otis*, 4 Met. 464; *Austin v. Foster*, 9 Pick. 341; *Moulton v. Trask*, 9 Met. 577; *Potter v. Cain*, 117 Mass. 240; *Stacy v. Kemp*, 97 Mass. 166; *Cary v. Guillow*, 105 Mass. 18.)

7. This doctrine in the common law affords to both employer and employee full and equal legal protection in the courts here, for any injustice and wrong growing out of any implied contract between them for the service of weaving, that it is reasonable to suppose ever existed in fact, for the enactment of this statute.

8. The constitution of the United States forbids the States to pass any "law impairing the obligation of contracts." (Art. 1, sect. 10.) It had been deemed that this provision makes no distinction between parol and written, express or implied contracts. (Story on Con.)

(a) Yet here is a statute, that, if held valid in law, so far impairs the obligations of all contracts of employees implied in law from their employment alone as artisans, that every one employing them is prohibited by penalties from claiming or withholding one cent of their wages for any injury they may cause in the process of their work, however negligent, unskilful or wilful they may be.

(b) The effect of such a statute in the single case of weavers is to change that common law rule of liability for injury which through centuries of experience has been deemed wise and just, and essential to the rights of employers, as an element of obligation implied in all contracts for the employment of skilled workmen, by making it a crime for the employer to assert his legal rights to indemnity for the injury they may do. *

(c) It would seem that this material restriction should be held to prohibit an innovation of the common law, so violent and partial, regarding the implied obligations of workmen, growing out of their employment, as this statute contemplates in the case of weavers.

(d) It cannot be maintained on reason, or on any principle of public policy, that will not make it an insult to all employers of weavers throughout the Commonwealth, and degrading to the manliness and intelligence of the weavers themselves.

9. There are cases besides those cited, which seem to afford ample authority for the objections urged against the constitutionality of this act. (*Lewis v. Webb*, 3 Me. 326; *Godcharles v. Wigeman*, 113 Pa. st. 431; *Millet v. People*, 117 Ill. 294; *People v. Salem*, 20 Mich. 452; *Vanzant v. Wardell*, 2 Yerg. 270; *Walley v. Kennedy*, do. 554-559; *Dunham v. Lewiston*, 4 Me. 140; *Picquet appt.*, etc., 5 Pick. 69; *Durkee v. Jamesville*, 28 Wis. 464; *Memphis v. Fisher*, 9 Bay 240; *In matter of Nichols*, 8 R. I. 50; *Gordon v. Building*, etc. 12th of Bush 110; *U. S. v. U. P. R. R. Co.* 98 U. S. 569.)

3. Now, upon the agreed facts, the defendant contends that the court should have ruled as requested in the 2d, 3d, and 4th prayers, because, —

1. The contract exhibited was a lawful and valid instrument; and,

2. As such, the contract constituted a legal and sufficient defence to this indictment.

A. In support of this position the defendant insists: —

1. That the terms of the statute do not undertake to expressly prohibit an employer of weavers from making contracts with them relating to their employment and service, and the compensation and payment for their labor.

2. It imports no restraint whatever upon the right and power of weavers to make such express contracts regarding such matters, as they may desire.

3. Its prohibitions and its penalties are provided for the employer alone.

4. If, therefore, the statute has any legal force to make such contracts illegal or void, as the prosecutor claimed it did, it is solely because these prohibitions and penalties are imposed by it upon the employer.

5. The rules of law relating to this subject are well settled on authority.

(a) The statute as a whole must be considered, to see if the Legislature intended to give the act the legal effect of prohibiting the contract in controversy.

(b) A contract founded directly upon an illegal consideration is illegal and void. (*Nourse v. Pope*, 13 Allen, 87.)

(c) No agreement to do an act forbidden, or to omit to do an act enjoined, by statute, is binding. (*De Begins v. Armistead*, 10 Bing. 110; *D'Alex v. Jones*, 37 E. L., Eq. 476; *Riley v. Jordan*, 122 Mass. 231.)

(d) The party alone is criminal on whom the penalty is imposed, in the case of a transaction made illegal or prohibited by

statute, unless the parties are *in pari delicto*, as well as *particeps criminis*. (Addison Cont. 8th Ed. vol. 2, foot p. 732 and note.)

(e) The court will not presume a contract to be illegal, but to be legal until the contrary is proved. (Bennet v. Clough, 1 B and Ald. 463; Tucker v. Streetman, 38 Texas, 71.)

(f) If a contract is susceptible of two meanings, one legal, and the other not, it will be so interpreted as to make it legal. (Lewis v. Davidson, 4 Mees. & W. 654; Mittleholzer v. Fuller, 6 Q. B. 989; Bill v. Miller, 11 Bush. (Ky.) 306.)

6. Now the contract exhibited is not void simply because Wm. Edward Fielding, who signed it, was a minor.

(a) Because, in law, contracts of minors for employment are held to be voidable only at the option of the minor, and not void. (Vent v. Osgood, 19 Pick. 57; Gaffney v. Hayden, 110 Mass. 137.)

(b) Because the minor had not himself avoided it in fact.

(c) Because, if he had avoided it, without the contract, as well as by the provisions of this contract signed by him, he would, at common law, be liable to pay, by way of set-off against his wages, for injury done to Perry in his work. (Morse v. Stevens, 2 Pick. 572.)

(d) Because his father signed the contract for the service of his son, having a legal right to his earnings, on the agreed facts.

(e) Because the Commonwealth cannot be heard in court to claim as matter of law, that such a subsisting contract, otherwise legal and voidable only at the option of the minor himself, was void.

(f) Because the facts show that all the transactions relating to the alleged offence "were done and completed in compliance with the mutual covenants contained in said contract," exhibited.

7. Inspecting the contract itself, to see what it is in legal effect, the defendant contends:—

(a) That it relates to matters within the legal capacity and rights of each party to control.

(b) That it is a mutual engagement of one party to employ and pay fixed and uniform prices for perfect work, and the reasonably less compensation for imperfect work, and the work actually performed; and of the other party to serve faithfully for such compensation, and the special covenant of such other party also to *pay monthly, from wages earned*, the damages caused to the defendant by imperfect weaving, etc., whatever the same may be denominated.

(c) That such a contract embodies the principle of a *quantum meruit* for imperfect work, and that too by means of the express covenant of the weaver.

(d) That it violated no provision of the statute, and, in applying its covenants to the acts charged in this indictment, the defendant has made no covenant whatever therein to do anything prohibited by the statute.

(e) That the taking of a part of the wages of a weaver to pay for imperfections in weaving, as compensation for the damages caused to property thereby, under the express covenant of the weaver himself to pay from his wages such compensation, and under a mutual agreement to pay and accept such reasonable compensation less than the regular price for good work, for imperfect work, as should be fair for the work actually performed, is not an act prohibited by, or indeed contemplated to be an offence under, this statute; because:—

1. The defendant himself voluntarily imposed nothing whatever on his weaver.

2. He withheld no wages, as these words “impose” and “withhold” in the statute seem to import, of his own volition, and perhaps contrary to the wishes or consent of his employee.

3. But what he did do was simply to ascertain the value of the work actually performed by Fielding, and pay for it, precisely as the contract provided.

4. And the character of the transaction was not changed by the fact that the defendant exercised the discretionary power expressly given in the contract, of ascertaining the damage due for imperfect work, as a means of determining the fair compensation that should be paid for the work actually performed.

B. It was a lawful contract.

1. It was not in the power of the prosecutor in this case to say that the contract was obtained by fraud or imposition, or that there was any misrepresentation on the part of either party as to its legal effect. Therefore it must be held conclusive, both as to the matter of consent and legal effect. (*Rice v. Dwight Man. Co.* 2 Cash. 87.)

2. It merits the consideration of the court as a matter of public policy by the principle,—

(a) That the law of contract is the basis of human society, because it regulates all the relations of human life, and out of it grow all rights, duties, obligations, and all law itself.

(b) That the right of the citizen to enter into contracts, reasonably adapted to promote his welfare and happiness, ought to obtain these, is the essential principle which government itself was created to secure and protect.

3. Besides this, the defendant insists that this contract should be sustained, because: (a) It related wholly to the legitimate

subjects of contract: (*b*) It is mutual in form and substance, and alike advantageous to each party to it; (*c*) The consideration for the covenant of each party to it was lawful and adequate; (*d*) The covenants on the part of each party were reasonable and just to the rights and interests of each; and (*e*) Because the means provided therein for ascertaining and enforcing such right were clear and fair, and such as made such rights reasonably certain.

4. On what principle of law, then, can the prosecutor rest his claim that the contract was void? He cannot do so, as has already been urged, for the reason: (*a*) That the statute prohibited parties from making such a contract; nor can he do so because (*b*) The statute imposed a penalty for imposing a deduction of wages for imperfect weaving, because the defendant has not covenanted to do any such thing in this contract; nor can it be said (*c*) That he is a guilty party, when the employee has himself expressly covenanted to pay out of his earnings all such fines or deductions of wages as are contemplated in the statute, and so covenanted upon a perfectly proper and legal consideration; namely, as a compensation for the injury caused by imperfect work. (*Swords v. Owen*, 43 How. N. Y. 186; *Watrous v. Blair*, 32 Iowa, 58; *Scotten v. State*, 51st Ind. 52.)

5. Upon the agreed facts, stating precisely what the defendant did, namely, reserve fifteen cents out of the wages of an employee for the dropping of threads in five yards of cloth woven by such employee, at the rate of three cents per yard, connected with these other facts, to wit: (*a*) That the work of the employee was imperfect; (*b*) That it caused injury and damages to the defendant; (*c*) That said fifteen cents was less than the amount of such injury and damage; (*d*) That the \$21.38 balance paid was reasonable compensation for the work actually done by such employee; (*e*) And that the transaction was completed and the money paid in compliance with the covenants of the contract exhibited,—the defendant again insists that these facts did not warrant the jury in finding that the defendant had committed the offence described in the statute, and charged in the indictment, and the court should have so ruled.

4. The fifth ruling should have been given.

1. The first count charges in substance that the defendant did “impose and exact a fine, to wit, a fine of forty cents, upon the said William Edward Fielding,” etc., also is described as “the employee” of the defendant, etc.

2. But the facts show that William was a minor, that his wages belonged to his father, who made the contract for his service at weaving, and against him alone the “fine” could be imposed in fact.

3. So that, not only does the count fail to set forth the exact relation of William to the service as it in truth was, but also it states the wrong person upon whom the fine was imposed, upon the agreed facts constituting a fatal variance. The fact proved was, that the fine was imposed on J. H. Fielding, the father who had contracted for the service of his minor son in the defendant's employ.

4. The second count charged the withholding of the wages of William Edward Fielding, etc.; but the agreed facts prove that the withholding was of wages belonging to J. H. Fielding for the work of his son William, engaged as above stated.

5. So that the same objections urged against the first count apply to this count also, and the agreed facts show a like fatal variance.

6. Again, the amount of the fine imposed and of the wages withheld were material allegations, in the first case as descriptive of the fine imposed, and in the second case as descriptive of the amount which the government was bound to prove as alleged, but on the agreed facts failed to do.

7. The court erred in instructing the jury that, as a matter of law, upon the agreed facts, the jury would be authorized to find the defendant guilty of the offence charged, because it was in effect an order of a verdict of guilty.

A. J. BARTHOLOMEW,
For the Defendant.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

WORCESTER, SS.

September Session, 1891.

COMMONWEALTH *v.* JOSIAH PERRY.

I. — Motion to Quash.

The statute of 1891, chapter 125, may be held to create two offences: first, to impose a fine upon, or second, to withhold the wages of, a weaver, for imperfect work. The first count of the indictment charges the first offence; the second count the second offence. (Endlich, *Interp. Stat.*, § 305; *Commonwealth v. Keenan*, 139 Mass. 193.)

The words "did impose and exact a fine" properly describe the first offence. If the offence consists in imposing the fine merely, the words "and exact" are surplusage, and are to be rejected. (*Commonwealth v. Pray*, 13 Pick. 359, 361; *Commonwealth v. Keefe*, 7 Gray, 332, 336; *Commonwealth v. Brown*, 14 Gray, 419, 430; *Commonwealth v. Dyer*, 128 Mass. 70.)

But, if the Legislature did not intend to constitute the mere imposition of a fine the offence, the addition of the words "and

exact" complete the description of the whole offence. It is the familiar case in which it is not enough to follow the language of the statute alone. (1 Bish. Cr. Proceed. 3d. Ed. § 624, 625, 626; Commonwealth v. Collins, 2 Cush. 556; Commonwealth v. Clifford, 8 Cush. 215; Commonwealth v. Wolcott, 10 Cush. 61; Commonwealth v. Bean, 11 Cush. 414; Commonwealth v. Reily, 9 Gray, 1; Commonwealth v. Harris, 13 Allen, 534, 539.)

If the statute is to be construed as creating but one offence, it has described it in different ways, in the alternative; and either description is sufficient for an indictment. (Stevens v. Commonwealth, 6 Met. 241; Commonwealth v. Curtis, 9 Allen, 266, 269, 270.)

This disposes of the first three grounds of the motion to quash.

As to the fourth and fifth grounds of the motion: the second count fully and precisely describes the second offence created by the statute, if there are two offences; or describes the single offence, if there is but one, by the second method of description employed in the statute; and in either case it is sufficient.

As to the fifth ground of the motion, the objection that neither count legally describes an offence under the statute is answered above.

As to the objection that the indictment contains no averment that the two counts describe the same act: if the statute creates two offences, they are so similar in character, mode of trial and punishment, that they may be joined in one indictment. (Commonwealth v. Jacobs, 152 Mass. 276, 281.)

If the statute creates but one offence, described in different ways, it is usual and permissible to join several counts charging the same offence by different descriptions; and this rule is not changed by Public Statutes, chapter 213, section 18. This section applies only to different offences, arising out of the same acts, which could not be joined at common law. (Commonwealth v. Adams, 127 Mass. 15, 18; Commonwealth v. Andrews, 132 Mass. 263, 264; Commonwealth v. Jacobs, *ubi supra*.)

It does not conclusively appear that both counts relate to the same act; and, without this, there is no foundation for the objection.

II. — Requests for Instructions.

The first request attacks the constitutionality of the statute, on the ground that it grants special advantages to a class, and other grounds not specified.

The statute is not open to the objection stated. That it applies only to a particular class is true of a great variety of statutes; but

this does not infringe the uniformity and equality required by the fundamental law. (*Hewitt v. Charier*, 16 Pick. 353; *Davis v. The State*, 3 Lea (Tenn.) 376; *Missouri Pacific R.R. Co. v. Mackey*, 33 Kansas, 298; *McAunich v. Miss. & Mo. R.R. Co.* 20 Iowa, 343.)

“Laws public in their objects may, unless express constitutional provision forbids, be either general or local in their application; they may embrace many subjects or one, and they may extend to all citizens or be confined to particular classes, as minors, or married women, bankers or traders, and the like.” (*Cooley Constitutional Limitations* (6 Ed.), 479.)

The lien laws furnish a much more striking example of laws which seem to confer special privileges upon particular classes, but their constitutionality has never been questioned in Massachusetts.

The statute does not unduly interfere with liberty of private contract. It is not an attempt to fix the rate of wages. It does not prohibit, nor attempt to prohibit, a contract for a varying rate of wages, proportioned to the quality of the work.

The usury laws went much farther toward interfering with liberty of contract, but their validity was never questioned here.

The statute may well rest upon the police powers of the Legislature, or the powers vested in it by the “good and welfare” clause of the constitution, chapter 1, section 1, article 4. (*Cooley Constitutional Limitations* (6 Ed.), 704; *Commonwealth v. Hamilton Mfg. Co.*, 120 Mass. 383; *Commonwealth v. Bearse*, 132 Mass. 542; *Sawyer v. Davis*, 136 Mass. 239; *Commonwealth v. People's Savings Bank*, 5 Allen, 428, 432.)

The police power extends to the protection of property and property rights.

This statute is designed and calculated to protect the weaver against an exaction from his contract wages which the Legislature deems unjust or inexpedient to be permitted. It does not forbid or prevent the employer from protecting himself by proper means against damage from imperfect work, but simply forbids him to exact the penalty in a particular mode; in which the Legislature may well have considered that the employer has an undue and unreasonable advantage.

The second request raises the question of the validity of the defendant's contract with the Fieldings.

Assuming, or admitting, that William Edward Fielding's minority does not avoid or affect the contract under the facts in evidence, the contract nevertheless furnishes no defence to this indictment. It is an agreement to submit to an imposition or exaction expressly

prohibited by the statute, and such a contract is ineffectual. A contract to do a prohibited act is void, and, conversely, so must be a contract to consent or submit to such act. (Parsons Cont. II. 746; Bowditch v. New Eng. Life Ins. Co., 141 Mass. 292, and cases cited.)

But, if the contract was not absolutely void, the jury was warranted in finding that it was in fact a mere device to evade the statute, and must be taken to have so found, under the instructions.

The fourth request is disposed of in the preceding paragraph.

As to the fifth request, the amount of the fine is not a descriptive allegation, and need not be proved as alleged. There is, therefore, no variance in respect of the amount of the fine. (Commonwealth v. McKenney, 9 Gray, 114; Commonwealth v. O'Connell, 12 Allen, 451; Commonwealth v. Campbell, 103 Mass. 436; Commonwealth v. Hussey, 111 Mass. 432.)

Nor is there any variance as to the person upon whom the fine was imposed, or from whom the same was withheld. If it is an offence under the statute merely to impose a fine, it is clear that this objection cannot apply to the first count, as the fine may be and is imposed upon the employee, irrespective of any exaction of it, or any question of title to his wages. And as to the second count, the sum withheld is properly described as part of the wages of William Edward Fielding. The statutory offence is the withholding of "the wages of" a particular employee; not the withholding *from* any particular person. William Edward Fielding was the employee whose wages are here in question, and it was his wages which were withheld, though they may have been legally due or payable to some other person. It cannot be doubted that wages assigned would be properly described as the wages of the assignor and not of the assignee.

But there is a broader answer to this objection. The legal title to the wages in question is wholly immaterial, under the statute. The statutory offence is the act of imposing a fine, or the act of withholding wages, without regard to the physical identity of, or legal title to, the thing withheld.

A. E. PILLSBURY,

Attorney-General for the Commonwealth.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

October Session, 1891.

WORCESTER, 88.

COMMONWEALTH v. JOSIAH PERRY.

Supplemental Brief for the Commonwealth.

In view of the public importance and interest of this case, I presume the court will be willing to receive, even at this stage, a

fuller and possibly a clearer statement of the grounds on which it is contended that the contract between Perry and the Fieldings, as matter of law, furnishes no defence to the indictment.

I. This question was suggested at the argument: How can it be said that the employer withholds any wages if he pays for the particular work the whole sum which he has contracted to pay for it?

The only difficulty in meeting this inquiry arises out of the ingenuity of the defendant's scheme of evasion; but this, on close examination, will be seen to be nothing more nor less than a device to cover the very act prohibited by the statute.

1. What is the precise mischief which the statute was designed to remedy?

It is the arbitrary exaction by the employer from the weaver, at his own will or caprice, of a penalty, assessed by himself alone, for anything which he may choose to call an imperfection in the weaver's work: the taking of the law into his own hands.

This, in whatsoever form or under whatsoever disguise, nothing more and nothing less, is the precise thing which the statute is designed to forbid and to prevent.

2. What is the defendant's contract? What is it designed and calculated to effect? And what does it effect, if allowed to stand?

It permits the employer, at his own will or caprice, to adjudge that there is an imperfection in the weaver's work, to assess, at his own will or caprice, the damages for it, and to arbitrarily inflict a penalty on the weaver by paying him so much less than he would be entitled to receive but for this arbitrary determination and judgment of the employer.

This is precisely what the statute is designed to prevent, and precisely what it forbids. It is designed to prevent, and should be construed to prevent, as much the imposition of an arbitrary penalty upon the weaver at the caprice of the employer, under cover of a contract that no wages shall be due him until the employer has examined his work and fixed the amount which he chooses to pay for it, as the withholding of wages confessedly due under the contract of the parties. The essence of the mischief must be kept in view in construing the statute, and this is, the arbitrary imposition of a penalty by the employer, enforced by withholding a part of the money which would *otherwise* be due the weaver for his work.

Viewed in this light it is clear that the contract is void, as covering and protecting the very act forbidden by the statute, within the doctrine of the cases collated in *Wheeler v. Russell*, 17 Mass. 258, upon which doctrine that is the leading case in this Common-

wealth. Unless this contract is so treated, it will be found to be within the scope of human ingenuity to escape by contract the consequences of a great variety of penal legislation.

This statute goes no further than to forbid the employer to resort to *this particular remedy* for his damages for imperfect work. It need not, and should not, be construed to deprive him of the right of recoupment if sued, though if it went even so far as this it would still be valid, as the Legislature has undoubted authority to control and regulate remedies. But the statute absolutely forbids and excludes this particular remedy, in whatsoever form or under whatsoever device it may be sought to be enforced; and as much if it is sought to be enforced under cover of a contract by which no wages shall be due until the prohibited mischief has been done, as by any other device.

Looking into the statute far enough to perceive exactly what the mischief is against which it is directed, and looking through the contract to the essential character of the transaction concealed behind it, it will be seen that the contract permits, and is designed to permit, the essential act which the statute forbids. And a contract which, if operative, makes it possible to do the prohibited act with impunity, is necessarily in contravention of the statute and is void.

II. It must be inferred, from examination of the Acts of 1887, chapter 361, for which the statute here in question is a substitute, that the former statute was found inadequate to cure the mischief; and that in the act of 1891 the Legislature intended to cut up the whole evil by the roots, notwithstanding any notice, contract or other device; and it is to be construed accordingly.

Suppose the statute had said “notwithstanding any contract, agreement or stipulation of the parties.” This would seem to strengthen the construction for which the government contends. But these words would add nothing to the statute. They are to be read into it, as into every such statute; and especially here, in view of the statute of 1887.

III. The word “wages” and all other parts of the statute are to be construed, if possible, so as to make the statute effectual for its purpose; and the parties cannot be allowed, by contract between themselves or otherwise, to impose upon this word or upon any other provision any meaning inconsistent with the legislative intention. The Legislature did not intend and cannot be taken as intending to use the word in a sense which would make it not only possible but easy to nullify the statute by contract.

The meaning of “wages” is not restricted by any qualifying words. The statute does not say “wages due,” “wages payable,”

or "agreed wages." So far as the language goes, the statute is open to any reasonable construction necessary to give it due effect.

In the light of the whole statute, which forbids the employer to "impose a fine," that is, any money penalty, for imperfection, as well as to "withhold wages" for imperfection, it is "withholding wages" to keep back anything which would be payable or would be paid *but for the imposition*. The two clauses are to be considered together; and, so considered, the meaning of "wages" is qualified or explained by the other provisions. Ordinarily, doubtless, "wages" would be taken to mean the price due by contract for labor. But it is not necessarily limited to this precise meaning, and the other provisions of the statute, and its general scope, spirit and purpose, make it not only permissible but necessary to give the word a larger meaning, — the reward, the remuneration, the *fruits* of labor. All these are synonymous, if not identical, with "wages."

"Wages" is not necessarily the stipulated price due for labor by express contract. It may be and often is what the workman *earns* in the absence of contract, — *quantum meruit*. The defendant cannot meet this statute, made to forbid an arbitrary exaction from the wages of his employee, by stipulating that no "wages" shall be regarded as earned, be due, or be payable, until he has made the exaction, that is, done the prohibited act, by keeping back from what would otherwise be payable as much as he sees fit to call his damages.

As bearing upon the construction to be put upon the word "wages," it is to be considered that even under this contract Fielding's "wages," even for imperfect work, are not necessarily limited to the amount appraised or awarded him by the defendant. Suppose he refuses to accept this; sues for his wages, and proves that there is no imperfection in his work, or that the amount of damages assessed by the defendant is grossly excessive and unreasonable. Is there any doubt that he could recover the full price or what is fairly due? — or that the amount so recovered would be his "wages"? If he could recover in such case, this indicates that his "wages" is the sum actually *earned* by him, to be determined, if necessary, by the law of the land.

"Wages in," the sense of the statute, is the whole sum which the weaver would be entitled to receive in the absence of any imposition or deduction or *reduction* under cover of alleged imperfection; and this is exactly what the statute intended to secure to the weaver. The laying of such imposition or making such reduction is the very mischief against which the statute is directed; and it is setting the statute at defiance to allow the defendant to

meet it by saying, "I am not guilty because my *contract* permits me to lay this imposition, and my employee agrees that as between him and myself his 'wages' shall be only what is left."

IV. If to "impose a fine" (which is simply a money penalty) is by itself an offence, the contract is no defence to the first count. This does not touch the question what it is to "withhold wages." The transaction in evidence was essentially and plainly the imposition of a money penalty, upon the defendant's adjudication that the work was imperfect; as it is admitted that he paid Fielding fifteen cents less than would have been payable, and less than he would have paid *under the contract* but for the alleged imperfection. This is laying and exacting a penalty for the imperfection, which the statute forbids.

A. E. PILLSBURY,
Attorney-General.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS.

Supreme Judicial Court, September Sitting, 1891.

COMMONWEALTH *v.* JOSIAH PERRY.

Defendant's Brief in Reply.

A. Concurring with the learned attorney in suggesting "the great public importance and interest in this case" as a reason for a clear statement of the grounds on which he rests his contention here, the defendant will certainly be excused if he judges the argument so far reopened that he may properly use the new matter for any points involved in the controversy, which he considers them to serve.

B. As to the validity of the contract the defendant submits this:—

1. That it does not appear by the agreed facts that the Fieldings were unwilling or incompetent to make it; or

2. That there was any mistake or misunderstanding on their part, as to its meaning; or

3. That any imposition, fraud, deceit or threats were practised or used by the defendant to obtain it, and the law will not presume there was. It follows, therefore,—

(a) That it is absolutely immaterial who solicited or suggested the contract; and

(b) That the contract itself is in law conclusive (2 Cush. 87) both as to the consent of the parties to it, and as to *their purpose and intent in making it*.

4. Then, also, the parties have never *avoided their mutual covenants*, but have been and still are content to observe them; so that:—

(a) This contention as to the validity of the contract is not *between the parties to it*, but arises from the circumstance that, the Commonwealth having indicted the defendant under this statute, he puts in evidence the contract to explain precisely what he did; and because that appears to be a good defence, the Commonwealth replies, insisting:—

1. That the contract is absolutely void, because it is within the prohibition of the statute; and

2. That the transaction between the defendant and the Fieldings, consummated under the terms of the contract, constituted a crime within the statute, committed by the defendant alone; or, adopting the learned attorney's way of stating it;

3. That the contract was a "scheme of evasion," and "a device to cover the very act prohibited by the statute."

(b) Well, the defendant submits to this suggestion,—

1. That the legal presumption applies here, that the defendant is innocent, and will be so held, until the charge is proved;

2. That this rule will lead the court to sustain this contract, if it can be, and to view the transaction relied on here to convict the defendant, as honest, fair and legal, if possible;

3. That on the agreed facts all the questions raised here are questions of law, subject to no disputable inference of fact whatever; for example, an inference like the point argued by the government, that the jury were warranted in finding *as a fact* that the contract "was in fact a mere device to evade the statute." (Old Colony R.R. v. Wilder, 137 Mass. 538.)

The record and exceptions show nothing whatever to sustain that point, or to warrant its suggestion now for the first time, that the court so instructed the jury, or that the jury so found.

C. Now, as to the elaborate answer to the question of the court, the defendant submits:—

1. That the learned attorney is not in a position to argue here that any and every contract, express or implied, between a weaver and employer for service and employ at weaving, is made absolutely void *ab initio* by the prohibition of this statute,—

(a) When by it the employer, by a rule of his own, or by his own judgment, fixes the price he will pay for the imperfect work of his weaver; or

(b) When by it the weaver receives only a part of such sum determined by his employer for his work as he would have received had the cloths woven by him been all without imperfections arising during the process of weaving; or

(c) When by it the difference in the sum paid for perfect work and that allowed for imperfect work is the measure of the compen-

sation to the employer for the damage to his cloths caused by the weaver himself.

2. And he will not be in position to do so, until he satisfies this court, —

(c) That this statute is within the constitutional power of the legislature to enact, as a law consistent with those fundamental principles of liberty and equality secured by the constitution to all citizens, and defendable also as a policy of our own government; and, if so, —

(b) That the act obviously and clearly, by what it contains, *must be* construed to have that broad and sweeping legal force and meaning.

3. Now, the learned attorney says the precise mischief the statute was designed to remedy “is the arbitrary exaction by the employer from the weaver, at his own will and caprice of a penalty, assessed by himself alone, for anything he may choose to call an imperfection in the weaver’s work; the taking of law into his own hands.” But in his argument on this premise, to show the contract is void because it authorizes the defendant to fix upon the sum he will pay for imperfect weaving work at his own discretion and judgment, he seems to forget several things: —

(a) That in construing statutes “words and phrases shall be construed according to the common and approved usage of the language.”

(b) That nothing will be imported into a statute beyond what its words of themselves import, used as stated.

(c) That, if his words quoted above state correctly the “precise mischief,” etc., then this statute was not designed to cover a case where the weaver had consented or agreed to the exaction.

(d) That what he urges about the “will and caprice” of the employer, and the “penalty assessed by himself alone for anything he may choose to call an imperfection,” scarcely adopts the words of the statute, which confine it to “imperfections that may arise during the process of weaving,” but carries its malignant spirit to a much worse imputation upon the honor, fair dealing and business habits and character of the manufacturers of Massachusetts who employ weavers, than the statute itself imports.

4. Here the defendant reminds the court that the government, for the purposes of this argument on the question as to the contract, adopts the defendant’s view of the act constituting an offence under the statute; namely, the single act in substance, “of recouping damages for imperfections in weaving by way of deductions of wages” at the arbitrary will of the employer alone, — *an act which the indictment does not charge at all.* And he submits, also: —

(a) That not the act of putting on a list of fines for imperfections in weaving alone, nor the act of posting such lists, are acts described in the statute alone as prohibited, as they would be if so designed.

(b) That the precise and only wrong sought to be remedied by the statute is the arbitrary act of diminishing the wages of weavers by means of a system of deductions or fines for imperfections in weaving, "at the will or caprice" of the employer alone, as the government states it, and that independent of the matter of consent on the part of the weaver. The act is described as an *imposition*, because done in disregard of the wishes of the weaver.

(c) Now, if this is a correct view of the import of the statute, it follows:—

1. That this indictment is bad, because it sets out nothing of that sort as a charge against this defendant.

2. That the argument defeats itself, because in this case the weaver has not only *consented* to the proposal of the defendant to pay a different and less price for the imperfect work done than that paid for perfect work, and thereby destroyed everything in the transaction that can be called the arbitrary exaction of the defendant, but the weaver has also covenanted expressly that his wages for his imperfect work shall be so much less than the sum paid for perfect weaving, as the defendant shall judge reasonable compensation for the damage done to his cloth by the imperfect work, and a "just and reasonable compensation for the work actually performed," which is in no sense an arbitrary withholding of any "wages," or "earnings," or "fruits of labor."

3. It cannot be said that the word "wages" in the statute means anything else than what the weaver earns,—and he can only earn what he agrees to take and his employer agrees to pay; and, when that sum has been paid, what has been withheld from the weaver?

4. Is it true that the Legislature, by the statute, intended that the weaver shall have the same sum for his good and his bad work, and at all hazards? And that the statute prohibits him from contracting for different rates according to the quality of his work? If it does, it humiliates and degrades the weaver, and, unless he be capable of doing perfect work all the time, the law of this statute will be likely to deprive him of work at all, and send him tramping the highways for employment, because:—

(a) The statute, if it was intended to provide that the employer should pay to weavers the same price for imperfect work as for perfect work, would naturally have said that; but it does not.

(b) If it be held to have that effect, which the government appears to claim, then its practical operation will be more harmful to weavers themselves than to employers, who will employ only those who can and will do perfect work, for the reason that they will not assume all the risks of employing negligent, careless or indifferent weavers; and this

(c) Again serves to illustrate the impolicy and pernicious quality of this statute so interpreted.

D. The whole argument against this contract rests on the proposition that it permits the defendant, "*at his own will or caprice, to adjudge that there is an imperfection in the weaver's work, to assess at his own will or caprice the damages for it, and to arbitrarily inflict a penalty on the weaver by paying him so much less than he would have received, but for this arbitrary determination and judgment*" of the defendant.

1. This is a mere characterization of the contract, and may serve the purpose of the government in its zeal to find an objection to it, but it is not fair or correct. In truth, to put the negotiation into common phrase and substance, this is it: Perry said to his weavers, "I will pay you for your imperfect work such rates and prices less than my regular prices for your perfect work as I judge just and reasonable compensation for the work actually done." Who can say the statute prohibited that proposal?

2. To that proposal the weaver in substance said, "I will accept that proposal as you state it, because I have confidence in your honor and judgment that you will pay me just and reasonable compensation for my imperfect work;" and the weaver said more than that. He said also (see Clause 2 of contract), "In order that any methods you may adopt of ascertaining such just and reasonable compensation for my imperfect work, and of keeping or stating the accounts of my labor and wages, and that these may not be misunderstood *because I am weaving by the yard* and your account of my imperfect work will be likely to be so kept, I will covenant expressly to pay myself to you *all discounts from the rates and prices credited to me*, as compensation for the damages I may do to your cloths by my imperfect work, and my labor account shall be settled accordingly;" and the facts show that the Fielding's account was so settled. What words of the statute prohibited that proposal of the weaver? Yet this illustrates perfectly the negotiation and contract. Where is the "imposition" or "arbitrary exaction" of Perry, or the submission to his "will or caprice" by the weaver? The government will have to wait for that in its next prosecution of the defendant, for nothing of that sort appeared here, except in the fancy of the prosecution.

3. The argument therefore rests on a false premise, because it perverts the contract, and makes the statute say what it does not fairly import. The statute punishes *deductions of wages* by way of *fines* for imperfections arising during the process of weaving; but the contract only provides a means of *ascertaining the wages themselves*, to be paid in cases of imperfect work.

4. If the contract was within the legal capacity and right of the parties to make, the court will not consider comments as to its effect or character, because it is not claimed that it was utterly unconscionable. The only question here is, Did the prohibition of the statute deprive the parties of such capacity and right? Obviously it did not.

5. The learned attorney once argued that the statute did not attempt to fix wages, or to prevent a scale of prices adapted to the quality of the work, and contracts for that purpose. But that suggestion in practice involves an arbitrary exercise of the will or caprice of the employer in the same sense as in this case. Suppose he adopted a minimum price for a certain grade of weaving, and a list of premiums of ten per cent. or twenty, or more advance for other grades, up to perfect cuts. His judgment from the minimum price to the end would settle the whole scheme and list. It would be his business to adapt his scheme to possible exigencies, so that, in naming his minimum price per yard, he would not fail to remember that some imperfections damaged his cloths more than the cost of weaving it, and so diminish the lower prices or the scale of premiums, to protect himself from loss by weaving. That would be strictly business, and yet lawful, as the government concedes. The employer's judgment would still absolutely control as much as by this contract, and the same legal difficulties could arise in that plan as in this. But courts and juries are instituted to right all the wrongs of either plan.

6. Under the rule that laws creating crimes should be of themselves explicit, or be so by reference to some standard known to all persons (*U. S. v. Sharp*, 1 Peters C. C. 118), the defendant submits that this statute scarcely defines a clear purpose.

E. As to the law, the case cited (*Wheeler v. Russell*, 17 Mass. 258) is not pertinent, as the statute in that case inflicted a penalty on both the seller and the buyer. (*Stafford v. Whitcomb*, 8 Allen, 518; *Miller v. Post*, 1 Allen, 435.)

The question as to rights of parties is one thing, and a case like this is quite another. (*Fivaz v. Nichols*, 2 C. B. 501; *Hobbs v. Green*, 73 Pa. 198; *Blasdel v. Fowler*, 120 Mass. 447; *Lowell v. B. L. R. R.* 23 Pick. 30.)

The law will always inspect the contract to see what covenants

are good and what against the statute, and allow what is good and lawful to stand. (*Clusman v. Nainby*, 2 *Ld. Ray.* 1456; *Gaskill v. King*, 11 *East.* 165; *Shurman v. Thompson*, 14 *Ald. & El.* 1027; *Price v. Green*, 16 *Mees. & Wels.* 34; *Chandler v. Johnson*, 39 *Ga.* 85; *Clements v. Master*, 52 *N. H.* 31; *Erie R. Co. v. Union Locks*, 35 *N. J. Law*, 24; *Hanner v. Gray*, 25 *Ark.* 350; *Saratoga Bank v. King*, 44 *N. Y. How.* 87.)

The court will also look into the statute, its language and subject matter, and enforce it according to its legal construction and effect. (*Pangbora v. Westlake*, 36 *Iowa*, 546; *Ferguson v. Norman*, 5 *Bing. C. N.* 80; *Oneida Bank v. Ontario Bank*, 21 *N. Y. (7 Smith)*, 495.)

P. But, to elaborate somewhat in answer to the position of the government as to what is class legislation, it has been held that some business enterprises of a public nature and some branches of industries and professions require special statutory regulations, and public policy may be exercised to give a class of laborers special liens, when it would be impolitic and impractical in others. In such cases such acts are held general when they apply to all in that class of citizens.

But all such acts stand on some recognized principle and policy of the government, while this act does not. On the contrary, it falls within the list of regulations made for a class of citizens, entirely arbitrary in character, restricting the rights, privileges and legal capacities of another, in a manner before unknown in this Commonwealth. And such an act, however general it be, cannot be sustained.

A legislative act providing that persons following some lawful trade, business or employment may not make contracts and do other things as other citizens may do, certainly transcends the reasonable bounds of legislative power, even when no constitutional provision can be pointed out conflicting with it, because such an act deprives the citizen of a common liberty. Obviously this statute does this.

A. J. BARTHOLOMEW,

For Defendant.

Commonwealth v. Potomska Mills.

Soon after the enactment of the fines law the mills in New Bedford took legal advice, and, acting under instructions of their counsel, posted notices in all their weaving rooms, a copy of which notice is contained in the annexed report. It was claimed by the mills that on the adoption of this schedule there would be no withholding of weavers' wages, because what they received they would receive under a con-

tract under which they were working. It was claimed by Inspector McGraw that this was a violation of the fines law; and accordingly a prosecution was instituted against the Potomska Mills for withholding the wages of one Arthur W. Britton, who was employed by the Potomska Mills, and, upon receiving his pay May 22, was informed that for one-half of a cut of cloth he would receive twenty-seven cents instead of fifty-four, on account of oil stains in that half of said cut; so that the prosecution was practically for withholding the sum of twenty-seven cents from Britton.

The grand jury found an indictment against the Potomska Mills, and that corporation determined to make it a test case. Thereupon, when the case came for trial, the facts were admitted for the purpose of the trial by the mill as stated by the district attorney in his opening to the court. Judge Braley was asked to rule that no offence had been committed, upon the facts stated. Judge Braley declined so to rule, but for the purposes of the case ruled that the facts stated, as above set forth, would authorize the jury to convict the corporation. A verdict of guilty was thereupon rendered, and exceptions were taken which were argued before the full bench in Fall River, Oct. 27, 1891. The case was very fully and ably argued by Mr. Lemuel Le Baron Holmes for the mill and by the attorney-general for the Commonwealth. Mr. Holmes claimed substantially:—

1. That the law was unconstitutional, in so far as it undertook to prevent the withholding of wages that had not been earned or against which the mill would have a right to make a recoupment for unskilful work; and

2. That, if the law was constitutional, even then the contract under which the defendant was working was a valid one, and did not infringe the law.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

October, 1891.

BRISTOL, SS.

COMMONWEALTH v. POTOMSKA MILLS CORPORATION.

I. — *Motion to Quash.*

1. The statute makes it an offence to “withhold the wages or any part of the wages,” etc., and the indictment alleges that

“the said Potomska Mills Corporation did then and there unlawfully withhold from him, . . . a part of the wages due to him,” . . . etc.

This is a statement of these facts within the rule of law in this Commonwealth, that in an indictment certainty to a certain intent in general is sufficient. It is either expressly alleged or by necessary implication, included in what is alleged in this indictment that at the time and place alleged wages were due and payable by the defendant to said Britton, and that a part of them were then and there unlawfully withheld from him by the defendant. This is a sufficient allegation of this part of the offence.

It is entirely unnecessary to set out in the indictment any of the allegations, of the omission of which the defendant complains. (Bish. Cr. Pr., 1, 3d ed., p. 325; *Commonwealth v. Maxwell*, 2 Pick. 139, 143; *Commonwealth v. Pray*, 13 Pick. 359, 363; *Commonwealth v. Slack*, 19 Pick. 304, 307; *Commonwealth v. Dyer*, 128 Mass. 70.)

2. The allegations as to value, amount of damage and misconduct of the weaver, the omission of which is complained of, are immaterial, and need not be set out in the indictment for the reasons and on the principles of law referred to above.

3. None of these allegations are necessary to constitute the offence, and the same reasoning applies here as in the case of the two preceding points. See also authorities cited in par. 6, *infra*.

4. The offence has to do with “imperfections that may arise during the process of weaving,” and the indictment alleges such imperfections, and describes more particularly in what such imperfections consisted, “to wit, stains in and upon the cloth so woven by the said Britton.” Whether such stains were imperfections under the statute the government was bound to prove, and it was for the jury to determine as a matter of fact upon the evidence.

5. The indictment contains all the essentials of such an allegation, if “stains” are “imperfections.” The word “payment” is unnecessary, under the statute.

6. It is not necessary to make these allegations in the indictment.

They must be shown by the defendant as matters in defence. The same rule of law is applicable as in the case of exceptions in a statute. (*Commonwealth v. Maxwell*, 2 Pick. 138, 140; *Commonwealth v. Odlin*, 23 Pick. 275, 279; *Commonwealth v. Jennings*, 121 Mass. 47; *Commonwealth v. Shannihan*, 145 Mass. 99.)

The statute does not affect the right of recoupment at law.

7. It does not appear in the indictment either that the weaving in question was of no value, or that there was any "fault and intention" of the weaver. The question raised is not open on the indictment.

8. The statute does not require this, but is designed and calculated to protect the weaver against a particular method or system of exaction from his contract wages, which the Legislature deems unjust or inexpedient to be permitted. It does not forbid or prevent the employer from protecting himself by proper means against damage from imperfect work, but simply forbids him to exact the penalty in a particular mode; in which the Legislature may well have considered that the employer has an undue and unreasonable advantage.

9. This raises the question of the constitutionality of the statute.

There is ample authority for such an enactment in the police powers of the Legislature, or in the powers conferred by the "good and welfare" clause of the constitution, chapter 1, section 1, article 4. (Cooley, Constitutional Limitations (6th ed.), 479, 704; *Commonwealth v. People's Savings Bank*, 5 Allen, 428, 432; *Commonwealth v. Hamilton Mfg. Co.*, 120 Mass. 383; *Commonwealth v. Bearse*, 132 Mass. 542; *Sawyer v. Davis*, 136 Mass. 239; See also *Hewitt v. Charier*, 16 Pick. 353; *Davis v. State*, 3 Lea (Tenn.), 376; *Missouri Pacific R. R. Co. v. Mackey*, 33 Kans. 298; *McAunich v. Miss. & Mo. R. R.*, 20 Iowa, 343.)

II. — *The Contract as a Defence.*

If upon the evidence the notice had the force of a contract, nevertheless it furnishes no defence to this indictment.

1. What is the mischief which the statute was designed to remedy?

It is the arbitrary exaction by the employer from the weaver, at his own will or caprice, of a penalty, assessed by himself alone, for anything which he may choose to call an imperfection in the weaver's work; the taking of the law into his own hands.

This, in whatsoever form or under whatsoever disguise, nothing more and nothing less, is the precise thing which the statute is designed to forbid and to prevent.

2. It must be inferred, from examination of the act of 1887, chapter 361, for which the statute here in question is a substitute, that the former statute was found inadequate to cure the mischief; and that in the act of 1891 the Legislature intended to cut up the whole evil by the roots, notwithstanding any notice, contract or other device; and it is to be construed accordingly. Suppose the

statute had said “notwithstanding any contract, agreement or stipulation of the parties.” This would seem to strengthen the construction for which the government contends. But these words would add nothing to the statute. They are to be read into it, as into every such statute; and especially here, in view of the statute of 1887.

3. What is the defendant’s contract? What is it designed and calculated to effect? And what does it effect, if allowed to stand?

It permits the employer, at his own will or caprice, to adjudge that there is an imperfection in the weaver’s work; to assess, at his own will or caprice, the damages for it; and to arbitrarily inflict a penalty on the weaver by paying him so much less than he would be entitled to receive but for this arbitrary determination and judgment of the employer.

This is precisely what the statute is designed to prevent, and precisely what it forbids. It is designed to prevent, and should be construed to prevent, as much the imposition of an arbitrary penalty upon the weaver at the caprice of the employer, under cover of a contract that no wages shall be due him until the employer has examined his work and fixed the amount which he chooses to pay for it, as the withholding of wages confessedly due under the contract of the parties.

4. Looking into the statute far enough to perceive exactly what the mischief is against which it is directed, and looking through the contract to the essential character of the transaction concealed behind it, it will be seen that the contract permits, and is designed to permit, the essential act which the statute forbids. And a contract which, if operative, makes it possible to do the prohibited act with impunity, is necessarily in contravention of the statute.

Viewed in this light, it is clear that the contract is void, as covering and protecting the very act forbidden by the statute, within the doctrine of the cases collated in *Wheeler v. Russell*, 17 Mass. 258, upon which doctrine that is the leading case in this Commonwealth. (See also *Parsons’ Cont.*, II., 746; *Bowditch v. New Eng. Life Ins. Co.*, 141 Mass. 292, and cases cited.) Unless this contract is so treated, it will be found to be within the scope of human ingenuity to escape by contract the consequences of a great variety of penal legislation.

5. The word “wages” and all other parts of the statute are to be construed, if possible, so as to make the statute effectual for its purpose; and the parties cannot be allowed, by contract between themselves or otherwise, to impose upon this word or upon any other provision any meaning inconsistent with the legis-

lative intention. The Legislature did not intend and cannot be taken as intending to use the word in a sense which would make it not only possible but easy to nullify the statute by contract.

The meaning of "wages" is not restricted by any qualifying words. The statute does not say "wages due," "wages payable," or "agreed wages." So far as the language goes, the statute is open to any reasonable construction necessary to give it due effect.

6. In the light of the whole statute, which forbids the employer to "impose a fine," that is, any money penalty, for imperfection, as well as to "withhold wages" for imperfection, it is "withholding wages" to keep back anything which would be payable or would be paid *but for the imposition*. The two clauses are to be considered together; and, so considered, the meaning of "wages" is qualified or explained by the other provisions. Ordinarily, doubtless, "wages" would be taken to mean the price due by contract for labor. But it is not necessarily limited to this precise meaning; and the other provisions of the statute, and its general scope, spirit and purpose, make it not only permissible but necessary to give the word a larger meaning, — the reward, the remuneration, the *fruits* of labor. All these are synonymous, if not identical, with "wages."

"Wages" is not necessarily the stipulated price due for labor by express contract. It may be and often is what the workman *earns* in the absence of contract, — *quantum meruit*. The defendant cannot meet this statute, made to forbid an arbitrary exaction from the wages of his employee, by stipulating that no "wages" shall be regarded as earned, be due or be payable, until he has made the exaction, that is, done the prohibited act, by keeping back from what would otherwise be payable as much as he sees fit to call his damages.

"Wages," in the sense of the statute, is the whole sum which the weaver would be entitled to receive in the absence of any imposition or deduction or *reduction* under cover of alleged imperfection; and this is exactly what the statute intended to secure to the weaver. The laying of such imposition or making such reduction is the very mischief against which the statute is directed; and it is setting the statute at defiance to allow the defendant to meet it by saying, "I am not guilty because my *contract* permits me to lay this imposition, and my employee agrees that as between him and myself his 'wages' shall be only what is left."

The statute goes no further than to forbid the employer to resort to *this particular remedy* for his damages for imperfect work. It need not, and should not, be construed to deprive him of the right

of recoupment if sued, though if it went even so far as this it would still be valid, as the Legislature has undoubted authority to control and regulate remedies. But the statute absolutely forbids and excludes this particular remedy, in whatsoever form or under whatsoever device it may be sought to be enforced; and as much if it is sought to be enforced under cover of a contract by which no wages shall be due until the prohibited mischief has been done, as by any other device.

III. But, if the contract is not absolutely void on its face, as in contravention of the statute, the jury were warranted in finding that it was in fact a mere device to evade the statute, which it was obviously made to avoid, as appears by the evidence; and the verdict must be taken to import this finding. If so, the defendant was rightly convicted.

A. E. PILLSBURY, *Att'y-Gen'l.*

SUPERIOR COURT.

BRISTOL, SS.

June Term, 1891.

COMMONWEALTH *v.* POTOMSKA MILLS CORPORATION.

Report.

This was an indictment brought under the Statutes of 1891, chapter 125; a copy of the indictment is annexed hereto and made a part of this report.

Before pleading to the indictment and before the impanelling of the jury, the defendant corporation filed a motion to quash the indictment, a copy of which is hereto annexed and made a part of this report. I overruled the motion, and the defendant appealed therefrom and duly excepted from said ruling.

The defendant corporation thereupon entered a plea of "not guilty;" and upon the jury being empanelled the district attorney in opening the case stated that the Commonwealth would prove as follows:—

That the Potomska Mills Corporation is a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, and on the twenty-second day of May was engaged, among other things, in the business of the weaving and manufacturing of cotton cloth; that on said twenty-second day of May it had in its employment one Arthur W. Britton, a male person more than twenty-one years of age, whose business was that of a weaver, and who had been employed by the corporation for some months previous to the twenty-second day of May, and prior to the passing of the act of the year 1891, chapter 125; and the corporation had, previous to the passage of that act, and after the passage of the act, continued to employ him in the business of weaving cloth upon its

looms in its mill, where it engaged in the business of manufacturing cloth; that after the passage of said act, to wit, on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1891, the corporation caused to be posted in the room in which Britton was employed a notice, a copy of which is hereto annexed, saying among other things that the following prices per cut will be paid for weaving, the quality to be determined by the superintendent; then follows an enumeration of different styles of cloth, among which is the following — “W. K.” “Price for first quality, \$1.08. Second quality, 54 cents:” that this notice had been brought to the attention of Arthur W. Britton, and was known to him before the time when it purported to go into effect, to wit, May 11, 1891; and that it continued to be posted, and was posted on the twenty-second day of May, and had not been revoked nor altered in any way at that time; and the cloth hereafter spoken of was woven after May eleventh; that on the week ending May twenty-second, Britton, in his employment as a weaver, wove two cuts of W. K. cotton cloth; and that on a portion of one of the cuts some oil from the loom got on to the cloth, making a stain of such a character as to injure the merchantable quality of the cloth; this happened by the fault of Britton; that upon inspection of this cloth by the superintendent of the mill, Mr. Bently, he determined that the half of said cut that contained these oil stains was second-quality weaving, and therefore made up his pay roll as to said Britton as follows: “\$1.08 for the first cut, 54 cents for the good half of the second cut, and 27 cents for the half of the second cut that contained said oil stains;” making in all the sum of \$1.89; and that that amount was paid Britton; and that he was notified at the time of payment that it had been determined by the superintendent that half of the second cut of cloth contained imperfections, to wit, oil stains as aforesaid; and that the price of that half, and the quality of that cut, had been determined by the superintendent to be second quality, and that the pay was fixed accordingly.

Upon this opening the defendant, by its counsel, stated to the court that the facts stated in the opening were substantially correct, and conceded that the facts stated in the opening might be regarded as evidence for the jury, and asked the court to rule that upon said facts the indictment could not be maintained. I declined to rule as requested by the defendant, and submitted the case to the jury, who, with the consent of the defendant, upon said rulings of mine, returned a verdict of guilty.

Now, after verdict, by consent of the defendant and of the Commonwealth, I report said case and my rulings thereon, both upon the said motion to quash and upon the effect of the evidence,

for the determination of the supreme judicial court, such disposition to be made of the case as law and justice shall require.

HENRY K. BRALEY,
Justice Superior Court.

Filed June 19, 1891.

Indictment.

BRISTOL, ss. At the Superior Court begun and holden at New Bedford within and for said county of Bristol, on the first Monday of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, the jurors for the said Commonwealth on their oath present: That at New Bedford in the county of Bristol, on the twenty-second day of May in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one, Arthur W. Britton was an employee in the employ of the Potomska Mills Corporation, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, and was then and there engaged and employed by said Potomska Mills Corporation in weaving cloth for said Potomska Mills Corporation, for wages to be paid to him therefor by said Potomska Mills Corporation; and the said Potomska Mills Corporation did then and there unlawfully withhold from him, the said Arthur W. Britton, a part of the wages due to him, the said Arthur W. Britton, from said Potomska Mills Corporation for said weaving, to wit, the sum of twenty-seven cents for imperfections, to wit, stains in and upon the cloth so woven by the said Arthur W. Britton, and which imperfections then and there arose during the process of weaving said cloth by the said Arthur W. Britton.

A true bill.

TIMOTHY C. BAKER,
Foreman of the Grand Jury.

HOSEA M. KNOWLTON,
District Attorney.

BRISTOL, ss. On this third day of June in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one, this indictment was returned and presented to said superior court by the grand jury, and ordered to be filed, and filed.

Attest: SIMEON BORDEN, Jr.,
Assistant Clerk.

Motion to Quash.

And now comes the said Potomska Mills Corporation, and before the jury is empanelled moves to quash the said indictment for the following reasons:—

1. For that it does not appear by said indictment that the said defendant withheld the wages or any part of the wages of the

said Arthur W. Britton, because said indictment does not set forth what the wages of said Arthur W. Britton were, and what were due and payable on said May 22, 1891, nor what sum was then and there paid the said Britton by the said defendant for wages.

2. Because it does not set out any offence known to the laws of this Commonwealth, and it does not appear whether said cloth was of any value, by reason of said stains, or rendered wholly worthless thereby; and it does not appear that such stains were not occasioned by the fault and intentional misconduct of the said Arthur W. Britton; and it is not an offence under the laws of this Commonwealth to withhold payment, where, by the misconduct of the weaver, imperfections in and injuries to the cloth have occurred which have rendered the cloth of no value.

3. Because it does not appear that the wages of said Britton were payable by the defendant, or were demanded by the said Britton, or had been earned by the said Britton, within six days or more than six days prior to said May 22, 1891, or prior to the time they were withheld as alleged; or that, by reason of chapter 399 of the Acts of 1887, they were payable to said Britton at the time they were alleged to be withheld.

4. Because "stains in and upon the cloth so woven by the said Britton" are not imperfections arising during the process of weaving.

5. Because it does not appear that said defendant withheld payment of wages due the said Britton for weaving for imperfections that arose during the process of weaving.

6. Because it does not appear that, prior to chapter 125 of the Acts of 1891, the said defendant had not, by a contract with said Britton, acquired the right to withhold the wages of said Britton for imperfections, or recoup from wages injuries caused by him to the cloth.

7. Because it is not constitutional to make this defendant a criminal for withholding pay for weaving which was of no value to it, and was of no value because of the fault and intention of the weaver.

8. Because it is not constitutional to require this defendant to pay alike the faithful weaver for weaving good cloth and the vicious weaver who intentionally spoils cloth in weaving.

9. Because chapter 125 of the Acts of 1891 is unconstitutional.

POTOMSKA MILLS CORPORATION,

By its Attorneys, STETSON & GREENE.

Filed June 15, 1891.

Overruled, and defendant appeals June 16, 1891.

No. 2 MILL — *Notice.* (April 29, 1891.)

On and after May 11, 1891, the following prices per cut will be paid for weaving, the quality to be determined by the Superintendent:—

Style of Goods.	1st Quality.	2d Quality.	Style of Goods.	1st Quality.	2d Quality.
417 { narrow looms	\$0 66	\$0 33	R. W. K.	\$0 43	\$0 22
417 { wide looms	0 75	0 38	485	0 75	0 38
418 { narrow looms	0 73	0 37	W. K.	1 08	0 54
418 { wide looms	0 80	0 40	B. H. M.	0 36	0 18
457	0 80	0 40	D. N. P.	0 36	0 18
460	0 60	0 30	A. H. C.	1 00	0 50
483	0 50	0 25	C. O. H.	0 43	0 22
487	0 60	0 30	S. M. N.	0 93	0 47
496	0 50	0 25	C. S. C.	0 55	0 28
No. 1 pattern	0 90	0 45	M. C. P.	0 27	0 14
511 other patterns	0 85	0 43	N. G.	0 35	0 18
520	1 00	0 50	I. G.	0 32	9 16
527	0 80	0 40	H. W. S.	1 12	0 56
528	0 62	0 31	570	0 72	0 36
529	0 34	0 17	579	0 95	9 48
541	0 70	0 35	J. V. K.	1 00	0 50
546	0 50	0 25	572	0 90	0 45
551	0 50	0 25	584	0 52	0 26
553	0 80	0 40	593	0 80	0 40
560	0 60	0 30	Samples		
561	0 75	0 38	E. C. D.	0 43	0 22
562	0 62	0 31	J. A. C.	0 48	0 24
569	0 42	0 21	B. B. S.	1 00	0 50
571	0 60	0 30	2592	0 37	0 18
573	0 72	0 36	2578	0 48	0 24
575	0 28	0 14	2584	0 34	0 17
585	0 52	0 26	2550	0 52	0 26
Scrims	0 36	0 18	2565	0 50	0 25
C. E. M.	0 43	0 22	M. C. D.	0 43	0 22
O. F. S.	0 79	0 40			

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

BRISTOL, ss.

October Sitting, 1891.

COMMONWEALTH *v.* POTOMSKA MILLS CORPORATION.*Defendant's Brief.*

The defendant contends:—

I. This legislative enactment (chapter 125 of Acts of 1891) transcended the bounds of legislative power, and is unconstitutional.

II. If the statute can be upheld as a proper exercise of the legislative power, this case discloses no offence under it.

The offence charged in this case is for *withholding wages*, not for imposing a fine; the purposes of this case therefore only required it to be shown that so far as this statute prohibits the withholding of wages for imperfections it is unconstitutional.

I. The statute, so far as it prohibits withholding wages for imperfections in weaving, is unconstitutional.

The part of the statute necessary to be considered is its first section, the wording of which is as follows: "No employer shall impose a fine upon, or withhold the wages or any part of the wages of an employee engaged at weaving for imperfections that may arise during the process of weaving."

The natural sense of the language used seems to render plain the intent of this statute. It affects only one class of employers and employees out of the many in the Commonwealth to whom its provisions if proper could as appropriately have been applied, — that of forbidding the withholding of wages for imperfections in work. We search in vain through the section for the exception that its provisions shall not extend to imperfections which were caused by the fault of the weaver, and for the proviso that it shall not require payment by an employer of more than the actual worth of the weaving.

The small portion of the community for whom it is made a rule, the singular omission of those exceptions and provisos which invariably appear in enlightened enactments to prevent the shielding of abuse or the working of injustice, attract attention and awaken suspicion as to the propriety of this enactment.

A further examination of its terms does not allay these suspicions. The act deals with an industry requiring an extensive plant, large capital and numerous workmen, where production represented in yards is enormous; where competition is active and world-wide; the margin of profits, difference between cost of production and selling-price, small; as applied to a yard of the article produced, it is usually stated in fractions of a cent. All this requires, for successful conduct, close, careful and accurate figuring, on which depend the welfare of large amounts of capital and the livelihood of a great body of people of whom the weavers themselves are but a small part.

Into a business so delicately adjusted this law intrudes with a rule that is calculated to disarrange everything. The nature of the business thus described creates of itself a necessity that the price which shall be paid for labor must be ascertained and determined beforehand. That has been the result, and the statute recognizes it. The word "wages" used in this statute imports price fixed, ascertained and determined beforehand, — a contract price between the parties, susceptible of proof at the time of the "withholding."

It is equally clear that such "wages" contemplate correct work; whether paid for hours worked or yards woven, they will be based on a certain contemplated efficiency of labor or a certain contem-

plated quality of weaving. There is no limit to the variety and extent of possible imperfections, nor to the degrees of bad faith and carelessness of the weaver in producing them, nor any market rates outside for the countless grades of error, and no fixing of prices could ever cover or deal with all possible phases of the same; the statute itself recognizes this, and is framed on the theory that the imperfections will make the weaving differ in quality from that for which the price is fixed. If the theory of the statute had been that the wages fixed permitted all degrees of imperfections, it would have simply provided punishment for any withholding of wages.

The plain, obvious and necessary meaning of this statute, then, is that, when the weaver comes with his weaving which has imperfections in it, the employer must pay for it the contract price fixed for weaving which does not contain such imperfections. If the cloth is spoiled and the yarn wasted, he must still pay for good cloth; if the weaving is of no value to him, he must still pay, notwithstanding the weaver's fault caused it.

Upon such terms why should the employer fix any price at all? He cannot ensure obtaining the contemplated quality upon which he based his price, nor any quality save what the weaver may choose to produce; while the weaver is sure of his price, and under no obligation to return its equivalent. Can a business be carried on under such a law?

This is "class legislation," and a bad example of it. It violates all just principles. It is founded upon no considerations of health or morality, but seeks to interfere in a most astonishing and unfair way with a necessary right of contract between employer and employee. While it punishes the employer for not paying for bad work, it does not punish the employee for making it.

It does not prohibit the withholding a weaver's wages generally, but only for the very cause for which upon principle they ought to be withheld, viz., bad weaving; *e. g.*, a master may withhold wages out of pure dishonesty, and is no criminal; but, if he withhold for a good, honest, solid cause, he is made a criminal.

It would seem to be the theory of this statute that the making of imperfections was the desirable thing to be accomplished in weaving, so it makes it criminal not to pay for them.

How manifestly it encourages bad faith and invites carelessness. The production of cloth of good standard requires the absence of imperfections; this law says to the weaver, "No matter whether you weave perfect or imperfect cloth, you shall be paid the same."

Can it be that the people of this Commonwealth have ever committed to the Legislature by their constitution the power to pass such an act?

The broad powers of the general court to make laws are admitted, and the presumptions in favor of their constitutionality are conceded; but, after all, its laws must be "wholesome and reasonable."

This is to be "a government of laws, and not of men." One of the safeguards and protections of the constitution is that the Legislature is not the final judge of what is wholesome and reasonable, but that this court is. (*Sawyer v. Davis*, 136 Mass., page 241.)

A law that discriminates in favor of bad and imperfect work is not a "wholesome" law; a law that compels the payment for bad and worthless work as if it were good and perfect work is not a "reasonable" law. "The Legislature cannot, by the mere force of the law-making power, declare that one person shall pay another person money without consideration." (Chief Justice Shaw, in *Wildes v. Van Voorhis*, 15 Gray, page 148.)

Under our constitution employers and employees stand equally, and the spirit of our institutions requires one rule for both. The rule of this enactment works but one way, — against the employer.

It is suggested that this act was passed to protect the class weavers from the arbitrary power of powerful employers. It does more than that: it protects the weaver while making an unjust exaction of his employer, while demanding to be paid what he has not earned and what his employer ought not to pay; and it enables the weaver to take advantage of his own wrong.

Where is the compensation afforded to the employer under this statute, in the taking of his money to pay for worthless work? Is he, in the language of Mr. Justice Colt, "presumed to be rewarded by the common benefits secured"? (*Bancroft v. Cambridge*, 126 Mass., page 441.) What common benefits are secured by requiring pay for imperfect work?

No statute of the nature of this has ever appeared upon the statute books of this Commonwealth. It differs radically from all those that have been enacted to favor a class, or have operated to favor a class. Lien and usury laws are suggested as similar, but they are not so; these are of ancient origin, they were brought here by the founders of Massachusetts, as applicable to the condition of the country. The constitution did not originate the power to create them; it recognizes them as existing. Usury laws do not, properly speaking, favor a class; all classes become borrowers and lenders. Lien laws secure, by proceedings *in rem*, debts that can be enforced at law. This law differs from all others in attempting to provide that a man shall pay what by the principles of natural justice and the rules of law he does not owe, and

that a man shall receive what by the same principles he has not earned.

“It would be a reproach to the law,” says Chief Justice Parker, in *Taft v. Montague*, 14 Mass., page 285, “if the plaintiff could recover the stipulated price of the work which he undertook to perform, when by the evidence in the case it manifestly appears that the defendant would be entitled to a larger sum from him as damages.”

In the case of *Commonwealth v. Perry*, argued in Worcester County, September, 1891, it was suggested in the argument for the Commonwealth that this statute “was designed and calculated to protect the weaver against an exaction from his contract wages, which the Legislature deems unjust or inexpedient to be permitted. It does not forbid or prevent the employer from protecting himself by proper means against damage from imperfect work, but simply forbids him to exact a penalty in a particular mode in which the Legislature may well have considered that the employer has an undue and unreasonable advantage.” (Attorney-General’s Brief, *Commonwealth v. Perry*.)

It will be noted that the argument contained in this suggestion leans considerably upon the word “exaction,” which is not found in the statute. The usual office of this word is to convey an idea of injustice. The learned Attorney-General in employing it had doubtless in mind that part of the statute which deals with the “imposing of fines,” and did not intend its application to that part which forbids “withholding wages,” with which alone this case is concerned. The word “exaction” does not justly describe a “withholding for imperfections.”

Also upon what grounds could it be stated, in the language of the above suggestion, to be “unjust or inexpedient” to permit withholding pay for unfaithful service?

Furthermore, in the interest of textile industries of this Commonwealth we are curious to learn by what “proper means” the employer is to protect himself against damage from imperfect work, if he is not to be permitted to decline payment for unfaithful weaving. Manifestly the Attorney-General intends he is to protect himself by means of just such a contract as this defendant had with Britton, and which his brief in the *Perry* case well describes as “*a contract for a varying rate of wages proportioned to the quality of the work.*” (Attorney-General’s Brief, page 3.)

Then it was said the employer was prohibited from withholding wages for imperfect weaving, because the Legislature “may well have considered that the employer has an undue and unreasonable advantage.” Furnishing a man with employment is not taking

an undue and unreasonable advantage of him ; but, if the employer keeps his money in his pockets instead of paying it to a weaver on a claim which is disputed, this is supposed to give rise to a situation which calls for the exercise of the police powers, and the punishment of the employer ; but suppose the employer is right, what then ?

Here is a dispute between two : before it is judicially determined by “ due process of law ” which has the right, the statute steps in and settles it in favor of the weaver, because it would be a hardship to make him try the question in court.

But does the police power extend to cure such a hardship ? In that sense it is always a hardship to the poor man to be obliged to resort to the courts to enforce his rights against an adversary, rich or poor. What, then, does the police power extend to making it law, — that a rich man shall pay before judgment whatever a poor man presents as his claim ? Is there any presumption that a weaver’s claim is always right and his employer’s defence is always wrong ? Will the law afford the weaver’s employer no protection till he has parted with his money ?

The doctrine of recoupment is of ancient origin. It was not established by statute ; the courts adopted it as a proper rule to aid them in the performance of their judicial duty to administer justice.

Recoupment is not a remedy, it is a defence not based on an informality, but affecting the substantial equities of a party, and which the Legislature cannot take away. (Cooley on Constitutional Limitations (x370), 3d ed.)

Here the employer hardly “ recoups.” The weaver’s case fails wholly or in part on his own showing.

The weaver is entrusted with the yarn for the purpose of weaving the same into cloth. This constitutes a bailment *locatio operis faciendi*. (Story on Bailments, § 422.)

He is answerable for ordinary care and diligence, and to perform his work in a workmanlike manner in a matter where some skill is required. (Story on Bailments, § 431.)

If his work fails to be of use or value for the purpose for which it was designed, he is entitled to nothing ; if improperly done, yet of some value, he is entitled to recover only what his services are reasonably worth, with all damages deducted. (Story on Bailments, § 441.)

If I send my cloth to a tailor to be made into a suit, and his fault spoils it in the making, I have two defences to his bill for services : —

1. Not to pay because his work was worthless and wages unearned.

2. To recoup damages for loss of my cloth.

The employer of a weaver who takes his yarn to weave into cloth and makes imperfections in doing it, has the same two defences, equitable and substantial. Can the Legislature take them away?

“It would be a reproach to the law,” says Chief Justice Parker in the case already cited, “if it did not offer the defence of recoupment.” Can the Legislature make the law a thing of reproach, and then ask this court to administer it? This statute brings the law into even more reproach; it takes away the defence of showing that the claim does not even exist.

The statute introduces this change in the law in favor of one class only. The language of the court in the case of *Wally's Heirs v. Kenedy*, 2 Yerg., 554, states the constitutional objection to laws of this nature as follows: “The right of every individual must stand or fall by the same rule of law that governs every other member of the body politic or land under similar circumstances, and every partial or private law which directly proposes to destroy or affect individual rights, or does the same thing by affording remedies leading to similar consequences, is unconstitutional and void; were it otherwise, odious individuals and corporations would be governed by one law; the mass of the community and those who make the law by another. Whereas the like general law affecting the whole community could not have passed.”

It is submitted that no Legislature could ever be convened that would make the rule of this statute the rule for all employers, the “law of the land” for everybody in the Commonwealth; the rule of the bailors for hire picked out by this statute, the rule to govern all bailors for hire. About everybody has a watch; would the Legislature pass a law which would compel pay for cleaning a watch though the watch itself had been spoiled in the operation?

“If the Legislature,” says Judge Cooley, who certainly is very conservative in his views as to the duty of the judicial power in restraining the legislative within constitutional bounds, “should undertake to provide that persons following some specified lawful trade or employment should not have capacity to make contracts, or to receive conveyances . . . or in any way to make such use of their property as was permissible to others, it can scarcely be doubted that the act would transcend the due bounds of legislative power, even though no express constitutional provision could be pointed out with which it would come in conflict. To forbid to an individual or a class the right to the acquisition or enjoyment of property in such manner as should be permitted to the community at large, would be to deprive them of *liberty* in particulars of primary importance to their ‘pursuit of happiness;’ and those

who should do so ought to be able to show a specific authority therefor, instead of calling upon others to show how and where the authority is negatived." (Cooley on Constitutional Limitations (393).)

Unless we err in the true construction of this statute, it violates the whole spirit of the Constitution. It would be difficult to point to any passage of the Constitution, beginning with the preamble itself and following it wherever it declares the true theory of republican government and the rights by it protected and preserved to individuals, without finding principles announced at variance with the principle and rule of this statute.

The maxim *sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*, which is said to authorize and occasion the exercise of what are styled police powers, does not apply to this case. The withholding by the employer of what he does not owe and has never contracted to pay interferes with the private rights of nobody; for no one has a right to be paid what he has not earned, and what nobody has contracted he shall receive. Nobody has the right to be paid for, as good, that which his fault has spoiled or injured.

If the defendant correctly understands the true nature of this act, the consequences of a decision by this court that it is constitutional will be far reaching; the constitution will need to be read again, and read in the light of that decision it will be found less defensible to protect the rights of individuals against the exercise of legislative power than has generally been supposed. The class employer is always less numerous than the class employee, and future legislation will certainly extend the principle of this statute to an extent and in directions that cannot now be foreseen.

The defendant further cites on the unconstitutionality of the statute: *Godcharles v. Wigeman*, 113 Pa. St., 431; *Lewis v. Webb*, 3 Me., 326; *Millet v. People*, 117 Ill., 294; *Durkee v. Janesville*, 28 Wis., 471; *People v. Salem*, 20 Mich., 452; *Vanzant v. Wardell*, 2 Yerg. (Tenn.), 270; *Wally's Heirs v. Kenedy*, 2 Yerg. (Tenn.), 554; *Memphis v. Fisher*, 9 Bax. (Tenn.), 240; *Gordon v. Building Association*, 12 Bush. (Ky.), 240.

It may be that the court can discover in the statute an intent which may preserve its constitutionality, by excepting from its operation cases where the imperfections were caused by the fault of the weaver, or give to it a construction which will not require the employer to pay more than the actual worth of the weaving, nor to pay for imperfect weaving the wages which the parties have contracted should be paid for weaving which does not contain such imperfections. (*Com. v. Filburn*, 119 Mass., 297.)

But, if that construction shall be given the statute, the defendant in this case must be acquitted, because the imperfections stated in this indictment are found to have been occasioned by the fault of the weaver, Britton. (Report, page 2.)

It does not appear to the contrary, and therefore it must be presumed that the wages paid Britton were as much as the actual worth of his weaving to the defendant.

II. If the statute is constitutional, the facts disclosed in this case do not make out an offence under it.

There was no "withholding of wages" by the defendant. The wages it agreed to pay Britton it did pay him.

It notified Britton that after a certain date it would pay him per cut for weaving the style W. K., for first quality, \$1.08; for second quality, 54 cents; the quality to be determined by the superintendent.

This case does not require us to consider whether this method of ascertaining the quality was legal or reasonable; it was the method adopted and the only method upon which our rate of pay was fixed. It was, however, a clearly legal method.

And it was reasonable. It was leaving it to one presumably most competent as an expert, whose position was itself a guaranty of character, and above the influence of petty spite. There is no pretence that Mr. Bentley abused his trust or decided unfairly or incorrectly.

It was, in the language of the Attorney-General in his brief in *Com. v. Perry*, already quoted, "a permitted contract for a varying rate of wages proportioned to the quality of the work." (Page 3 of his brief.)

Britton wove under it two cuts: three-quarters of the same were determined by the superintendent to be first quality and one-quarter of the same second quality. The price it fixed for the same was \$1.80, and the defendant paid Britton \$1.89.

The case further finds that the portion of the weaving which was determined by Mr. Bentley to be second quality contained oil stains "of such a character as to injure the merchantable quality of the cloth," and "that this happened by the fault of the weaver himself." The existence of these facts well justify the decision of Mr. Bentley, the superintendent; but their absence would not, as to defendant, invalidate his finding of second quality. What we agreed to pay and all we agreed to pay per cut for weaving was \$1.08 for what he determined was first quality, and 54 cents for what he determined was second quality. That we did pay and no part of that did we withhold, and the case so finds.

The Commonwealth's case in this dilemma : —

The wages of Britton for weaving the W. K. style were either those which the defendant fixed and paid him or they were not fixed at all but were left to be determined by the *quantum meruit*, and there is in this case absolutely no evidence as to what they were reasonably worth, and no withholding is shown.

III. The points taken in the motion to quash that the averment of the indictment "oil stains in and upon the cloth so woven" are not imperfections within the meaning of the statute, and that the indictment should show that at the time of withholding the wages were payable in accordance with the provisions of the "weekly payment" act, so called (chapter 399 of 1887), are hereby waived.

Conway Woolen Mills.

This case is cited to show that premiums were paid for perfect weaving as well as for slight imperfections in weaving.

PRICE LIST FOR WEAVING IN CONWAY WOOLEN MILLS.

Picks.	Cents per Yard.	Picks.	Cents per Yard.
30,	3.0	46,	5.4
32,	3.3	48,	5.7
34,	3.6	50,	6.0
36,	3.9	52,	6.3
38,	4.2	54,	6.6
40,	4.5	56,	6.9
42,	4.8	58,	7.2
44,	5.1	60,	7.5

One-quarter cent per yard additional for each pick and pick more than one. A premium of one cent per yard will be paid for weaving perfect cloth. For slight imperfections only, a premium of one-quarter to three-quarters cents per yard.

The following opinion of District-Attorney Aiken in this case has been sent me by the inspector of Franklin County : —

GREENFIELD, Oct. 26, 1891.

The case you report to me I understand to be this: John Buckley, a weaver in the Conway Woolen Mills, received for work in August, 1891, \$27.64; and in September, 1891, \$29.36, being paid a certain rate per yard for his work. This rate per yard was the same that he had been receiving for the same grade of work prior to the passage of chapter 125 of Acts of 1891, and was a rate satisfactory to Buckley. By a rule of the mill,

“A premium of one cent per yard will be paid for weaving perfect cloth. For slight imperfections only, a premium of one-quarter to three-quarters of a cent per yard.” Buckley received in the month of August \$3.46 in addition to the \$27.64 before mentioned, and in September \$3.02 in addition to the \$29.36 before mentioned. I see no violation of the Acts of 1891, chapter 125.

JOHN A. AIKEN,

District Attorney, North-western District.

The following is a copy of a letter received from District-Attorney Hibbard in the matter of payments for weaving by the Farr Alpaca Company, Holyoke:—

PITTSFIELD, MASS., Oct. 6, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR:—Having examined the copy of notice submitted to me, signed by H. M. Farr, agent, in which is set forth the grades of weaving, the prices to be paid therefor, and the terms upon which persons will be employed, I am of the opinion that a party who should employ weavers upon the terms in said notice set forth, the employee fully comprehending the terms and assenting thereto, could not be convicted under chapter 125 of the Acts of 1891. Yours truly, CHAS. E. HIBBARD.

Farr Alpaca Company, Holyoke.—Notice.

On and after June 12, 1891, all weaving done in this mill will be graded and paid according to grade, as follows:—

For weaving of the first or standard grade, the regular schedule prices will be paid.

For weaving of the second grade, 10 cents per cut below the schedule price.

For weaving of the third grade, 17 cents per cut below the schedule price.

For weaving of the fourth grade, 25 cents per cut below the schedule price.

No weaver will be kept in our employment who continues to produce second-grade cloth, or cloth which can only be sold as “seconds”

The grade of each cut woven will be fixed by the overseer, and in all grades below the standard will be at once indicated to the weaver.

All persons remaining in our employ after the day above named, or hereafter entering into it, will be considered as employed in accordance with the above terms, and as assenting thereto as part of their contract of employment.

H. M. FARR, *Agent.*

HAVERHILL, Nov. 14, 1891.

RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief of District Police.*

DEAR SIR:—Chapter 125, Acts of 1891, prescribes that no employer shall impose a fine upon or withhold the wages of an

employee engaged at weaving for imperfections that may arise during the process of weaving.

After this act went into effect, in company with Inspector John J. Sheehan, I visited the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company's mills at Salem, and found that which in my opinion was an evasion of the law; viz., that they were making three grades of cloth, the second and third quality to be determined by defects attributable to the fault of the weaver.

The contract which I append is self-explanatory:—

Terms of Engagement.

The following stipulations shall be taken and considered to enter into and form a part of the contract with all persons in the employ of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, unless different provisions shall be expressly made:—

All persons in the employ of the company, in consideration of such employment and the compensation paid therefor, do hereby promise said company and agree that while in its employ they will work faithfully, and carefully observe all such rules and regulations in and about the mills as said company shall find it expedient to establish. That they will not wilfully make any waste of, or do any injury to, any machinery, goods, stock or property of said company, and will make good in value in all cases, out of wages earned, the amount of any such waste or injury.

It is also agreed, for the consideration aforesaid, that all persons in the employment of said company shall give said company two weeks' notice of their intention to leave its employment: and, if they shall leave before the expiration of said two weeks' notice, or without giving or working out said notice, then they agree to forfeit to said company two weeks' wages, or so much, not exceeding two weeks' wages, as may then be due.

And it is further understood and agreed that if any persons in the employment of said company shall be absent from their customary work in said company's mills at any time without permission, they shall be considered to have left the employ of the company without notice, unless such absence is caused by sickness, of which immediate notice must be given.

It is also understood and agreed that, until further notice, the prices paid for weaving first, second and third quality cloth will be those posted on notice board in the respective weave rooms of the company's mills, and that cloth with the following defects, attributable to the fault of the weaver, will be second or third quality:—

Second-quality cloth: ends out; threads not weaving in; slack weaving; draws; filling bunches; filling cords; bad pick-out; bad selvages; stringy; thin stripes; bad places; misdraws; oil stains.

Third-quality cloth: ends out; dig out; scratch; bad place soaped or chalked over; bad place cut out; bad filling bunches; bad filling cords; wet pick-out; overshot; careless weaving; dirty hands; oily waste woven in cloth; black oil; oily cloth.

E. F. BALCH, *Agent*.

We whose signatures are hereunto annexed do individually agree to the foregoing terms of engagement:—

NAME.	Age.	Signature.	Where From.	Commenced Work.	Where Work.	Where Board.	When Left.

The overseers are instructed to see that all persons employed by them sign contract before commencing work.

After reporting the above facts, by instruction from headquarters complaint was made before the superior court at Lawrence, at the October term; and the grand jurors, after hearing the evidence, returned an indictment against the corporation.

The case was not tried at the October term of court, but was continued to the January term, as similar cases had been tried in Worcester and Bristol counties, appeals taken and arguments made before the supreme court, the decision of which might affect this case.

I would say that the case against the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company was brought to test the validity of the law; and that Mr. E. F. Balch, the agent of the corporation, has rendered all the necessary aid in obtaining evidence in the case.

After making complaint against the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company for violation of chapter 125, Acts of 1891, as reported, I visited every factory in the district to which I am assigned where weavers were employed, to see if the law was effective. I found that all the mills in Lawrence were paying one price for all goods, no deduction being made for poor weaving, but that weavers who did poor work after their attention had been called to the fact more than once, were discharged. At quite a number of mills, the claim was made that they had not been in the habit of levying fines; and at the Groveland Mills no fines have been imposed for over three years. At the Methuen Company's mill fines are not imposed, but a premium is paid for extra work. In fact, I found no other violation of the above-named chapter in this district.

DANIEL W. HAMMOND,
Inspector.

HAVERHILL, MASS., Nov. 16, 1891.

RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief of District Police.*

DEAR SIR:—At the request of Officer Hammond I desire to report to you that an indictment was found at the October term of

court against the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company of Salem for violation of the statute commonly known as the weaver's fine law. After consultation with the Attorney-General, who informed me of the nature of the two cases that have already been argued before the supreme judicial court, I became satisfied that the decision of at least one of those cases would have an important, if not conclusive, bearing upon the indictment in this county. I therefore deem it best to continue this indictment until the January term, expecting that in the mean time we shall receive some instructions from the court in its decision in the Worcester and Bristol cases. I am very truly yours, W. H. MOODY.

Boston, Sept. 25, 1891.

RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief Inspector.*

SIR: — In accordance with your order I have visited the several textile establishments in my district, to ascertain what has been done in regard to the statute prohibiting fines or deductions of wages for imperfections in weaving, and after due investigation am enabled to report.

The Plymouth Woolen Company manufactures fancy cassimeres and suitings, employs forty-six weavers. The statute prohibiting fines is posted in the weaving room. Have only one price-list, but since this law went into operation have given the weavers one and a half cents a yard premium for perfect work, in addition to the price-list; and the weavers can also hire persons furnished by the company to make imperfect work perfect, and so get this premium; but, if the imperfections cannot be remedied, then an amount agreed upon with the weaver is deducted from the premium, and the weaver receives the balance of the premium. With this one cent and a half premium the weavers are paid more per yard than they were before this arrangement was made, and it proves satisfactory to both employees and employer.

Russell Mill, Plymouth, manufactures cotton duck, employs eleven weavers. Notice prohibiting fines posted in weaving room but no fines were ever exacted by this company.

Hayden Mill, Plymouth, also manufacturing cotton duck, employs four weavers. Neither the superintendent or weavers were aware of any law prohibiting fines; but, as no fines had ever, within the memory of the superintendent or weavers, been exacted, they were but little interested.

Star Mill, Middleborough, manufactures woollen dress goods, employs thirty-six weavers. Notice prohibiting fines posted, but no fines have been imposed for at least three years before this law was passed.

Boston Button Company, Boston, employs twenty weavers, manufacturing silk and worsted goods for covering their buttons. Never had exacted any fines, but knew nothing about any statute prohibiting fines.

These comprise all the establishments that employ any weavers. I was well received by the employers, and given all the opportunity that I desired to converse with the weavers.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN Y. BROWN,
State Inspector.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The following is a copy of the decision of the supreme court in the case of the Commonwealth *v.* Josiah Perry, and the case of the Commonwealth *v.* Potomska Mills Company is governed by the decision in the Perry case.

In a decision sent down this morning by the full bench of the supreme court, the "weavers' fine" bill passed by the last Legislature is declared to be unconstitutional, and the exceptions of Josiah Perry, a manufacturer of Dudley, who was indicted for a violation of the law, are sustained. Judge Holmes dissents from the rest of the court.

This case is one of the most important decided for years in this Commonwealth, and nullifies the long efforts of the employees of the manufacturing corporations who for years have urged the passage of the act.

The opinion of the court, written by Judge Knowlton, follows:

"This is an indictment under the Statutes of 1891, chapter 125, the first section of which is as follows: 'No employer shall impose a fine upon or withhold the wages or any part of the wages of an employee engaged at weaving for imperfections that may arise during the process of weaving.' Section 2 provides a punishment for a violation of the provisions of the statute by the imposition of a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars for the first offence, and not exceeding three hundred dollars for the second or any subsequent offence.

"The act recognizes the fact that imperfections may arise in weaving cloth, and it is evident that a common cause of such imperfections may be the negligence or want of skill of the weaver. When an employer has contracted with his employee for the exercise of skill and care in tending looms, it forbids the withholding of any part of the contract price for non-performance of the contract, and seeks to compel the payment of the same price

for work which in quality falls far short of the requirements of the contract, as for that which is properly done. It does not purport to preclude the employer from bringing a suit for damages against the employer for a breach of the contract; but he must pay in the first instance the wages to which the employee would have been entitled if he had done such work as the contract called for. It is obvious that a suit for damages against an employee for failure to do good work would be in most cases of no practical value to the employer; and a theoretical remedy of this sort does not justify a requirement that a party to such a contract shall pay the consideration for performance of it when it has not been performed. The defendant contends that the statute is unconstitutional, and it becomes necessary to consider the question thus presented.

“The employer is forbidden either to impose a fine or to withhold the wages or any part of them. If the act went no further than to forbid the imposition of a fine by an employer for imperfect work, it might be sustained as within the legislative power conferred by the constitution of this Commonwealth, which authorizes the General Court to ‘make, ordain and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders,’ etc., ‘either with penalties or without, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this Commonwealth and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same.’

“It might well be held that, if the Legislature should determine it to be for the best interest of the people that a certain class of employees should not be permitted to subject themselves to an arbitrary imposition of a fine or penalty by their employer, it might pass a law to that effect. But, when the attempt is to compel payment under a contract of the price for good work, where only inferior work is done, a different question is presented.

“There are certain fundamental rights of every citizen which are recognized in the organic law of all our free American States. The statute which violates any of these rights is unconstitutional and void, even though the enactment of it is not expressly forbidden. Article 11 of the declaration of rights of the constitution of Massachusetts enumerates, among the natural inalienable rights of men, the right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property. Article 1, section 10, of the constitution of the United States provides, among other things, that no State shall pass ‘any law impairing the obligation of contracts.’ The right to acquire, possess and protect property includes the right to make reasonable contracts which shall be under the protection of the law.

“The manufacture of cloth is an important industry, essential

to the welfare of the community. There is no reason why men should not be permitted to engage in it. Indeed, the statute before us recognizes it as a legitimate business into which anybody may freely enter. The right to employ weavers and to make proper contracts with them is therefore protected by our constitution; and a statute which forbids the making of such contracts, or attempts to nullify them or impair the obligation of them, violates fundamental principles of right which are expressly recognized in our constitution. If the statute is held to permit a manufacturer to hire weavers and agree to pay them a certain price per yard for weaving cloth with proper skill and care, it renders the contract of no effect when it requires him under a penalty to pay the contract price, if the employee does his work negligently and fails to perform his contract; for it is an essential element of such a contract that full payment is to be made only when the contract is performed. If it be held to forbid the making of such contracts, and to permit the hiring of weavers only upon terms that permit payment shall be made of the price for good work, however badly their work may be done, and that the remedy of the employer for their derelictions shall be only by suit against them for damages, it is an interference with the right to make reasonable and proper contracts in conducting a legitimate business, which the constitution guarantees to every one when it declares that he has a 'natural, unalienable right' of 'acquiring, possessing and protecting property.' Whichever interpretation be given to this part of the act, we are of opinion that it is unconstitutional; and inasmuch as the instructions of the judge permitted the jury to find the defendant guilty on the second count, a new trial must be granted.

"We do not deem it important to consider the other exceptions taken by the defendant, further than to say that we are of opinion that the motion to quash was rightly overruled."

Judge Holmes, in a dissenting opinion, says:—

"I have the misfortune to differ from my brethren. I have submitted my views to them at length, and, considering the importance of the question, feel bound to make public a brief statement, notwithstanding the respect and deference I feel for the judgment of those from whom I differ. In the first place, if the statute is unconstitutional, as construed by the majority, I think it should be construed more narrowly and literally, so as to save it. Taking it literally, it is not infringed, and there is no withholding of wages when the employer only promises to pay a reasonable price for imperfect work, or a price less than the price paid for perfect work, and does pay that price in fact. But I agree that the act should be construed more broadly, and taken to prohibit palpable

evasions, because I am of opinion that, even so construed, it is constitutional so far as any argument goes which I have heard. The prohibition, if any, must be found in the words of the constitution, either expressed or implied, upon a fair and historical construction. What words of the United States or State constitutions are relied on? The statute cannot be said to impair the obligation of contract made after it went into effect. (*Lehigh Water Company v. Eastern*, 121 U. S. 388, 391.) So far as has been pointed out to us, I do not see that it interferes with the right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property, any more than the laws against usury or gaming. In truth, I do not think that that clause of the bill of rights has any application. It might be urged, perhaps, that the power to make reasonable laws impliedly prohibits the making of unreasonable ones, and that this is unreasonable. If I assume that this construction of the constitution is correct, and that, speaking as a political economist, I should agree in condemning the law, still, I should not be willing to think myself authorized to overturn legislation on that ground, unless I thought that an honest difference of opinion was impossible, or pretty nearly so. But, if the statute did no more than to abolish *quantum meruit* and recoupment for defective quality, not amounting to a failure of consideration, I suppose that it only would be putting an end to what are relatively speaking innovations in the common law, and I know of nothing to hinder it. This, however, is not all. I suppose that this act will pass, because the operatives or some of them thought that they were often cheated out of a part of their wages under a false pretence that the work done was imperfect, and persuaded the Legislature that their view was perfect. If their opinion were true, I cannot doubt that the Legislature could deprive the employers of an honest tool which they were using for a dishonest purpose, and I cannot pronounce the legislation void as based on a false assumption, since I know nothing about the matter one way or the other. The statute, however construed, leaves the employers their remedy for imperfect work by action. The objection that this remedy is practically worthless is, I apprehend, no less true, although for different reasons, if the workman's wages should be detained unjustly. My view seems to me to be favored by *Hancock v. Yaden*, Indiana, 336; slaughter house cases, 16 Wall, 36, 80, 81."

In the case of the *Commonwealth v. the Potomska Mills Company* of New Bedford, the defendant was indicted under the weavers' fine act for withholding the wages of Arthur W. Britton, and that case is governed by the decision in Perry's case.

THE SECURITY OF ELEVATORS.

The use of elevators in stores, manufactories, public buildings, and even in dwelling-houses, has become quite general. The number of elevator accidents is greater than is generally supposed. The protection afforded by the Legislature from the dangers incident to the use of elevators is far from being complete. Certainly it is as necessary to require more than ordinary precaution against accidents from the use of the elevator cab or car as to provide against falling into the hoistway, hatchway or elevator well-hole. That public necessity demands such legislation, and that no infringement of private rights can be urged against it, seems unquestionable. Any legislation which affords additional protection to life and limb deserves the careful consideration of those who are in any respect responsible for the safety of others. The negligence of those who operate elevators and who have the safety of human lives in their hands seems to be the source of very many accidents. Mismanagement in the running of elevators has entailed the loss of many lives and the maiming of numerous persons.

If an accident is properly defined by calling it an event proceeding from an unknown cause, what shall we designate the numerous distressing events arising from the use of the freight and passenger elevator? It may be said that these sad occurrences are unforeseen, and therefore are accidents. They happen without the design of the unfortunate victims, and are in that sense accidents. But the circumstances of many of these cases are so exactly similar that the controlling inquiry, mixed with pity for the sufferer, is, "why should such easily preventable casualties so frequently occur?" Very seldom are so-called elevator accidents occasioned by the cab or car or the machinery which lifts it. The safety devices employed are usually so effective that the breaking of the cable does not in many instances result in injury to the occupants of the car. In the vast majority of cases the carelessness of the victim has been the sole cause of injuries received. During the past year there have been many fatalities in connection with the use of freight elevators, and in almost every case owing to

the want of due care on the part of the injured. There was no person in exclusive charge of the elevator, and it was anybody's business to run it who saw fit to do so. It is just as rational, where steam power is employed, to allow anybody — man, woman or boy — to start up the engine at his own will, regardless of training or experience in such matters, as to permit anybody to run an elevator who happens to find it more or less convenient to do so. Not until freight elevators are required by law to be put in charge of competent persons, who alone shall be authorized to run them, shall we see the list of casualties, such as those to which attention has been called, diminished. The Legislature has been repeatedly urged to provide by law that all freight elevators shall be placed in charge of competent persons, just as it is the intention that passenger elevators shall be so conducted. As it is, any person who can get access to the freight elevator seems to be at liberty to imperil his life, and possibly the lives of others. If it is said that irresponsible and reckless persons must expect to suffer from such folly, the tenfold answer is that innocent persons must also suffer; and, if the present custom is allowed to continue, it is in violation of the settled policy of the Commonwealth, which is to prevent the needless destruction of human life by guarding against such dangerous practices.

With reference to passenger elevators, I am still of the opinion that the rate of speed of many, especially those run by hydraulic power, is much too great for assured safety.

Since elevators have come into general use, I have felt it my duty to secure, as far as human oversight could effect it, the highest degree of safety, both as respects protective appliances and suitable custodians. A freight elevator should constantly be in charge of a competent man. It now remains that the law should compel the employment of suitable persons, who shall have entire charge of freight elevators. Such a requirement would not be a hardship, for pecuniary loss occasioned by an accident might be more serious than the expense of proper supervision. The entire time of a man entrusted with the charge of the freight elevator might not be required for that service, but in any establishment other use might be found for his spare time. In the city of Bos-

ton there are nearly eighteen hundred freight elevators, run by steam, hydraulic power, electricity, hand and horse power, and the number is constantly increasing. It must be remembered that a freight elevator is usually a platform, and is but a skeleton structure, open on all sides. The chances of injury are certainly greater than in the use of a passenger elevator, whose cab or car is enclosed on all sides. Several fatal accidents have occurred on passenger elevators, but the majority of fatal cases have been on freight elevators. Nineteen-tenths of these elevator accidents have occurred in the city of Boston.

In former reports I called attention to the fact that a large number of passenger elevators were run by boys too young to be intrusted with such responsibility. The following law was passed by the Legislature relative thereto :—

[ACTS OF 1890, CHAPTER 90.]

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF CUSTODIANS OF ELEVATORS.

SECTION 1. No person, firm or corporation shall employ or permit any person under fifteen years of age to have the care, custody, management or operation of any elevator, or shall employ or permit any person under eighteen years of age to have the care, custody, management or operation of any elevator running at a speed of over two hundred feet a minute.

SECT. 2. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall forfeit a sum not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

I would renew the recommendation made in a former report, namely, that the law should compel the employment of suitable persons, who shall have entire charge of freight elevators.

GUARDING MACHINERY.

The crippling of human beings and the loss of life are matters in which society at large has a pecuniary stake, and is interested for reasons of more commanding importance. It would indeed be a great blessing to witness the final disappearance from factories and workshops of that terrible scourge which, under the name of accident, still summons so many victims amongst the working population. It is a fallacy to assume that factory and workshop accidents are

the inevitable accompaniments, the fatal consequences, of an industrialism that claims its victims. In the large majority of the fatal accidents reported during the year they have been found to be the result of negligence, carelessness, thoughtlessness, or some unforeseen cause which could not have been guarded against.

It remains the fact, as stated in former reports, that the owners and managers of establishments in which machinery is used cheerfully co-operate in our efforts to reduce to the minimum the dangers to which operatives are exposed in their daily labor. This danger is enhanced by the fact that a large proportion of the working people employed in textile factories are women and children, who can scarcely realize their danger, much less intelligently guard against it.

The specific protection against bodily injury to factory operatives, by securely guarding belting, shafting, gearing and drums, and the fencing in of all dangerous machinery, has been manifested by the palpable decrease in our Commonwealth of accidents arising from such causes.

It is gratifying to call attention to the statement of the chief superintendent of factories for North Britain, England, in his comparison between the situation of certain classes of labor in England and America. In the matter of the guarding of machinery he states that "the machinery in America is more securely fastened and ingeniously arranged with a view to lessening accidents."

The following is a statement of Superintendent Henderson before the Royal Labor Commission, held at London Dec. 2, 1891. American factories, he stated, were more thoroughly inspected than English factories; they were also roomier and better ventilated; the machinery more securely fastened and more ingeniously arranged, with a view to lessening accident. American factory laws were far behind the English legislation in behalf of the laboring classes. This statement caused Lord Hartington to inquire, "How, then, are the American factories ahead of ours?"

Mr. Henderson replied that he thought it was owing to the influence of public opinion upon the owners. - American workingmen possessed a power and dignity not enjoyed by their British brethren. He remarked that he had noticed a

deterioration in the condition of the working people of Fall River, between his first and second visits to that city, but thought this was largely due to the increasing employment of an inferior class of French Canadians.

REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS IN MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Under the provisions of chapter 260 of the Acts of 1886, all manufacturers and manufacturing corporations are required to report to the chief of the district police any accident which may occur to any employee in their establishments, whenever the accident results in the death of the employee or causes bodily injury sufficient to prevent the person so injured from returning to work within four days after the accident occurred. By chapter 83 of the Acts of 1890 the law of 1886 was amended so that the proprietors of mercantile establishments were also required to report accidents occurring in such establishments in manner as above stated. That the law has with few exceptions been promptly observed by the classes coming within its requirements I can see no reason to dispute, and I am confident that in its operation it has succeeded in meeting the general expectations of those who favored such a law, and who were instrumental in securing its enactment. The original act of 1886, with the amendment of 1890, which is now embodied in the same, I give below.

[CHAPTER 260, ACTS OF 1886, AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER 83, ACTS OF 1890.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

SECTION 1. All manufacturers, manufacturing corporations and proprietors of mercantile establishments shall forthwith send to the chief of the Massachusetts district police a written notice of any accident to an employee while at work in any factory, manufacturing or mercantile establishment operated by them whenever the accident results in the death of said employee or causes bodily injury of such a nature as to prevent the person injured from returning to his work within four days after the occurrence of the accident.

SECT. 2. Any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of section one of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars.

SECT. 3. The chief of the Massachusetts district police shall keep a record of all accidents so reported to him, together with a statement of the name of the person injured, the city or town where the accident occurred, and the cause thereof, and shall include an abstract of said record in his annual report.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

In accordance with the provisions of section 3 of said statute, I have kept the record of the reports of accidents as they have been sent to this office ; and, as further required in said section 3, I herewith present an abstract of such reports.

The whole number of accidents reported during the year is eight hundred and eighty, and the whole number of persons injured through such accidents is eight hundred and ninety-two, there being in each of ten cases reported more than one person injured. In each of eight of the last-mentioned cases two persons were injured, and in each of the two remaining cases three persons were injured.

Among the number reported were thirty-two fatal accidents. Of these six resulted from being caught by and drawn over shafting, eight were caused by falling through elevator wells, four by being crushed by elevators, and one in each of the following cases : by a machine for grinding or mixing rubber ; by a shock from electricity ; by a fall from a staging ; while engaged in coupling cars was crushed by the same ; by the bursting of a pipe in a boiler room ; by a fall through a hatchway ; by being caught by and carried over a fly wheel ; by falling backward from a bench, striking on the head ; by jumping onto a slowly moving fly wheel (the latter case being that of a boy who was playing with another boy in the engine room of a factory) ; by being struck by a falling box which weighed several hundred pounds ; by being closed up in a " steam box," so called, and which was used for drying staves in a cooperage factory ; by being struck by a sheave from a pulley block falling from the top of a derrick ; by being struck by piece of driving wheel which had broken ; and while attempting to escape from a burning building. In this last-mentioned case two men met their death either by burning or by suffocation.

As I have mentioned in my former reports, so will I allude to the fact now, that, of the whole number of accidents reported to this office during the year, more than two hundred of them, or, in other words, more than twenty-five per cent., were cases which, from their nature, most certainly could not be contemplated as coming within the provisions of this law regarding the reports of accidents. Of course the causes in these last-mentioned cases were many and varied, being such that no legislative act could be framed which would provide a remedy to lessen the frequency of their occurrence. Such are the cases reported here wherein the persons were injured by slipping and falling on the floors and stairways, or by being struck by falling articles, or while handling or using mechanical tools, or in the innumerable ways in which injuries may be received or inflicted without coming in contact with running machinery or any kind of motive power. But, as the law itself does not specify that accidents caused by machinery or other motive power only shall be reported, but refers generally to accidents which may occur to the employees, it is undoubtedly presumed by manufacturers and manufacturing corporations that no discretionary power can be exercised in such cases, and that all accidents, in whatever manner they may occur, must be reported by them, and they act accordingly. However, as these reports have been sent in, they have all been filed in the order in which they were received, and have been placed on the record alike with the others.

Below I have prepared a list of the causes of accident, stating therein the number of persons who received injuries arising from each cause as accurately as possible. The greater number, of course, were injured while operating the machinery ; but a large number were injured about elevators. The following is the list : —

Injured by machinery,	493
Injured by elevators,	45
By falling through elevator well,	7
By being caught by descending elevator,	3
By dropping of elevator car,	5
While riding on elevator car,	30
Injured by shafting and belting,	41
Injured by falling from ladders, staging, etc.,	29

Injured by other falls,	36
Injured by being struck by falling articles,	40
Injured while handling or using mechanical tools,	19
Injured by scalding,	14
Injured by burning,	11
Injured while moving machinery and working about cars,	18
Injured by working at derricks,	7
Injured by stationary engines,	2
Injured by electric shock,	1
(Other causes are not enumerated.)	

The above list does not include the cases which have been specially investigated by the inspectors of this department, and which will be given further on. Of the number of those mentioned in the foregoing list as having been injured by machinery, there were forty-nine who were so injured while employed in iron-working and wood-working establishments. Included in the last number were nineteen who received injuries while working at circular saws. More than one hundred of those injured by machinery were so injured by the gearing, and injuries thus received were confined almost wholly to the hand or fingers.

There is one very significant fact which these reports of accidents elicit, and which has been referred to in former annual reports. It is the fact of so many cases occurring where the person was injured while attempting to clean the machinery or to oil the same, or to pick out waste, bobbins or other articles while the said machinery was in motion. Of the whole number of cases reported, *there were one hundred and forty-three persons whose injuries were received while undertaking this hazardous work.* Of course, if people persist in taking these risks, such safeguards as are provided by law to protect them from injury at their work are of little avail; and it is a matter of much regret that these people, realizing how much danger always exists, even with the best safeguards, in the operation of certain kinds of machinery, will take such perilous chances.

Of the persons injured, seven hundred and thirty-four were males and one hundred and fifty-eight were females, the injuries received by the latter sex being due in almost every case to machinery.

As to the nature of injuries sustained, the largest number

by far were injuries to the hand, namely, five hundred and eighteen; and of these, three hundred and seventy were confined to the fingers and thumb. The largest number of these were slight in their nature, consisting only of flesh wounds; but there were many cases in which the persons suffered the loss of one or more fingers in whole or in part. In each of twenty-three cases one finger was entirely lost, in each of ten cases two fingers were entirely lost, in each of four cases three fingers were entirely lost and in each of four cases all four fingers were lost, the last cases with one exception being the fingers of the right hand. In one case the thumb and two fingers were cut off. In sixty-six cases the persons injured lost part of the thumb or one or more fingers. The hand, in each of four cases, was so injured that amputation was necessary; being the right hand in one case and the left hand in two cases, the fourth case the report not specifying which. The arm was injured in seventy cases, in one of which the right arm was cut off at the shoulder, and in another case the left arm was lost at the elbow. In another case the arm was lost entirely, but the report does not specify as to which arm. The arm was broken in each of nineteen cases. Injuries about the head occurred in seventy-three cases, twelve of which were scalp wounds and nineteen were injuries to the eye, and in three of these cases the eye was entirely lost. There were seventeen cases wherein injuries were received by flying missiles, a large number of which were caused by shuttles breaking and flying from the looms, and in almost every case the injury was done to the head. Injuries to the leg and foot were received in one hundred and five cases. In one case the leg was amputated; there were seven cases where the leg was broken; five persons had their ankles sprained, and in one case the foot was lost in part. In each of eleven cases the injuries received consisted of one or more ribs being broken. The collar-bone was broken in each of four cases, the wrist was broken in each of three cases and sprained in each of five cases. There were two cases of internal injury, and injuries about other parts of the body occurred in fifty nine cases.

The cases which follow are those wherein the circumstances

were such as to warrant investigation by the inspector who is assigned to the district in which each of these accidents occurred. Of course those which terminated fatally are included in this number. The facts in each case have been ascertained as well and fully as careful inquiry and examination could secure. Elevators and shafting have been the prominent causes of fatality, and the attention of the inspectors has been directed and has been given to the matter, to the end that these fatal results could, as far as human effort could accomplish, be averted. The number of cases given below, with such particulars in each as could be gathered, is forty-three. Of these the fatal cases are thirty-two:—

DENNIS TOOMEY, Lee. Gross Brothers. Date of accident, Jan. 1, 1891. This was a fatal accident. Mr. Toomey was employed as a marble sawyer, and was engaged in putting a belt onto a shaft. He threw the belt over the shaft, and in so doing his hand was caught in the belt and his arm was wound in it, causing him to be drawn over the shaft and entangled in the belt. When released from his position it was found that his arms and limbs were crushed in a terrible manner, and death resulted about four hours after the accident.

SENOP VARTANIAN, Lawrence. Lower Pacific Mills. Date of accident, Jan. 2, 1891. This was another fatal accident, and was caused by the victim being drawn over a shaft. Vartanian was on a ladder holding up a belt while it was being laced. While the belt was being put on the pulley the fastening caught on the shipper and pulled the belt apart. When it rebounded it took a turn around the shaft, and at the same time it caught Vartanian, drawing him up to the shaft and carrying him around it. His entire clothing was torn from his body and he was dropped to the floor. He sustained such severe injuries that he died about fifteen minutes after the accident.

THOMAS HARRIGAN, Bradford. Haverhill Paper Company. Date of accident, January 4. In this case the injured man had charge of a paper machine, and was reaching in between the rolls to clear them of torn paper, when one hand was drawn in, causing his hand and arm to be very badly crushed, and his arm was broken in a number of places. The report says that it was optional with him whether or not to stop the machine, when clearing it of obstructions, and it was apparently want of caution on his part which caused the accident.

JOHN TIERNEY, Boston. Hand Method Lasting Machine Company. Date of accident, January 10. This was a fatal accident, and is said to have been caused by electricity. Mr. Tierney was adjusting an incandescent light globe. The shop in which he worked is lighted by these incandescent lights. The globe at the lathe where Tierney worked was in some manner broken, and he procured a new one and was proceeding to put it in place, when his hand was brought in contact with the brass work connecting the electric wire, and in less than a minute from the time he commenced to screw the globe in place, he dropped to the floor. He showed indications of life for three or four minutes after he had fallen, but was no doubt unconscious, and died soon afterward.

BERNARD HARRINGTON, Chelsea. Boston Rubber Company. Date of accident, January 13. A fatal accident. Mr. Harrington was working on a mill used for grinding or mixing rubber. He lifted the guard which is over the cog gears, for the purpose of oiling, and in some way was caught between the gears and drawn in. The speed was stopped in a minute after the occurrence, and Mr. Harrington was taken out. It was found that his body, excepting his head and a part of one leg, was completely crushed. Death was almost instantaneous. He had worked upon these grinding machines for twenty-one years, and for nine years had run the machine upon which he lost his life. The inspector who investigated the case reports that the gearing of all the grinders was properly guarded, he having made a careful inspection of the factory a short time before the accident. In the opinion of the inspector, if Mr. Harrington had lifted the guard box entirely from the machine and put it on the floor, before he attempted to oil the gears, the accident would not have happened.

JOSEPH BABCOCK and ELIJAH FREAK, Palmer. Palmer Mill, Otis Company. Date of accident, January 17. The accident was fatal in the cases of both men. It was caused by the burning of the Otis Company's dye house. The origin of the fire is unknown. It was a two-story brick building, the attic where the two men were at work being about 92 by 40 feet, another room, about 25 by 40, connecting with the former by a doorway through a brick wall. These two men had been sent to the attic to throw down the dry cotton from there to the floor below through a scuttle in the floor. The men at work in the lower room discovered the fire in that room, which was making rapid progress, and fled from the room, at the same time calling to the overseer, who at once started the pumps, turned on the sprinklers and put on the hose.

Every effort was made to rescue the men from the attic, but it was found impossible to do so, by reason of the density of the smoke. They were taken from the ruins afterward, but life was extinct in each case.

THOMAS MAY, Fitchburg. Beoli Mills. Date of accident, January 21. A fatal accident, caused by being knocked from a staging where he was engaged in repairing shafting. Mr. May and the master mechanic were taking down a piece of the shafting, and for this purpose had built the staging between two fulling machines. The bolts to the coupling of one end of the shaft had all been removed, allowing that end to drop, thereby breaking the bolts to the hanger at the other end of the shaft, and knocking Mr. May from the staging, in falling from which his head struck the corner of one of the fulling machines, fracturing his skull and causing his death almost instantly. May had been in the employ of the proprietor of the mills for a long time as assistant machinist.

PATRICK CONNORS, Chelsea. S. K. Lovewell & Co. Date of accident, January 31. A belt having run off from a pulley, the person injured undertook to replace it. He placed a ladder against a shafting, and, going up on the ladder, threw the belt onto the pulley. His jacket caught on a projecting set screw, and his clothing was wound around the shafting; but a fellow workman was quick enough to stop the shaft by throwing off the belt, so that Connors' feet were not lifted from the ladder. Had the shafting been revolving with the usual rapidity, there is no doubt that serious if not fatal injury would have resulted. As it was, his clothing was so tightly wound around the shafting that he had to be cut down. There were no bones broken, but he received a very bad shaking up. An order had been sent by an inspector of this department, some days prior to the accident, to cover the set screw; and, had this order been at once complied with, the accident would not have occurred.

CHARLES F. GRIMM. Suffolk Brewing Company. Date of accident, February 20. This was another fatal accident caused by shafting. The pulley which is attached to the shaft is five feet in diameter, and carries a fourteen-inch belt direct from the fly wheel of the engine. This pulley is in the second story of the engine room, and is placed about fifteen inches from the brick partition wall, and between the pulley and the wall there runs a two-inch iron water pipe, with a valve on each side of the shafting. Mr.

Grimm, who was employed as a carpenter, evidently passed between the iron pipe and the pulley, and was reaching over the shaft to shut off the valve on the other side, when his coat was caught between the belt and pulley and he was carried around with the belt. His clothing was stripped from his body, and he was thrown directly under the shafting, while his arms were wrenched from his body and remained hanging from the shaft. Death must have been instantaneous. The pulley was running at the rate of two hundred and twenty revolutions per minute. The space where Mr. Grimm entered was too narrow for any person to venture into while the machinery was in motion.

JOHN KELLY, Wakefield. Wakefield Rattan Company. Date of accident, March 6. This also was a case where death was caused by shafting. It occurred in a room used for washing cane. The line of shafting where Mr. Kelly was caught is a set-off from the main shafting, running diagonally to one corner of the room. There was a pile of rattan on the floor directly under the shafting, and this pile reached to within five feet of the shaft. It appears that Mr. Kelly got onto the pile for some purpose (no one knows what it was), and in some manner was caught on the shaft. As soon as his position was discovered the power was quickly shut off, but before it stopped he had dropped onto the pile of rattans. On examination it was found that he was unconscious, and a bad cut was found at the base of the skull, and he received other bodily bruises. The injuries were severe enough to cause his death about two hours after the accident.

DANIEL DEARMAND, Westborough. National Straw Works. Date of accident, March 23. This accident was caused by a fall through an elevator well. The work which DeArmand was engaged in was to distribute boxes through the factory as they were needed. He had taken a load to the fourth floor by way of the elevator. The load was removed there, and he went into another room on the same floor, but soon afterward returned, and, raising the elevator gate, either fell or stepped in. The elevator car at the time was at a lower floor, and in falling it appears he grasped the wire hoisting-rope and slid down, striking with great force the cross bar of the elevator car. He was taken out and sent to the hospital. It was found that one foot was so injured that it had to be amputated.

JOHN E. HUDSON, Worcester. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. Date of accident, March 26. This was an acci-

dent caused by gears. It occurred just as the night workmen were commencing work. There are six gears to the rolling mill, called continuous gears. They are covered by a box of planking, with traps to each set of gears, to allow the slushing of the same. It appears that the man who performed this duty before the machinery started had left one of the traps open; and when Hudson jumped on the box to see if the gears were in proper condition, he stepped through the open trap into the gears. His foot and ankle were badly crushed. He was removed to the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the limb just below the knee.

JAMES STEVENS, Boston. Samuel Ward & Co. Date of accident, April 13. This was a fatal elevator accident. It is said that James Stevens attempted to get onto the elevator car when it was in motion, and in so doing was caught between the platform and the top of the elevator opening. His head was terribly crushed, and he received other injuries which produced a fatal result a few minutes after the accident occurred.

GEORGE DEMING, Boston. DeL. Sheplie & Co. Date of accident, April 23. This was another fatal elevator accident. The person killed was a boy. He was seen at the elevator, which is used for freight, a short time prior to the accident, and was told to go to the passenger elevator. He left at the time, but evidently returned right away and jumped onto the freight elevator, which was then in motion and ascending; and, turning to handle the rope so as to reverse the action of the car, his head was caught between the platform and the flooring of the fourth story, crushing his head terribly, and throwing him off at this floor, from whence he fell to the bottom of the elevator well, and was undoubtedly instantly killed.

P. J. MCGUINNESS, Boston. C. Brigham Company. Date of accident, May 1. While riding on the top of an elevator, he was caught between the elevator and the hatchway frame. The elevator was being operated by some person in the basement, and McGuinness was unable to prevent it from rising. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, but the extent of his injuries was not learned.

PATRICK CONDON, Lawrence. E. Frank Lewis. Date of accident, May 25. This was a fatal accident, caused by the bursting of a six-inch T pipe in the boiler room. It is not known how the

bursting of the pipe could have occurred. The body of Condon was found in the boiler-room on the morning of the above date. He was employed as night watchman. The business carried on in this factory is wool scouring.

MICHAEL SMITH, Norton. A. H. Sweet. Date of accident, June 18. This was a fatal accident, caused by shafting. Mr. Smith was assisting another man to put on a belt which they had just repaired. In so doing he leaned his breast against the revolving shaft. His clothing was caught in a set screw, and he was carried over the shaft, and probably was instantly killed. While the body of Smith was being whirled around the shaft, it struck the other man who had been assisting Smith, and knocked him senseless. He was very badly bruised, but the report says he is recovering.

JOHN THOMPSON, Boston. Jenny Manufacturing Company. Date of accident, June 18. This was a fatal accident, caused by a fall. Thompson was engaged in moving a printing press from the fourth floor of the building No. 2 Central Wharf. A beam was run across the rafters, and a fall attached thereto for the purpose of lowering the press. He got upon the beam, the ends of which were not made secure to the rafters, and through some cause the beam tipped, and Thompson, who was sitting on the beam, fell off, going down to the lower floor. Thompson was taken up and carried to the hospital, where he died from the effects of his injuries.

FRANCIS M. LANDERS, Boston. Hoffman House. Date of accident, July 9. This was a fatal elevator accident. Landers was a boy only eight years of age, and had come from South Boston to visit a boy who had charge of the elevator at the hotel. The supposition is that young Landers got onto the freight elevator, which is underneath and attached to the passenger elevator, and fell from the same, as he was found dead at the bottom of the elevator well.

JOHN ROONEY, Boston. Sewall & Day Cordage Company. Date of accident, July 13. He was pulling a pile of hemp along the floor, and, passing too near a machine in motion, some of the fibre caught on a set screw in collar on driving shaft, and commenced to wind around the shaft. Thinking to stop it, Rooney grasped the fibre and tried to pull it off, but it twisted around his left arm, cutting or pulling his arm off just below the

elbow. A bandage was at once applied, and a doctor summoned immediately. Rooney was conveyed to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the arm at the elbow joint.

MICHAEL McDONOUGH, Boston. Huntington Hotel. Date of accident, July 18. This was another fatal elevator accident. The hotel is situated on Huntington Avenue. McDonough was about eighteen years of age, and was employed in the hotel. He was engaged in dusting the woodwork of the elevator car, and was standing on top of the elevator roof, which is quite a sharp pitch roof, when by some unknown cause he must have come in contact with the framework enclosing the elevator, his head striking the same, breaking his skull and causing instant death. The accident occurred at the fifth floor, where his body was found by the girl who was at work on the floor above, and heard the fall.

JOSEPH HARRINGTON, Fall River. City Hall Building. Date of accident, July 27. This accident was also fatal, and was caused by a fall through an elevator well. Harrington was day watchman in the building. It is supposed that he stepped out of the car and left the door open for a few minutes, and on returning unthinkingly stepped where he thought the car had remained; but the car meantime had risen twenty feet, and Harrington fell through the well, a distance of thirty-five or forty feet, and was found at the bottom by some one who heard his groans. He did not recover consciousness sufficiently to explain how the accident occurred; but an examination of the elevator showed that the packing in the valves was out of order, and when in this condition the car with no weight on it would rise of itself at the rate of ten or twelve inches per minute. Harrington died the evening of the same day.

JOHN J. HOLLAND, Boston. Frank H. Hodges. Date of accident, July 30. This accident resulted fatally, and was also caused by an elevator. It is not known in what manner it occurred. He was found on the second floor near the elevator well, unconscious, with one leg broken and other injuries about the head and body. He died from the effects of his injuries a short time afterward.

WM. F. LANE, Brookline. Brookline Gas and Electric Works. Date of accident, August 4. This too was a fatal accident, caused by a fly wheel. It appears that Lane had been discharged from the works the same day, and in the evening, before nine o'clock,

came back into the works and engaged in some discussion with the engineer in the fire room. The report states that he (Lane) slapped the engineer once or twice in the face, and in the scuffle which ensued he (Lane) lost his balance and fell, being caught by a fly wheel of the engine, and was thrown to the top of the room and then fell to the floor. He died from the effects of his injuries.

CLINTON A. GILMORE, Lowell. Talbot Block. Date of accident, August 7. This was an elevator accident. The injured person was a boy about eleven years old. He was a newsboy, and was waiting on the third floor of the building to get his newspapers when they should be run off from the press. In the front of the building is a large elevator, the door of the chute being open, with a bar across the opening. The boy was resting his chin on this bar, and was gazing down the elevator well, when the elevator car descending caught his head between the car and the iron bar, compressing the neck into a space of only four inches; but fortunately his head was extracted. Chloroform was administered to him, his wounds were dressed, and he was conveyed to his home. His wounds consisted of a terrible cut on the jaw and chin, which required fourteen stitches to close it. His scalp on the back of the head was also badly cut. Latest reports give his condition as favorable to recovery. It was a most remarkable escape from a fatal result.

FRANK HANEY, Boston. Standard Sugar Refinery. Date of accident, August 10. This was a fatal accident. Haney was standing on a bench twenty-seven inches high, and was reaching up to adjust a trough used to carry the sugar from a centrifugal machine, when from some cause he fell backwards, striking on his shoulder and head. He retained consciousness, but was unable to move, being paralyzed. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died the evening of the same day. No apparent cause could be found for his falling. At the time of the accident the machinery was not running in that part of the refinery.

HUGH BROWN, Boston. S. A. Woods Machine Company. Date of accident, August 15. He was working at a lathe, and had shut off the power from the lathe, at the same time bearing his left hand down upon the lathe pulley to stop it quicker, and caught his forefinger in the small gearing by its side. He will probably lose the finger at the first joint.

WILLIAM BURNS, Boston. Blair Camera Company. Date of accident, August 15. The injured person was a boy about fifteen

years of age. He was playing about the freight elevator in the upper part of the building, when in some manner he fell through the elevator opening to the ground, a distance of three stories. He was taken up and sent to the City Hospital. He received a broken leg, and was also injured internally. It was thought that his injuries would prove fatal.

GUSTAF KNUTSON, Lowell. American Spool, Bobbin and Shuttle Company. Date of accident, August 20. This was an accident which occurred on an elevator, the person injured being a boy of sixteen or eighteen years of age. His leg was caught between the elevator platform and the top of the door-way frame of a basement outlet for freight. The cause of the accident cannot be explained, the boy being a Swede, and unable to speak the English language; and consequently no intelligible account could be given by him in relation to the accident. He was taken to the hospital, and his leg was found to be so injured that it was necessary to amputate it at once.

PAGE TAYLOR, Boston. S. S. Pierce & Co. (Central Wharf). Date of accident, August 22. This was an accident which was fatal, and was also caused by an elevator. It occurred at the warehouse of S. S. Pierce & Co. Taylor was on the sixth floor. In some way or other he lost his balance and fell into the elevator well, being caught by the freight elevator and badly crushed. He was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where, as a result of his injuries, he died that evening. He had been in the employ of the firm thirty-four years.

LEVI C. BISHOP and EDWARD A. MURRAY, Boston. Wm. L. Lockhart. Date of accident, August 27. These two men were riding on the freight elevator, and had reached the fifth story, when, through some defect in the cable, it parted on the drum, causing the car to fall to the basement. It is remarkable that the men escaped with only slight injuries.

WILLIAM M. TOBEY, New Bedford. New Bedford Journal Publishing Company. Date of accident, August 28. This was a fatal accident. Tobey was a boy about twelve years of age. He was killed by jumping onto a fly wheel. According to the investigation had in this case, it appears that Tobey was playing with other boys about the fly wheel of the engine, while the engineer was fixing some other part of the engine. The engine was stopped at the time. The boy was told several times to keep away from it.

The engine is a small one, with a five-foot fly-wheel. One of the boys who were with him says that Tobey went over to the wheel and got onto one of the spokes, both feet being on the spokes, and then he started the wheel, which carried him in between the wheel and the engine bed. This boy ran for help, but the Tobey boy was dead when they took him out.

ALBERT MESIER, Worcester. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. Date of accident, September 8. While at work as a mason, fixing the dam, he was struck on the head by a sheave from a pulley block falling from the top of a derrick. His skull was fractured and his limbs were broken. He was taken to the hospital, where he died some time afterwards.

H. A. PINKHAM, Boston. Consolidated Electric Manufacturing Company. Date of accident, September 16. This was an accident caused by an elevator. It appears that Mr. Pinkham, for whom the company was doing some work, came into the factory and walked to the elevator (freight) at the opposite end of the building, intending to ride up to one of the floors above. He put his head over the gate to see where the elevator was, and on the instant his head was caught between the descending car and the gate. The elevator was moving slowly, and was quickly brought to a stop. When he was extricated it was found that his nose and both jaws were broken.

JOHN STRANSMORE, Boston. Hotel Lafayette. Date of accident, October 4. This accident proved fatal, and was caused by falling through an elevator well. The doors of the elevator openings were fastened by latches, and could be opened both from the inside and outside. Stransmore opened the door from the outside, and the elevator boy, who was on the elevator at an upper story, called to Stransmore, on seeing his danger, to "hold on" or to "wait," the boy at the same time pulling the rope to bring the elevator down to the floor where Stransmore was at the time; but the latter, being deaf, did not hear the warning, and, stepping into the well, fell through to the bottom. He was injured to such an extent that he died about two hours afterward.

AUGUST PETERSON, Natick. W. D. Parlin. Date of accident, October 8. This accident was another of those which proved fatal by falling through an elevator well. Peterson fell from the third floor, a distance of forty feet, to the basement. He was

picked up in an unconscious condition, and taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital. How the accident occurred can only be surmised, as there was no one present at the time. The elevator was at the top floor, and Peterson's hat was found on the same. His place of work was on the third floor, and the automatic gate to the elevator well was broken and lay on said third floor. The skull was fractured, from which injury he died some time afterward.

MATTHEW RILEY, Boston. Apartment house, 407 Marlborough Street. Date of accident, October 21. This was still another fatal elevator accident. It was the case of a boy fifteen years old, who was employed to run the elevator. He had ascended with a passenger to the fourth floor, and left the elevator, with the passenger, but did not quite stop the car, it still ascending, and he and the passenger talked together on the fourth floor. When ready to return to the elevator, not knowing of the ascent of the car, he stepped back, as he supposed, onto the elevator, but fell through the elevator well to the bottom. His skull was crushed, and he died shortly after the accident happened.

J. FRANK KILROY, Chelsea. George D. Emery. Date of accident, October 23. This was an accident caused by a circular saw. Kilroy was a boy about fifteen years old. He was on his knees, engaged in clearing the sawdust from under the table of a thirteen-inch circular saw, while the saw was in motion, and his head came in contact with the saw, which cut through his skull, and, it is reported, touched the brain. He was taken to the hospital, and the injury was attended to. The report says that the boy is doing well and is expected to recover.

JOHN FRATES, New Bedford. Wamsutta Mills. Date of accident, October 23. This was a fatal accident, caused by being struck by an empty box. Frates was one of the yard hands, and was engaged in lowering the box, which weighed six hundred pounds, and was used for the purpose of moving machinery in. The box, while being lowered from the fourth story on the outside of the building, caught on a door sill at the story below, and the men tending the guy rope pulled the rope so as to free the box; but the outer end of the box was lower than the end next to the wall or door sill, and it fell with a jerk that parted the rope. Frates had started to go in the building by the lower door just at the time the box fell, and was struck by the same, causing him to be killed instantly.

JAMES E. GRAVES, Boston. Standard Stave and Cooperage Company. Date of accident, October 26. This accident was fatal. At the second story of the factory, upon a platform placed upon the outside of the building, is a "steam box," ten feet long, five feet wide and five feet high. Into this box are packed several casks, partly finished, to be steamed, so that the staves can be bent to the proper shape. The door, which is nearly the full size of the opening, is then closed and the steam turned on. In about three-quarters of an hour the steam is cut off, one man enters the box and gets a cask, comes out and shuts the door, and turns on the steam again, the door remaining closed while he is "heading up" the casks. Then another man shuts off the steam and takes out a cask. There were four or five men doing this work, Mr. Graves being one of them, and he, unknown to his companions, was shut in the box. Upon opening the door Mr. Graves was found unconscious, and he was removed to the City Hospital, where he died from his injuries. He was not shut inside of the box more than two minutes.

JEREMIAH CRONIN, Boston. John Carter & Co. Date of accident, October 26. This was an accident which was caused by falling through an elevator well. Cronin was in the employ of the above-named firm, and was wheeling a load of paper, when he backed into the elevator well and fell two stories, receiving injuries of a serious nature, but it was thought that said injuries would not prove fatal.

ROSE PERRY, New Bedford. City Mills. Date of accident, November 2. A fatal accident. Miss Perry was sitting on a box in the room in which she was employed, when she was struck by a piece of an iron driving wheel, which broke while running at a great rate of speed. Her skull was crushed, killing her instantly.

ALEXANDER FAIRGRIEVE, Holyoke. Nonotuck Paper Company. Date of accident, November 2. This accident was fatal. Fairgrieve was employed as a second hand in the rag department, and had gone to the basement to have a belt put on a grindstone, on which rag knives were ground. Soon after he was found lying unconscious on the basement floor, with arm and leg broken, and being otherwise injured, from the effects of which he died. It is not known positively how the accident occurred, as no one else was present. The supposition is that he attempted to put on the belt, and in some way was caught and drawn over the shafting. This seems to be the most probable theory.

PATRICK KENT, Boston. Louis P. Ober. Date of accident, November 5. Another fatal accident. Kent met his death from injuries he received by falling from a freight elevator to a brick floor in the basement, the distance being only about five feet. He was found with his skull fractured. This elevator runs from the cellar to the level of the sidewalk, a distance of about ten feet, and is run by hand.

MICHAEL FOLEY, Boston. Richardson, Howe & Lovejoy. Date of accident, November 7. The accident occurred while riding on a freight elevator. The elevator is in the Brown-Durrell building, corner of Essex and Kingston streets. Foley is said to be about thirteen years of age, and was in the employ of a business firm in Temple Place. No one seems to have been in charge of the elevator, and young Foley undertook to run it himself. He had one foot caught between the elevator car and the automatic gate, causing his foot to be badly crushed. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital for treatment.

JOHN J. DONAHUE, Boston. Boston Wall Paper Company. Date of accident, November 21. Donahue was engaged at a hatchway in lowering bundles, and a "tackle" is always used for the purpose. Sometimes the man doing this work rides down with a load, and controls the speed by holding on to the rope. Donahue had descended with a load and removed it from the "sling," and, putting his foot in this "sling," he pulled himself up to a level with the second floor, reached out to grasp this flooring, but lost his balance and fell to the floor below, about seven feet distant. His right arm was broken above the elbow. Doubtless no serious result would have attended the fall had not his foot remained in the "sling," which caused him to trip. He was sent to the Emergency Hospital, where the bone in his arm was set.

WILLIAM GALLAGHER, Boston. Pearson Cordage Company. Date of accident, December 3. This was an accident which had a fatal result, and another of those caused by a fall through an elevator well. About 7.30 o'clock in the morning the lifeless body of Gallagher was found at the bottom of the well, badly mangled. It cannot be explained just how the accident happened. Gallagher was about eighteen years of age, and was employed to run the elevator. It is supposed that he started

the elevator in the wrong direction, and when he went to step upon it missed his footing, and fell below to the bottom of the well.

The manufacturers and manufacturing corporations, in sending to this office these reports of accidents, have in general given the facts fully and clearly, and have thus complied with the provisions of law. I find in several instances, however, that those making the reports do not seem to understand the law where the cause of accident is required to be stated. While in a number of the cases they give a *prime* cause, yet the *immediate* cause is not stated, and, as the latter cause is what the law, as far as possible, aims to remove, it seems to me a change might be recommended which would make it more definite, requiring these reports to state in each case more explicitly the *immediate* cause of accident.

INSPECTOR'S REPORTS, BY DISTRICTS.

The following reports of the inspectors contain much valuable information relative to the operations of the industrial and inspection laws, which are especially entrusted to this department to enforce. The publication of these reports will bring more prominently to notice their action, and prepare the ground for honest criticism on the work of this department, whether it be favorable or condemnatory.

WORK PERFORMED.

Class 1.

<i>Buildings inspected and Orders</i>				<i>Plans deposited and Changes recom-</i>			
<i>given.</i>				<i>mended.</i>			
District No.	1,	.	221	District No.	1,	.	113
	2,	.	243		2,	.	31
	3,	.	74		3,	.	59
	4,	.	308		4,	.	25
	5,	.	-		5,	.	43
	6,	.	212		6,	.	9
	7,	.	211		7,	.	110
	8,	.	273		8,	.	49
	8,	.	116		8,	.	71
	10,	.	99		10,	.	11
Total,	.	.	1,757	Total,	.	.	521

Class 2.

<i>Number of Inspections made.</i>					<i>Number of Orders issued.</i>				
District	1,	.	.	324	District	1,	.	.	172
	2,	.	.	344		2,	.	.	140
	3,	.	.	243		3,	.	.	88
	4,	.	.	303		4,	.	.	274
	5,	.	.	248		5,	.	.	26
	6,	.	.	285		6,	.	.	105
	7,	.	.	364		7,	.	.	217
	8,	.	.	222		8,	.	.	162
	8,	.	.	285		8,	.	.	435
	9,	.	.	319		9,	.	.	147
	10,	.	.	254		10,	.	.	142
Special,	.	.	.	119	Special,	.	.	.	100
Total,	.	.	.	3,310	Total,	.	.	.	2,008

REPORT OF INSPECTOR WHITE.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the work done by me in the inspection of factories and public buildings for the current year.

The work done in providing better means of egress and escape from fire, and the various other matters coming under the law in buildings already constructed and occupied, will appear in a tabulated report, herewith submitted. Most of these orders have been complied with, or are in process of compliance at this date. In other cases I have the assurance of the owners or occupants that they will promptly comply with the law.

An unusually large number of new buildings for public or manufacturing purposes have been erected in my district during the past year. I submit in a tabulated form, as required, a list of the plans of such buildings so far deposited with me, showing the changes required before such plans were approved. The examination of these plans and the necessary visits made to the buildings, and consultations with owners and architects to see that suggestions or orders were properly carried out, have taken a large portion of my time, for which no complete record can be made.

Under the provisions of chapter 399, Acts of 1888, I have in a number of instances been called upon to inspect buildings represented to be unsafe or dangerous to life or limb. In these cases the responsibility of action is thrown upon the State inspector, and he must necessarily see to it that the work to be done to secure safety is properly performed. This in some cases has required a number of visits to the building, and sometimes actual supervision while the work was going on.

I have also devoted a great deal of time to the ventilation of buildings, particularly of school buildings. Since my last report was submitted more than thirty new school-houses have been erected or are now in process of erection in the district under my charge. In every one of these buildings, so far as they have come to my knowledge by the plans submitted, particular attention has been paid to the subject of ventilation; and I have reason to believe that several of them will exhibit some of the best work yet done in the State in that line. If this improvement in new buildings was the only result of the law of 1888, the wisdom of its enactment would be fully vindicated. But it is not alone in new buildings that improvements in ventilation are being made. Changes with a view to improvement have been made in many of the old buildings. In some of these the methods adopted have secured excellent results; in others there have been partial failures, although in the worst one that I have seen there is an improvement over its former condition. Some of these failures are due to an attempt on the part of those in charge to obtain a dollar's worth of work for fifty cents; a thing as impossible of achievement in ventilation as in any other mechanical work. In others the failures are due to ignorance on the part of the contractors of the amount of air required to secure good ventilation, and of the methods to be adopted to obtain a proper supply. The pipes or flues for supplying air are much too small, and the ventiducts for the removal of the foul air have the same defect, or else are not properly arranged, or provided with means to induce a proper movement of air therein. It should be understood, once for all, that merely running a pipe or flue from a school-room to the outside air does not necessarily secure ventilation. Heat or mechanical power must be applied, in order that such a pipe or flue may be certain to do any work.

In heating by furnaces or by indirect steam it is customary to put in what is called a "mixing valve," to control to some extent the temperature of the air entering the room, by admitting a portion of outside air to the pipes without passing it over the furnace plates or steam coils. When properly arranged, these valves are very useful; but in many cases they are so placed, or the pipes are so connected, that they are of no use at all. The control of these valves is placed in the hands of the teacher. If her room is too warm, she is directed to pull a knob or turn a crank to let in cold air with the warm; but she has no way of knowing how far the incoming air is reduced in temperature. Wherever there is a mixing valve or any other arrangement for affecting the temperature of the air supply, there should be a thermometer at the inlet, which can be read from the teacher's desk.

Considerable complaint is made in some places of the cost of heating rooms under the improved systems of ventilation. Under the old methods of heating I have found the supply of air to be from 300 to 500 cubic feet per minute, or from 6 to 10 feet per minute for each pupil. Under most of the improved methods the average supply of air does not exceed 30 cubic feet per minute for each scholar. The increased cost of this supply should not, in my judgment, exceed 20 per cent. If it is greater, the fault is probably with the system or in its management. In many cases the increased cost is much less than this, owing to improvements in the heating appliances.

I subjoin a brief report of my inspection of the ventilation in a few school buildings since the schools began this season : —

Ayer. — The Washington school in this town is a frame building, containing four rooms, two on each floor. It was heated by wood-burning stoves, and the air was of course bad. As there is no cellar under the building, the committee adopted the plan of heating by small portable furnaces, one in each room, open at the top like a jacketted stove. The air is supplied to these furnaces through galvanized-iron pipes of a cross-sectional area of four feet each, with a well-arranged valve, in control of the teacher. Two brick chimneys, each about three feet square inside, were built to carry off the vitiated air. The openings to these chimneys are direct from each room, and have each a net area of five square feet. A small oil stove is placed in each chimney, a little above the lower opening.

The result of an inspection made November 5 indicates excellent work. Although the day was mild, and there was very little fire in the furnaces, I found the amount of air passing through the rooms to be very large. In the west room on the second floor the amount was 1,750 cubic feet per minute, and a smoke test showed the circulation to be very good. The air in all the rooms was free from odor, and the teachers expressed themselves highly pleased with the ventilation. I understand that the entire cost was about \$175 a room.

Wakefield. — The Franklin school in this town is a two-story frame building, with two rooms on the first floor and one on the second. This arrangement of course rendered the heating and ventilation more than usually difficult; and yet very good results have been obtained in two of the rooms, and the third is an immense improvement over what it was at the time I ordered better ventilation to be provided, as the air at that time was very bad in

all the rooms. In the east room on the first floor the air, coming in from the furnace at a temperature of 96° , amounted to 1,250 cubic feet per minute, and the amount extracted to 1,784 cubic feet per minute. A test for carbonic acid, made at 3.30 o'clock, gave 5.7 parts in 10,000 of air. The mixing valves for controlling the temperature of the incoming air are well arranged and accomplish good results.

Cambridge. — The Otis school in this city is one in which I directed better ventilation to be provided soon after the present law went into effect; an examination of the rooms showing the air to be very bad. During the last season an attempt has been made to secure better ventilation in this school. Additional cold-air ducts have been put in, and mixing valves arranged for the control of the temperature by a thermostat electrical system of heat regulation. Galvanized-iron ventilating pipes also lead from every room to a roof ventilator. Although an improvement, the new system can hardly be called a successful one. In company with the agent of the electrical system, I visited the school on the 29th of October at 10 o'clock A.M. We found the doors and some of the windows of the rooms open, and requested that they be closed while we were making our observations. The amount of air entering the room on the south-west side of the first floor was found to be 8 cubic feet per minute for each pupil present, and the amount taken out by the ventilating pipe $8\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per minute for each scholar. A test for carbonic acid, made at 10.25 o'clock, gave 20 parts in 10,000 of air. Compare this with the report of the Franklin school in Wakefield, when the amount of air removed from the room was nearly 40 feet per minute for each scholar, and the carbonic acid less than 6 parts in 10,000.

Andover. — The South Centre school in this town affords a good example of a great improvement in ventilation, made at what the committee, I believe, consider a very reasonable expense. The old furnaces are still in use, but the cold-air ducts and pipes leading to the rooms have been much enlarged, and heated brick flues constructed to carry off the vitiated air. The examination of this school was made, under unfavorable conditions for good results, on a cloudy day, with the temperature outside at 56° . In the south-east room on the second floor the air supply was $28\frac{2}{3}$ cubic feet per minute for each scholar present, and the amount removed from the room through the ventilating duct was 31 feet per minute for each pupil. Two tests of the

air, made at the same time just before recess in different parts of the room, gave alike 6 parts in 10,000 of carbonic acid.

In making an air test with a "Wolpert tester" I generally take the air from over a vacant seat, from a distance of one foot below to two feet above the breathing line, care being taken not to allow any scholar to breathe directly on the tube while filling the bulb. In this way the sample of air taken is probably rather better than that actually inhaled by the pupils.

Among the schools of which only a partial examination has been yet made, or which have been inspected under conditions which do not afford a sure index of the work being done by the ventilating appliances, but which seem to me to promise good work, I may mention the Morse school in Cambridge, the J. T. Glines school in Somerville, the Collinsville school in Dracut, and the Thomas E. Burnham school in Haverhill.

*Plans of New Buildings Deposited and Changes Recommended
before Approval.*

DISTRICT NO. 1. JOHN T. WHITE, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
St. Luke's Church,	Cambridge,	None.
Highland School,	Woburn,	None.
Morse Grammar School,	Somerville,	None.
Parochial School,	Malden,	Better means for ventilation.
Ayer Shoe Factory,	Ayer,	Fire-escape on rear.
Leighton Brothers,	Pepperell,	Rear stairway.
Mechanics Building,	Woburn,	Fire-escape and doors cut through rooms.
Sprague & Hathaway,	Somerville,	None.
Ward 6 School,	Malden,	None.
White Block,	Winchester,	Doors to open out and changes to strengthen building.
School-house,	Bedford,	None.
St. John's Literary Institute,	Cambridge,	Change in rear stairway.
Garvey's Tenement-house,	Cambridge,	Balcony on rear.
J. W. Coveny Tenement-house,	Cambridge,	None.
Richardson's Hotel,	Lowell,	Fire-escapes.
Arlington Library,	Arlington,	None.
Snyder Block,	Lowell,	None.
Coram Block,	Lowell,	None.
Blair's Block,	Lowell,	Fire-escapes.
St. Paul's Parochial School,	Cambridge,	Better means for ventilation.

*Plans Approved, etc. — Continued.*DISTRICT No. 1. JOHN T. WHITE, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
Pickering Mill,	Lowell,	Fire-escapes.
Co-operative Building,	Concord,	Changes in stairs, and fire-escape.
Burrell & Swett,	Melrose,	Changes in fire-escape.
Town Hall,	Lincoln,	Better means for ventilation.
Groton School,	Groton,	Fire-escapes.
Crowley Hotel,	Ayer,	Better means for escape in case of fire.
Baptist Church,	Gloucester,	None.
Walter Coburn & Co., Factory,	Lowell.	- -
Hyde's Block,	Lowell,	Fire-escapes.
Odd Fellows' Building,	Lowell,	Protection against spread of fire.
Stone's Block,	Somerville,	None.
Hennessey's Block,	Lowell,	Balconies on side.
Flahavan Tenement-house,	Lowell,	Fire-stops.
The Wellington,	Cambridge,	None.
Convent,	Cambridge,	Additional means of escape from fire.
School,	Woburn,	None.
Home School,	Concord,	None.
Hancock School,	Lexington,	None.
First Parish Church,	Wakefield,	None.
Soule's Tenement-house,	Cambridge,	None.
Masstrangialo Tenement-house,	Cambridge,	None.
Dormitory at Tufts College,	Medford,	None.
Divinity Hall,	Medford,	None.
Lyon's Block,	Lowell,	None.
Burke Temperance Institute Building.	Lowell,	Stairs widened, and fire-escape.
O'Brien Tenement,	Lowell,	None.
D. N. Badger Tenement-house,	Everett,	None.
Shattuck Block,	Lowell,	None.
High School,	Essex,	None.
Bellemore Tenement-house,	Lowell,	None.
New York Biscuit Company Factory.	Cambridge,	None.
School,	Billerica,	None.
Fillmour Tenement-house,	Cambridge,	None.
J. McFarlane Tenement-house,	Cambridge,	Fire-escapes.
J. E. Cochrane Hall,	Malden,	Fire-escape.
Jaques Boisvert Tenement-house,	Lowell,	None.
Edson Block,	Lowell,	Fire-stops and fire-escape.

*Plans Approved, etc. — Concluded.*DISTRICT No. 1. JOHN T. WHITE, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
City Hall,	Lowell,	None.
Wameset Power Company, . . . . .	. . . . .	None.
Peabody Institute,	Danvers.	- -
Quincy Hall,	Cambridge,	Means of escape from fire.
Bent's Block, Lawrence Street,	Lowell,	Additional means of escape.
Bent's Block, Gorham Street,	Lowell,	None.
Gorham School,	Wakefield,	Suggestions as to ventilation.
Collinsville School,	Dracut,	None.
Memorial Hall,	Lowell,	Fire-escape.
McCarty's Block, Palmer Street,	Lowell,	Two fire-escapes; fire-stops; stairs widened; doors to open out.
McCarty's Block, Tenements, . . . . .	. . . . .	None.
Parker School,	Dracut,	Better means of ventilation.
Beecham Street School,	Everett.	- -
Glendale School,	Everett.	- -

*Report of Buildings Inspected.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 1. JOHN T. WHITE, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Ayer.		
G. B. Brigham, factory,	Door to be kept unlocked,	Complied.
Town of Concord.		
Warner Hall,	Better means of escape in case of fire.	-
Town of Dracut.		
Morsenpick Café,	None.	-
Collinsville School,	None.	-
City of Cambridge.		
Little, Brown & Co.,	For fire-escape,	Complied.
Cambridgeport Diary Company,	- - - - -	-
Charles Place,	Better egress,	Complied.
Florence Hotel,	- - - - -	-
A. H. Hews & Co.,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Hotel Inman,	Better means of escape from fire.	-
Blake's Building,	One fire-escape,	Complied.
The Ossipee,	- - - - -	-
The Fiske,	- - - - -	-
The Norfolk,	- - - - -	-
Reversible Collar Company,	- - - - -	-
The Homer,	- - - - -	-
O. O. Page & Co.,	- - - - -	-
Knights of Labor Hall,	Better means of escape from fire,	Complied.
Buckley's Hall,	Better means of escape from fire.	-
Cycle Club Hall,	Better means of escape from fire.	-
Raymond Hall,	- - - - -	-
Citizens' Trade Association Hall,	- - - - -	-
Brattle Hall,	- - - - -	-

*Report of Buildings Inspected—Continued.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 1. JOHN T. WHITE, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
City of Cambridge—Con.		
Moore's Block,	-	-
Sanatory Gymnasium,	Fire-escape to be railed,	Complied.
Whitney's Block,	Better means of escape from fire,	Complied.
Roberts' Block,	-	-
Broadway House,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Hotel Harvard,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Hotel Cambridge,	-	-
Harugari Hall,	-	-
Brattle Square Hotel,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Whitney's Building,	-	-
Watrow's Building,	Better means of escape from fire,	Partly com- plied.
Lyceum Hall,	-	-
The James,	-	-
H. F. Sparrow, factory,	Doors to open out, and to be kept unlocked.	Complied.
The Hampshire,	-	-
J. S. Bell, factory,	-	-
Squire's Block,	Fire-escape.	-
Miller & Son, factory,	-	-
The Boynton,	Better means of escape from fire.	-
The Richardson,	Better means of escape from fire.	-
Unity Hall,	Door to open out,	Complied.
The Bigelow,	-	-
The Wellington,	-	-
The Beacon,	-	-
Reed's Block,	Fire-escapes.	-
Mullen's Block,	Fire-escapes.	-
McCabe's Block,	-	-
Blake's Block,	-	-
Stearns School,	-	-
City of Lowell.		
Hill Brothers,	Portable fire-escapes.	-
Calef's Building,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Blair's Block,	Fire-escape.	-
Dupre's Block,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Farrington's Block,	Fire-escape,	Partly com- plied.
Southwick Building,	-	-
Railroad Bank Building,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Tyler Block,	-	-
N. A. Smith,	Fire-escapes,	Building since remodelled.
Snyder's Block,	-	-
V. Sprague,	-	-
Merchants Bank Building,	-	-
Coram Block,	-	-
Davis Building,	Fire-escape extended,	Complied.
Albion Building,	Fire-escape extended,	Complied.
Bascom's Building,	-	-
Nesmith Building,	-	-
Robbins' Building,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Albert's Building No. 3,	Fire-escape.	-
Albert's Building No. 4,	Fire-escape.	-
Doyle Building,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Keyes' Building,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Hyde's Building,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Shedd's Building,	-	-
Bon Marché,	-	-
Chase Building,	Fire escape,	Building vacat- ed.
Ingham Building,	Fire-escape.	-
Lyons Building,	-	-
A. G. Thompson's Building,	-	-
Leon Lemory's Building,	-	-
Maslerron's Building,	-	-
Parker's Building,	-	-
Murphy's Block,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Huntley's Block,	-	-
Saunder's Block,	-	-
J. C. Ayer Company,	-	-

*Report of Buildings Inspected — Concluded.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 1. JOHN T. WHITE, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
City of Lowell—Con.		
J. J. Donovan,	-	-
Gallagher House,	-	-
The Bowditch,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Franklin House,	Better means of escape from fire.	-
A. C. Wheelock's Building,	Better means of escape from fire.	-
Bay State House,	-	-
Globe Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Quirback Block,	-	-
Duponts' Block,	-	-
Wright's Block,	-	-
Knapp's Block,	-	-
Bay State Hall,	Fire-escape.	-
Hibernian Hall,	Fire-escape.	-
Hotel Harris,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Washington Tavern,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
St. James,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Tremont House,	Rope fire-escapes.	-
St. Charles,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
St. Cloud,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
City of Malden.		
Ward 7 School,	No order.	-
Hill's Steam Laundry,	One fire-escape,	Complied.
Hotel Malden,	Rope fire-escapes.	-
The Evelyn,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Middlesex Building,	Fire-escape.	-
National Hall,	Additional stairway.	-
Town of Melrose.		
Upham Hill School,	-	-
S. E. Benson Tenement-house,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Bugbee & Barrett,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Town of Pepperell.		
Hotel Aldine,	Rope fire-escapes.	-
Tarbell's Block,	Fire-escape.	-
Leighton Brothers,	-	-
Prescott House,	-	-
Hotel Beatrice,	Rope fire-escapes.	-
Town of Stoneham.		
T. H. Jones, factory,	No order.	-
D. P. Corcoran, factory,	Fire-escape.	-
H. Boyce, factory,	Door to open out.	-
Town of Winchester.		
White Block,	Door to open out,	Complied.
Y. M. C. A. Hall,	-	-
Masonic Hall,	Fire-escape, and means to extinguish fires.	-
G. A. R. Hall,	Fire-escape.	-
Town of Reading.		
J. W. Richardson,	Doors to open out,	Complied.
G. H. Ryder,	-	-
Horton Akerly & Co.,	-	-
E. B. Richardson,	Door to open out,	Complied.
Lyceum Hall,	Means for extinguishing fires, and better sanitarities.	-
Knights of Honor Hall,	Fire-escape; door to open out, and better sanitary arrangements; means for extinguishing fires.	-
City of Somerville.		
Cummings School,	None.	-
Hotel Warren,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Citizen Building,	None.	-
The Cooper,	-	-
The Lemont,	-	-
Union Hall,	Means for extinguishing fire,	Complied.
Squire's Block,	Fire-escapes.	-

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MOORE.

In making this report, a full account of the work performed since being assigned to duty in the enforcement of chapters 149, 316 and 426 of the Acts of 1888 cannot be given in detail, a considerable part having been of an advisory nature with committees, owners and builders. Making plans of buildings where orders have been given is also work that does not appear here. Considerable work done in my former district in the matter of ventilation of public buildings cannot be here reported.

Chapter 261, Acts of 1891, allowing an appeal to local boards of health, has been taken advantage of in a few towns where the disposition of the school committee has been to avoid doing anything to improve the sanitary condition of the school buildings. But very few of the larger towns or cities have shown a disposition to avoid the requirements of law, and the appeals have been in the smaller towns. In a few instances where appeals have been made and a hearing had, the boards of health have as yet failed to make any report, and, as the law does not designate when they shall render a decision, the result is uncertain. In one town orders were given early in the year, at the request of the school committee, to ventilate two buildings; after the appeal law was passed they decided not to do anything, and to appeal to the local board of health. The matter of appeal was delayed until after the expiration of the time allowed by law, and the committee, finding they were liable to a fine, asked permission of the department to be allowed to abandon the two old buildings and erect a new one rather than test the case in court.

While all that could be desired has not been accomplished in the improvement of school buildings, yet much progress has been made. A number of new buildings are in process of construction, and in each case are being provided with improved means of ventilation. Some old buildings that have recently been improved have not yet been examined enough to report upon, on account of the mild weather, which has not permitted a test of their heating capacity. If school committees in making contracts for heating and ventilation would carefully examine into the matter before signing, they would in some cases obtain better results and save money for their city or town. The State requires that 30 cubic feet of properly warmed fresh air be supplied for each pupil, and an equal amount of foul air removed from the school-room per minute, without subjecting the pupils to objectionable drafts; that the temperature be maintained at 70° during the coldest weather, and not vary more than two degrees at any point in the

room at the level of the breathing line of the pupils. The carbonic acid test should not give more than 8 parts in 10,000 of air.

In making provision for ventilation, it is well to fix definitely the number of pupils that are to be provided for in each school-room. In some cases contracts have been made to change the air in the room a given number of times an hour, regardless of the size of the room or the number of pupils to be provided for. In other cases contracts have called for 30 cubic feet of air per minute, allowing 250 cubic feet of air space per pupil, when the actual space in the room has been considerably less than 200 per pupil. Although the terms of the contract may have been complied with, yet the pupils do not receive the required amount of fresh air. In some cases contracts call for payment of a certain amount when the material is delivered at the building, another when the work is completed, and the third and last payment a given number of days after the second; the contractor agreeing, if the work does not give the results required, to remove the apparatus without cost to the city or town, and giving a bond to that effect, — nothing, however, being said in the contract about returning the money paid by the city or town.

For example, let us suppose a case where a school-room has seats for sixty pupils, allowing 190 cubic feet of air space for each pupil. To give each pupil 30 cubic feet of fresh air per minute would require 1,800 cubic feet. The room containing 11,400 cubic feet of air space, if we allow 250 cubic feet for each pupil it provides for less than forty-sixty pupils, or 1,368 cubic feet, — a deficiency of 432 cubic feet per minute.

Again, supposing the contract calls for the room to be warmed to 70° in the coldest weather; the apparatus to be removed without expense to the city or town if the amount of air or the temperature does not come up to the State's requirements; nothing being specified about returning the money to the city or town in case of failure to meet the requirements; the payments to be \$800 on delivery of the apparatus at the school building, \$800 on completion of the work, and \$800 in sixty days after, — allowing the work to be completed by September 1, and the last payment made November 1. In our climate no chance is given to test the heating apparatus during zero weather at this time of the year. If in the latter part of December, when the cold weather has fully set in, the apparatus is found not to be able to furnish either the required amount of air or heat, what is the result? The contractor can remove the apparatus if he so desires, and have not only the \$2,400 but also the apparatus. Allowing the last payment should not be required till January 1, the town has only

saved the last payment of \$800, and the remedy is only in expensive litigation with doubtful results. Is not this experimenting at the expense of the town, when, by a careful examination of the contract by the committee before signing, nothing of the kind could have been done by the contractor?

Again, suppose a proposition is made to put into a school building a system of heating, ventilating and sanitary closets. The proposition may be made in two ways: one for \$2,400, to provide and place in the building the complete apparatus, and leave it in good working order; the other to furnish the iron work, plans and superintendence for \$1,600, the city or town to do the mason and carpenter work, and provide the materials for this part of the work. It would be well for the committee, before deciding which of the two propositions to accept, to carefully estimate the cost of the material and labor required for their part of the work, and also to see what they were to actually obtain for the \$1,600.

If it were understood by janitors that more attention must be given to the care of the ventilating apparatus, much better results would be obtained in many cases. It is very little use to provide suitable means of ventilation if they are not to be used. In several cases where brick ventilating shafts have been provided with stoves or heaters near the bottom, I have found that no fire has been kept in them. In some cases this was for want of proper instructions to the janitor, and in other cases on account of a desire to shirk duty and avoid the work of building and tending the fire in the heater. The importance of maintaining a good fire in the shaft heater (except perhaps in very cold weather) should be thoroughly explained to the janitor, and he should be compelled to see that it is so kept while the school is in session. In moderate weather, when the air is heavy and still, it is necessary to have a much better fire in the shaft heater than when it is cold and clear, with a strong wind blowing. In some cases the janitors seem to think when there is a good fire in the furnace sufficient heat will be given off by the smoke flue, if it passes up inside or adjoining the ventilating shaft, and there is no use in keeping a fire in the shaft heater. This is a mistake made in many cases.

Adams Street School-house, North Abington.—This is a two-story wooden building, containing two school-rooms and one recitation-room in each story. During the past season this building has been provided with new heating and ventilating apparatus. A tubular boiler of two horse-power has been placed in the basement, also a No. 10 Smith hot-air blast apparatus. A thirty-inch Smith fan disc blower is used. A cold-air room has been con-

structed, from which the fan drives the cold air through a stack of steam pipes enclosed in a sheet-iron chamber. Below this has been constructed a brick duct, connecting with the cold-air room, and also with the sheet-iron chamber by an opening provided with a valve. The air after passing through the radiator enters galvanized-iron ducts, only about one foot square, leading to the rooms above, one duct going to each school-room. These ducts are connected with the brick cold-air duct, and mixing valves are provided to shut off the warm and admit the cold air. The cold air can be forced through by opening the valve between the fan and the radiator stack. A pipe leads from the warm-air chamber to a floor register in the lower hallway, and is provided with a damper. The fan is run by a small engine which receives steam from the boiler, no means being provided to run the fan when there is no steam in the boiler. The fresh-air ducts enter each room near the top of the inner side, are covered by a heavy iron register face, and, from the manner in which placed and covered, have only about 1.4 square feet area available at the inlet. In each school-room is a coal stove. The outlets from the school-room are as follows. In the lower easterly room the old chimney on the easterly end has been utilized by making an opening having a net area of 1.8 square feet above and 1.3 square feet under the platform. In the lower westerly room one flue in the old chimney at the westerly end has been used for an outlet, there being also a galvanized-iron duct about one foot square provided. In the two upper rooms similar galvanized-iron ducts are provided. These ducts pass up and out through a hooded galvanized iron ventilator in the roof, — one at each end of the building. No means of creating a movement of air in these ducts are provided, reliance being placed on the pressure and warmth of the air in the school-rooms to produce the desired result. While the manner of bringing in the air is very good, yet the size of the ducts and the amount of radiating surface in the warm-air chamber is altogether too small, and means of exhausting the foul air by a fan or heat should have been provided.

An examination of this building on a clear day, with a fair north-westerly breeze blowing, the temperature 45° , gave the following results. In the easterly room, first story, 34 feet 11 inches by 29 feet 4 inches by 10 feet 11 inches, were sixty-eight seats, a membership of fifty, and forty-five pupils and one teacher present. The doors and windows closed, warm-air valve full open (there were 25 pounds pressure at the steam gauge on the boiler), no fire in the stove. The temperature at the breathing line was on the three exposed sides of the room 70° , 70° and 72° .

There was coming in at a temperature of 97° at the inlet 966 cubic feet of fresh air per minute, or 21 cubic feet for each person present; going out at the outlets, at a temperature of 71° , 433 cubic feet, or 9.4 cubic feet for each person present. A carbonic acid test made at the breathing line in the centre of the room, one hour and forty-five minutes after commencement of the session, gave 13 parts in 10,000 of air.

In the westerly room, first story, same size as the easterly room, there were seventy seats, the membership seventy-two, and seventy-two pupils and one teacher present. The doors and windows were closed except one door leading into a small room 8 feet by 8 feet by 10 feet 11 inches. The warm-air valve was wide open, no fire in the stove. The temperature on the three exposed sides was at the breathing line 66° , 72° and 72° . There was coming in, at a temperature of 106° , 1,018 cubic feet of fresh air, or 13.7 for each person present. The temperature at the outlets was 70° , and the amount 572 cubic feet, or 7.7 cubic feet for each person present. The windows and doors had been opened and the room thoroughly aired out before the commencement of the session. One door leading to the entry had been open an aggregate of three minutes about half an hour before the carbonic acid test, which was made one hour and ten minutes after the commencement of the session, and gave 12.5 parts in 10,000. All the carbonic acid tests in this building were made at the breathing line in the centre of each room. The two upper school-rooms are the same size as the two lower, except that they are 12 feet high.

In the easterly room, second story, were sixty-four seats, a membership of sixty-two, and sixty pupils and one teacher present. The door leading to the recitation room was open, the other door and windows closed; warm-air valve full open, and a fair wood fire in the stove. Temperature at the breathing line at the three exposed sides, 70° , 74° and 74° . At the inlet was coming in fresh air at a temperature of 106° and 722 cubic feet in volume, or 11.8 cubic feet for each person present. The foul air was going out at the outlet at a temperature of 78° and 442 cubic feet in volume, or 7.2 cubic feet for each person present. The carbonic acid test, made at 11.50 A.M., gave 13 parts in 10,000 of air. The session opened at 9 A.M., and from 10.30 to 10.40 the pupils were exercised in marching, and the windows were opened and the room aired out. Two windows were kept open about one foot each from 10.40 to 11.15 A.M., when they were closed.

In the westerly room, second story, were fifty-four seats, a membership of forty-eight, and forty-five pupils and one teacher

present. The doors and windows were closed, and it was said they had been closed during the session. The warm-air valve was fully open, and no fire in the stove. The temperature at the breathing line was 66° , 69° , 69° and 68° on the four sides of the room. Coming in at the inlet, 816 cubic feet of air per minute, or 17.7 cubic feet for each person present. Temperature at inlet, 105° . At the outlet 281 cubic feet of foul air was going out, at a temperature of 70° , or 6.1 cubic feet going out per minute for each person present. The carbonic acid test, made two hours and five minutes after the commencement of the session, gave 14 parts in 10,000 of air.

New High School-house, Abington. — This is a new one-story wooden building, containing one main school-room, two recitation rooms and one other small room. The main room is 44 feet 11 inches by 34 feet 9 inches by 14 feet, and has eighty-three seats and a membership of eighty-three pupils. The building is heated by two Barstow furnaces, which receive fresh air from a cold-air room in the cellar. Warm air is taken into the main room through two inlets on the inner side of the room, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the floor. These inlets have a net available area of 6.8 square feet. The foul air is taken out through two floor registers nearly under the inlets. The outlets have a net available area of 6.25 square feet. The foul air is taken down through two galvanized-iron ducts, and enters at the bottom a brick ventilating shaft; above these entrances is placed the shaft heater. The fresh air is taken into the recitation-rooms and the foul air taken out in a similar manner, there being, however, only one inlet and one outlet for each room.

When an examination was made of this building the results were not satisfactory, there being but 19.42 cubic feet of fresh air per minute going into the room through the inlets, for each person (eighty-four) present, and but 15.17 cubic feet per minute being taken out at the outlets. This was due in a great measure to the valves in the inlets being out of order, and there being no fire in the shaft heater. Another examination will undoubtedly give better results.

Marshall School-house, Brockton. — This is a new two-story, two-room wooden building. The school-rooms are 34 feet 9 inches by 29 feet 4 inches by 11 feet 6 inches. The lower room contains twenty-eight and the upper room thirty-two seats. There are three windows on two sides of the rooms, but none in the rear. Two doors lead to the front hall or entry, and stairs on each side lead

to the second story. The building is heated by two small portable furnaces in the cellar, one for each room, and both receive cold air from a cold-air room in the cellar, which has two inlets. Each furnace warm-air duct has a mixing valve, which on being closed shuts off the warm and opens the cold air supply. The fresh warm air is brought into the rooms through brass wire-covered inlets, about 8 feet above the floor and in the end of the room nearest the entry. The foul air is taken out of each room through a brass wire-covered outlet at the same end of the room, at the bottom and a little at one side of the inlet. From the lower room the foul air is taken down through a galvanized-iron duct, and enters at the bottom of a brick ventilating shaft which is built up through the entries. This shaft is provided with a stove for heating the outgoing air. From the second story the foul air is taken directly into the ventilating shaft. A galvanized-iron deflector is placed at this outlet, and extends in the shaft to about the top of the outlet. Each furnace smoke pipe enters an eight-inch smoke flue, one on each side of the outlets in the shaft. Some heat passes through the sides of the smoke flues and assists in heating the outgoing air in the shaft. The top of the shaft is not covered with anything to obstruct the outgoing foul air. In the lower entry or hallway are two floor registers, over which the pupils may warm themselves and dry their clothing if desired. These registers are provided with valves to shut off the warm air when desired to throw it into the school-rooms. Each furnace supplies one of these registers.

An examination made on a rainy day, a very light north-westerly breeze, the temperature 55° , gave the following results. There was a light fire in each furnace and a good fire in the stove in the ventilating shaft; the warm air was three-quarters on. In the lower room the warm air was entering at a temperature of 84° and velocity of 382 feet per minute. The foul air was going out at 72° and velocity of 325 feet per minute. The temperature on the three outer sides of the room at the breathing line was 70° , 70° and 68° . There was coming in at the inlet 51.9 cubic feet and going out at the outlet 65.6 cubic feet of air per minute for each seat in the room. The difference between the amount coming in at the inlet and the amount going out at the outlet was on account of the outlet being larger than the inlet; and the ventilating shaft, working stronger than the furnace, drew air into the room through the cracks about the doors, windows, walls, floor and through the plastering. In the upper room fresh air was entering at a velocity of 465 feet per minute, and the foul air was going out at a velocity of 333 feet per minute. There was coming in at the inlet 55.3

cubic feet and going out at the outlet 58.8 cubic feet of air per minute for each seat. No test for carbonic acid was made in this building. There was no perceptible odor, and the air appeared fresh and good. A test of the circulation with gunpowder smoke showed the air entered from the inlet, spread over the top of the room to the rear and sides dropped down the rear and sides first, was drawn downward and across the room to the outlet, falling and diffusing through the whole room. The smoke cleared from the top of the room first and gradually downward till it disappeared from the centre and bottom through the outlet.

Belmont School-house, Brockton. — This is a two-story wooden building, with stairways and hallways at each end, and during the past year has been provided with new means of heating and ventilation. Two Winthrop furnaces and a cold-air room in the basement, a central brick ventilating shaft with a stove at the bottom, have been placed in the building. The warm air is taken into the rooms through galvanized-iron ducts, and enters on the inner side seven feet 6 inches above the floor, through inlets covered with $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wire grating of 1.5 inch diamond mesh. The foul air is taken from the two lower rooms through iron registers in the floor a little at one side of the inlet, and conducted to the bottom of the ventilating shaft through galvanized-iron ducts. From the two upper rooms the foul air is taken directly into the ventilating shaft through a wire netting protected outlet at the bottom of the inner side and nearly under the inlet. This outlet in each upper room is provided with a galvanized-iron deflector extending up into the ventilating shaft to the top of the outlet from the room. Each lower entry is provided with a register in the floor. The cold air is taken through a duct underground from the cold-air room and under each furnace. This duct is continued beyond the furnace, and connects with a perpendicular duct connecting with the warm-air duct from the furnace; at the junction of these ducts is a valve for shutting off the warm air and admitting the cold air. The air, being shut off from the warm-air duct, is supposed to pass under the furnace and rise through the cold-air duct into the room above. This is not a good arrangement, for when the warm air is fully shut off there is no power to draw the cold air up and into the room except the power of the exhaust shaft. The smoke flues for the furnaces are of brick, and pass up inside the ventilating shaft. An examination made on a clear day, with a very light north-westerly breeze, the temperature 54° , gave the following results, with light fires in the furnaces and no fire in the shaft heater.

Room No. 1, westerly side, second story, 30 feet 11 inches by 25 feet 4 inches by 15 feet 1 inch, forty-five seats, membership forty, and present thirty-nine pupils and one teacher. Temperature 66° , 66° and 65° on three exposed sides. Cold-air valve half open at the inlet, temperature 80° and velocity 280 feet per minute. At outlet, temperature 68° and velocity 240 feet per minute. Coming in at inlet 18.6 cubic feet and going out at the outlet 27.9 cubic feet of air per minute for each person present. Carbonic acid test one hour and thirty minutes after commencement of session gave 7.4 parts in 10,000. Made at breathing line in centre of room. Doors and windows closed when examination was made, but the doors had been opened into the hallway a few minutes before.

Room No. 2, easterly side, second story, 30 feet 11 inches by 23 feet 2 inches by 15 feet 1 inch, forty-five seats, membership forty, present thirty pupils and one teacher. Temperature at three exposed sides 72° , 72° and 74° at breathing line. Warm-air valve full open. At inlet, temperature 96° and velocity 230 feet per minute. At outlet, temperature 74° and velocity 178 feet. Coming in at inlet 19.7 cubic feet and going out at outlet 26.7 cubic feet for each person present. Carbonic acid test at breathing line in centre of room, made forty minutes after close of recess, gave 9.1 parts in 10,000. Doors and windows had been closed during the session, except that the doors were opened at recess.

Room No. 3, westerly side, first story, 30 feet 11 inches by 23 feet 3 inches by 11 feet, forty-seven seats, membership thirty-seven, present thirty-five pupils and teacher. Temperature 68° , 67° and 68° on three exposed sides, at the breathing line. Warm-air valve four-fifths open. At inlet, temperature 76° and velocity 220 feet per minute. At outlet, temperature 68° and velocity 220 feet. Coming in at inlet 16.2 cubic feet and going out at outlet 23.2 cubic feet of air per minute for each person present. Carbonic acid test made at breathing line in centre of room one hour after recess gave 8.7 parts in 10,000. The doors had been opened about ten minutes at recess. During the other part of the session the doors and windows had been closed.

Room No. 4, easterly side, first story, 30 feet 11 inches by 21 feet 5 inches by 11 feet, forty-eight seats, membership fifty, present forty-nine pupils and one teacher. Temperature, 71° , 72° and 70° on three exposed sides, at breathing line. Warm-air valve four-fifths open. At inlet, temperature 94° and velocity 280 feet per minute. At outlet, temperature 76° and velocity 200 feet per minute. Coming in at inlet 14.8 cubic feet and going out at

outlet 15.2 cubic feet of air per minute for each person present. No test was made for carbonic acid, the windows and doors having been opened, and were closed but a short time before the examination was made. The circulation of air in this room did not appear to be as good as in the other rooms, as warm air was going out at the outlet. If the inlets in this building were larger, better results would be obtained.

Union School-house, Brockton. — A two-story, four-room brick building, that has been enlarged and doubled in size by the addition of four more rooms the past season. The Smead system of heating and ventilation has been provided. At my last visit to this building the four new rooms were not fully completed. The four rooms that were occupied gave evidence of very fair results, so far as could be judged by the tests made.

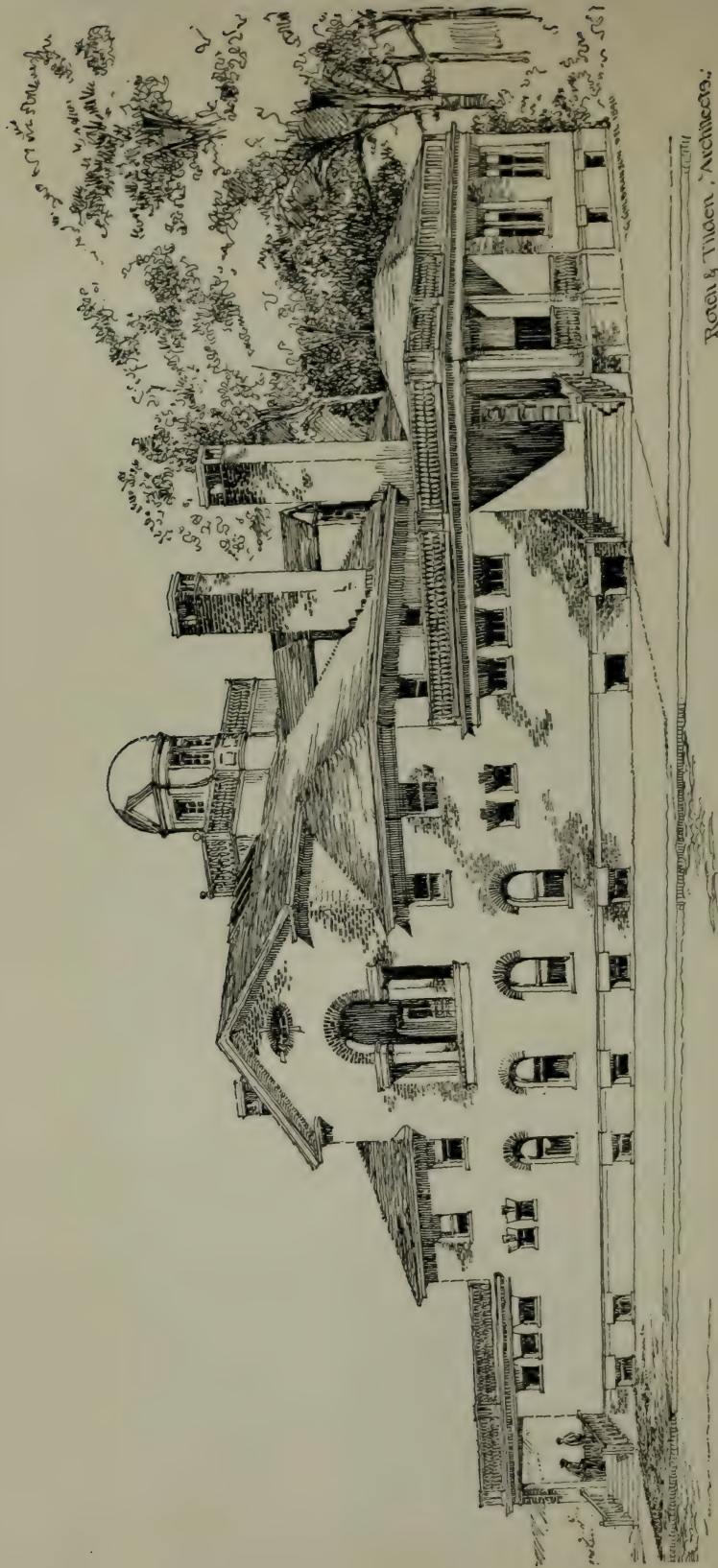
Packard School-house, Brockton. — This is a two-story, four-room wooden building, and has been provided with new heating and ventilating apparatus during the past year. Two Magee furnaces have been placed in the basement. No cold-air room has been provided; but the arrangement of the warm and cold air ducts and mixing valves are similar to those in the Belmont school-house. The warm air enters the rooms $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the floor at the inner corner of the rooms. A brick ventilating shaft has been built, and passes up through the rooms at the inner corner. A heater has been placed near the bottom of this shaft, and the furnace smoke flues are built inside. The foul air from the two lower rooms is taken down through iron registers in the floor and at the inner corner of the rooms through galvanized-iron ducts to the bottom of the ventilating shaft. The foul air from the two upper rooms passes directly into the ventilating shaft through wire grating covered outlets at the lower inner corner of the rooms. These openings have deflectors similar to those in the Belmont school. Registers in the floors are provided in the lower hallway. Small outlets from both the lower and upper hallways enter directly into the ventilating shaft, and are provided with deflectors. An examination made on a clear day, a strong north-westerly wind and the temperature 54° , gave the following results.

Room No. 3, northerly end, first story, 32 feet 6 inches by 27 feet 3 inches by 11 feet, forty-eight seats, membership forty-eight, and present forty-five pupils and one teacher. Average age of pupils about seven years. The outlet was about one-third covered by a temporary obstruction. Two windows on the northerly side were down about two inches each at the top, the other windows

PLYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING,

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

This building is per plan of Messrs. Rotch & Tilden, architects, Boston, Mass. It was completed only in the fall of 1891, but from its particularly desirable form and construction it is illustrated and recommended by the department. Its special feature consists in the arrangement of all class and assembly rooms upon the first floor,—a feature which cannot be too highly recommended, and one that should always be followed when conditions will permit of such construction. The school consists, on first floor, of one general assembly room, 54 x 66 x 19; four recitation rooms, 27 x 28 x 12; a library, the necessary coat and toilet rooms, teachers' rooms and a large commodious corridor. On the second floor there is the chemical laboratory, physics rooms and committee room. In architecture the building is of colonial style, and is especially adapted to Plymouth from its historic origin. The construction is thorough and first class throughout, and all rooms are well lighted. The manner of introducing and diffusing the light from above and about in the large assembly room is particularly desirable. Ample air space is provided for each scholar, and no detail has been omitted which would tend to make this a model school building. The building is supplied with the Fuller & Warren System of Warming and Ventilation and also with the Fuller & Warren Sanitary Cremating Closets.



PLYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

ROSEN & TILDEN, ARCHTDS.;
BOSTON.

and doors of the room were closed. The main outside door was open. There was no fire in the shaft heater, but good fires in the furnaces. The windows had been opened and the room partly aired out twenty minutes before the carbonic acid test was made. This was made at the breathing line in the centre of the room at 11.55 A.M., and gave 14 parts in 10,000 of air. The room was thoroughly aired out during the noon intermission, the obstruction removed from over the outlet, the doors and windows were closed, and a good fire was built in the heater in the ventilating shaft. There were good fires in the furnaces. The janitor opened the door in the bottom of the ventilating shaft before leaving the building. With this door open and the cold-air valve four-fifths open the temperature at the inlet was 72° and the velocity 310 feet per minute. At the outlet the temperature was 68° and the velocity was 250 feet per minute. When the door in the bottom of the ventilating shaft was closed the velocity at the inlet was 372 feet and at the outlet 282 feet. The temperature on the three exposed sides of the room and on the breathing line was 68° , 69° and 68° . There was coming in at the inlet 21.82 cubic feet and going out at the outlet 23.28 cubic feet of air for each person present. The test for carbonic acid, made in the same place as before and forty minutes after the commencement of the session, gave 10 parts in 10,000 of air.

Room No. 4, southerly end, first story, 27 feet 4 inches by 23 feet 4 inches by 11 feet, fifty-five seats, membership forty-four, present forty-three pupils and one teacher. Average age of pupils between five and six years. The test was made under the same conditions as the last test in Room No. 3. The temperature on the three exposed sides was 71° , 72° , and 71° . At the inlet the velocity was 273 feet per minute and the temperature 78° . At the outlet the velocity was 361 feet per minute and the temperature 72° . There was coming in at the inlet 16.7 cubic feet and going out at the outlet 31.1 cubic feet for each person present. The carbonic acid test, made at the breathing line in the centre of the room fifty-five minutes after the commencement of the afternoon session, gave 8.7 parts in 10,000 of air.

Room No. 1, northerly end, second story, 32 feet 6 inches by 27 feet 4 inches by 10 feet, forty-eight seats, membership thirty-three, present thirty-one pupils and one teacher. Average age of pupils about nine years. Doors and windows were closed when test was made; but the door into the hallway had been open about half the time from the commencement of the session at 1.30 P.M. to the time the test was made at 3.15 P.M. The carbonic acid test gave 6 parts in 10,000. The temperature of the room at the

three exposed sides and at the breathing line was 68° , 69° , and 70° . Net available area of inlet 2.7 and outlet 4.6 square feet. The temperature at inlet was 74° and velocity 220 feet per minute. At the outlet the temperature was 70° and the velocity 220 feet. There was coming in at inlet 18.5 cubic feet and going out at the outlet 31.6 cubic feet of air for each person present.

Room No. 2, southerly end, second story, 27 feet 4 inches by 23 feet 4 inches by 10 feet, membership thirty-eight, present thirty-seven pupils and one teacher. Average age of pupils, eight years. Warm-air valve was wide open. Temperature at three exposed sides and on breathing line was 74° , 74° and 75° . At the inlet the temperature was 96° and velocity 283 feet. At the outlet temperature 76° and velocity 262 feet per minute. Coming in at the inlet 20.1 cubic feet and going out at the outlet 31.7 cubic feet of air for each person present. The doors had been opened during recess and were closed at 2.45 P.M. The windows had been closed during the session. The carbonic acid test at the breathing line in the centre of the room, made at 3.35 P.M., gave 9.5 parts in 10,000 of air.

Copeland School-house, Brockton. — This is a new two-story, four-room wooden building, and is heated by two Winthrop furnaces, one for the lower and one for the upper rooms. The hot-air pipes from the furnaces are but sixteen inches diameter, and are too small to give the best results. Each lower hallway has a register in the floor. No cold-air room is provided, and the cold air for mixing with the warm air is taken directly to the warm-air ducts and the ducts are enlarged. Mixing valves are provided. The warm air enters at the inner side of the rooms, seven feet above the floor. The brick ventilating shaft is provided at the bottom with a heater, and the furnace flues (two) are built inside the shaft. The foul air is taken from the rooms through an outlet at the inner corner. From the lower rooms it is taken down through galvanized-iron ducts to the bottom of the shaft, and from the upper rooms directly into the shaft, deflectors being provided. One room in the upper story is not yet occupied. An examination of this building, made on a cloudy day, the air heavy and a very light northerly breeze, with the temperature 44° , gave the following results.

Southerly room, first story, 31 feet 5 inches by 30 feet 4 inches by 12 feet, fifty-four seats, membership thirty-nine, present thirty-seven pupils and one teacher. Average age of pupils about eight years. The inlet has a net available area of 3 square feet and the outlet 4.5 square feet. There was a good fire in the furnace,

but none in the shaft heater. The indications were that there had never been but little if any fire in the shaft heater since it was put in. The session opened at 9 A.M., recess from 10.30 to 10.40 A.M. Doors were opened at recess, and a small part of the time during the session; windows were closed during the session. The cold-air valve was half open. The temperature at the breathing line and at three sides of the room was 66°, 66° and 68°. At the inlet the temperature was 124° and the velocity only 110 feet per minute. At the outlet the temperature was 70° and velocity 156 feet. The carbonic acid test, made at the breathing line in the centre of the room at 11.45 A.M., gave 22 parts in 10,000. Another test was made in this room in the afternoon with the same number present. There was a good fire in the furnace, and also in the heater in the ventilating shaft. The doors and windows had been opened and the room well aired out at the noon intermission. The cold-air valve was half open, and the doors and windows closed during the session except as the pupils passed in and out at recess. Recess was from 2.30 to 2.40 P.M. The examination and carbonic acid test was made at 3.25 P.M. The temperature at the breathing line was 68°, 68°, 70° and 71° on the four sides of the room. At the inlet the temperature was 92° and the velocity 266 feet. At the outlet the temperature was 72° and the velocity 276 feet per minute. There was coming in at the inlet 21 cubic feet and going out at the outlet 32.6 cubic feet of air for each person present. The carbonic acid test, taken at the same place as in the first examination, gave 11 parts in 10,000 of air.

Northerly room, first story, same size as southerly room, forty-nine seats, membership thirty-one, present twenty-nine pupils and teacher. Average age of pupils eleven and one-half years. Session opened at 1.30 P.M. Doors and windows closed, a good fire in furnace, and also in heater in ventilating shaft. Cold-air valve half open. Temperature on the four sides at breathing line 68°, 67°, 70° and 67°. Temperature at inlet 107° and at outlet 73°. Coming in at inlet 825 cubic feet per minute. Going out at outlet 1,426 cubic feet per minute. Carbonic acid test at 2.15 P.M. in centre of room at breathing line gave 11 parts in 10,000 of air. A test of the circulation with gunpowder smoke showed a tendency to go out at the outlet without diffusing through the room. The smoke coming in at the inlet spread over the top of the room and down the outer sides, but considerable of it was drawn down towards the inner lower corner where the outlet was, and showed a tendency to short-circuit towards that corner without passing across the breathing line of the pupils in the centre of the room.

Southerly room, second story, same size as the two others, forty-eight seats, membership forty, present thirty-eight pupils and one teacher. Average age of pupils eleven and one-half years. There was a good fire in the furnace and shaft heater. Session opened at 1.30 P.M. Doors and windows closed during the session; no recess. Temperature 70°, 71°, 70° and 72° at the breathing line on the four sides of the room. Temperature at inlet 102° and at outlet 75°. Coming in at inlet 1,432 cubic feet, or 36.7 for each person present. Going out at outlet 1,884 cubic feet, or 48.3 cubic feet of air for each person present. As in the lower room, the tendency of the air was towards the outlet in the corner rather than to diffuse through the room. The carbonic acid test, made at the breathing line in the centre of the room at 3.35 P.M., gave 15 parts in 10,000 of air.

High School-house, Norwell. — This is a two-story, two-room wooden building. During the past season a wood-burning Barstow jacketed stove has been placed in the north-easterly part of each room, and a brick ventilating shaft constructed in the southerly end. This shaft has a coal-burning shaft heater in the lower part and above the outlet, which is at the bottom. The outlet from the upper room is directly into the shaft, with a galvanized-iron deflector extending up about two feet above the top of the outlet. The rooms are 29 feet 10 inches by 27 feet by 10 feet 6 inches. The upper room has forty-eight seats and membership of twenty-eight. At the time of the examination there were twenty-six pupils and one teacher present. The lower room has forty seats, membership twenty-two, and there were present twenty pupils and one teacher. The examination was made on a cloudy day, a strong north-easterly breeze, and the temperature 48°. A fair fire was burning in each jacketed stove, and a wood fire was built in the shaft heater. Apparently there had been no fire in this heater. The cold-air valves were opened wide in both rooms. The doors and windows were closed and kept so during the session. School opened at 12.30.

In the upper room the temperature was 70°, 72° and 72° on the three exposed sides, at the inlet 120° and at the outlet 68°. The velocity at the inlet was 250 feet and at the outlet 342 feet per minute. Coming in at inlet 37 cubic feet and going out at the outlet 44 cubic feet for each person present. The carbonic acid test, made one hour and fifteen minutes after commencement of the session, gave 5.4 parts in 10,000 of air.

In the lower room the temperature at the breathing line was 69°, 69° and 69° on the three exposed sides, at the inlet 94° and

outlet 69°. The velocity at the inlet was 240 feet and at the outlet 321 feet per minute. Coming in at the inlet 45, and going out at the outlet 53, cubic feet of air per minute for each person present. The carbonic acid test, made one hour and forty-five minutes after the commencement of the session, gave 6 parts in 10,000 of air.

Pottersville School-house, Somerset.—This is a one-story wooden building, with one school and one recitation room. An attempt was made to ventilate this building during the past season by placing a jacketed stove in the centre of the school-room and building a brick ventilating shaft. On account of the way the stove is set up, the cold-air duct and the ventilating shaft constructed, satisfactory results were not obtained.

Gleason School-house, Rockland.—This is a new two-story, two-room wooden building, built during the past year. No means of ventilation have been provided except transoms over the doors and windows, and a small outlet which leads from each room into the chimney. One coal stove is provided in each room. An examination of the upper room, when five transoms and the door were open, and the cold air coming in on the pupils, forty minutes after the commencement of the session, gave 13 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000 of air. On closing the transoms and door, as would be required in cold weather, the carbonic acid rose in twenty minutes to 40 parts in 10,000. The building committee declined to accept the suggestions of the inspector to provide suitable means of heating and ventilating while the building was being built, and carried out their own plans. Had suitable means been provided at first, considerable trouble and expense would have been saved. Orders have been given to provide suitable ventilation.

Laurel Street School-house and Eastern Avenue School-house, Fall River.—These are two new two-story, four-room school buildings, built from the same plan, and both heated and ventilated by the Smith system, and provided with that system of sanitary closets. Two examinations have been made of each building, but in neither case could satisfactory results be obtained, which could be accepted as coming anywhere near the requirements of good ventilation.

Cambridge Street School-house, Fall River.—This is a two-story, four-room wooden building, and has been provided the past season with improved heating, ventilating and sanitary appliances. The heating is by indirect steam, with two direct radiators in each

school-room, and one in the lower hallway to be used in very cold weather. Two brick ventilating shafts, each provided with a heater, have been built. Two cold-air rooms with ducts and valves have been provided. The fresh warm air is taken in at one corner of each room about six feet above the floor. Two outlets are provided at the bottom of the inner side of each room, through which the foul air is taken down in galvanized-iron ducts, and enters below the heater in the ventilating shaft. An examination of this building on a misty day, a strong south-easterly breeze, and the temperature 64° , gave the following results. Each school-room is 32 feet 10 inches by 32 feet by 14 feet 9 inches. The steam gauge on the boiler indicated two pounds pressure, the valve in the pipe leading to the indirect radiators was three-quarters closed, and steam shut off from the direct radiators. There was a good fire in each ventilating shaft heater. The cold-air ducts were wide open. The temperature of the rooms was taken at the breathing line and at the exposed sides. The carbonic acid tests were made at the breathing line and in the centre of the room. The pupils were in their seats except the two seats over which the tests were made. The velocities are the average of five measurements at each opening.

South-easterly room, first story, sixty-four seats, membership sixty. School was not in session when the test was made. The doors and windows were closed. Temperature of room, 72° , 71° and 72° . Temperature at inlet 64° and at outlets 70° and 70° . Two steam pipes with steam on pass up through this room to the radiators in the room above, and may cause the difference between the temperature at the inlet and other parts of the room. Velocity at the inlet 659 feet and at the outlets 490 feet per minute. Coming in at the inlet 2,286 cubic feet, or 35.7 cubic feet of air per minute for each seat. Going out at the outlets 2,572 cubic feet, or 40.1 cubic feet of air per minute for each seat.

North-westerly room, first story, sixty-four seats, membership sixty-one, and fifty-four pupils and two teachers present during the greater part of the session. When the carbonic acid test was made a part of the pupils had been dismissed, and there were thirty-seven pupils and three adults present. The room had been aired out and the doors and windows closed at 10.30 A.M. The carbonic acid test was taken at 11.45 A.M., and gave 5 parts in 10,000 of air. Temperature of room 76° , 77° and 77° , at inlet 73° and at outlets 74° and 78° . Two steam pipes with steam on pass up through this room to the radiators in the room above. There was coming in at the inlet 1,356 cubic feet, or 21.1 cubic feet of air per minute for each seat. Going out at

the outlets 1,949 cubic feet, or 30.4 cubic feet of air per minute for each seat.

South-easterly room, second story, sixty-four seats, membership fifty-two, present forty-five pupils and teacher. Doors and windows closed. Recess closed at 10.30. The carbonic acid test, taken at 11.25 A.M., gave 5.4 parts in 10,000. Temperature of room 72°, 73°, and 72°, at inlet 72° and at outlets 73° and 74°. A very little steam was passing through one direct radiator. Velocity at inlet 551 feet and at outlets 546 feet per minute. Coming in at inlet 2,137 cubic feet, or 46.4 cubic feet per minute for each person present. Going out at outlets 2,866 cubic feet, or 62.3 cubic feet per minute for each person present.

North-westerly room, second story, sixty-four seats, membership sixty-seven, present fifty-five pupils and teacher. School opened at 8.45 A.M. The warm air had been full on, and the room had been very warm. Doors and windows were closed at 9 A.M. The cold-air valve was opened wide a few minutes before 10.10 A.M., when a carbonic acid test was made, which gave 8 parts in 10,000. The temperature of the room was 75° and 74°, at the inlet 72° and at the outlets 74° and 76°. At this time the velocity at the inlet was 321 feet and at the outlets 203 feet per minute. There was coming in at the inlet 1,113 cubic feet, or 19.8 cubic feet of air per minute for each person present. There was going out at the outlets 1,065 cubic feet, or 19 cubic feet per minute for each person present.

Plans Approved and Changes Recommended.

DISTRICT No. 2. JOSEPH R. MOORE, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
Francis Bigelow's Factory, . . .	Natick, . . .	Additional egress.
Rafferty Block,	Milford.	- -
French Evangelical Mission Church,	Marlborough.	- -
Talbot Block,	Holliston, . . .	Fire-stops.
S. Robbin's Block,	West Medway, .	Plan disapproved. Ordered building strengthened; additional egress; doors changed; fire stops; steam pipes guarded.
Grand Army Hall,	Marlborough.	- -
Grant & Davis Factory, . . .	South Framingham.	- -
John O'Connell & Sons' Factory, .	Marlborough, . .	Fire-escapes.
Holliston Shoe Factory, . . .	Holliston, . . .	Fire escapes.
Congregational Church,	Middleborough, .	Doors open out.

*Plans Approved, etc. — Concluded.*DISTRICT No. 2. JOSEPH R. MOORE, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
High School,	Mansfield.	- -
Music Hall,	Marion.	- -
School-house,	Wareham.	- -
School-house,	Whitman.	- -
Wood & Willard's Machine Shop,	Marlborough.	- -
Primitive Methodist Church, . .	New Bedford, . .	Enlarged rear exit.
County Court House,	Taunton.	- -
Howard School-house,	Brockton.	- -
Marshall School-house,	Brockton.	- -
Opera House,	Rockland.	- -
St. Mary's Church,	North Abington, .	Additional egress.

*Report of Buildings Inspected.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 2. JOSEPH R. MOORE, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Ashland.		
Central House,	Fire-escape and means of extinguish- ing fire.	Complied.
Scott's Hotel,	No orders.	-
South School house,	No orders.	-
Chattanooga School-house, . . .	No orders.	-
District No. 6 School-house, . . .	No orders.	-
Town of Bellingham.		
North School-house,	No orders.	-
Town of Framingham.		
Tribune Building,	Guard steam pipes and protect wood- work near boiler; means of extin- guishing fire.	Complied.
Irving Street Primary School, . .	Better ventilation.	-
Saxonville No. 10 District School, .	Better ventilation.	-
Pearl Street Grammar School, . .	No orders.	-
Town of Franklin.		
Center School-house,	Better ventilation,	Complied.
Hotel Darling,	Fire-escapes; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Dean Academy,	Watchmen; red lights; notices; elec- tric gongs.	In process.
Crescent House,	Fire-escapes; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Franklin House,	Fire-escapes; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Erickson, Stewart & Thayer, straw hat factory.	Repair fire escape; guard steam pipes.	Complied.
Town of Holliston.		
American House,	Fire-escape; doors open out; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Holliston Harness Company, . . .	No orders.	-

*Report of Buildings Inspected — Continued.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 2. JOSEPH R. MOORE, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Holliston — Con.		
Andrews Block,	Fire-escape; doors open out; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Bullard House,	Fire escape; doors open out; means of extinguishing fire.	Partly done.
Holliston Woolen Mills,	Fire-escape; guard steam pipes, .	Complied.
Talbot's Nail Works,	No orders.	-
Forbe's Block,	Better egress,	Complied.
G. A. R. Hall,	No orders.	-
Cleary's Shoe Factory,	No orders.	-
Forbes, Wilson & Co.'s Factory, .	No orders.	-
C. J. Driscoll & Co.'s Factory, .	No orders.	-
Morey, Coolidge & Co.'s Straw Works.	Fire-escape; guard steam pipes, .	Complied.
J. T. Carpenter's Factory, . . .	No orders.	-
Town Hall,	Better egress; remove combustible material.	Complied.
Town of Hopkinton.		
Commercial House,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
A. M. Jameson's House,	Fire-escapes; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
J. W. Geary's House,	Fire-escapes; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Reservoir House,	Fire-escapes; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
G. & F. Wood & Co.'s Factory, . .	Better egress; guard steam pipes, .	Complied.
Davenport Block,	Better egress; guard steam pipes, .	Complied.
E. Thompson & Co.'s Factory, . .	Fire-escape; guard steam pipes, .	Complied.
Masonic Hall,	Better egress; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Town of Hopedale.		
Town Hall,	Better egress,	Complied.
Town of Mendon.		
Adams House,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
City of Marlborough.		
E. M. Lowe's Factory,	Fire-escape; guard steam pipes, .	Complied.
J. A. Frye's Factory,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Washington School-house,	Better ventilation,	Complied.
Hotel Beaudreau,	Means of extinguishing fire, . . .	Complied.
Coolidge Shoe Factory,	Guard steam pipes; remove combustible material.	Complied.
Marlborough Hotel,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Forest Hall Building,	Guard steam pipes; remove combustible material.	Complied.
Diamond O Shoe Factory,	Better egress; guard steam pipes, .	Complied.
Billings' Factory,	Guard steam pipes,	Complied.
Town of Medway.		
No. 3 School house,	Better ventilation; doors open out.	-
Robbins Block,	Additional egress; doors changed; fire stops; building strengthened; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied in part.
Spencer & Co.'s Box Factory, . . .	No orders.	-
Stanley House,	Fire-escapes; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Medway Boot and Shoe Company, .	Extend fire-escape; doors open out; guard steam pipes.	Complied.
Hirsch & Parks Straw Works, . .	Guard steam pipes,	Complied.
J. W. Thompson's Shoe Factory, .	Guard steam pipes,	Vacated.
Town of Milford.		
Jones & Wilkinson's Straw Works, .	Guard steam pipes,	Complied.
North Primary School,	Better ventilation.	-
Electric Light Co.'s Building, . .	Fire-escape; guard steam pipes, .	Complied.
Thayer Block,	Better egress,	Complied in part.

*Report of Buildings Inspected — Continued.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 2. JOSEPH R. MOORE, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Milford — Con.		
Kelly's Shoe Factory,	Fire-escape; guard steam pipes,	Complied.
Greene Brothers' Factory,	Fire escape; guard steam pipes,	Complied.
Hotel William,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Central House,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Natick.		
Pond Street School-house,	Better egress; better ventilation.	-
W. F. Pfeifer & Co.'s Factory,	No orders.	-
Merchant's Block,	Better egress; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Bailey's Hotel,	Fire-escape; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
J. W. Walcott & Co.'s Factory,	Guard steam pipes,	Complied.
Waltham Electric Clock Factory,	No orders.	-
J. O. Wilson & Co.'s Factory,	Guard steam pipes,	Complied.
Johnson, Dale & Aldrich's Factory,	Guard steam pipes,	Complied.
F. Bigelow's Factory,	No orders.	-
Ambler's Saw Factory,	Fire-escape; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
J. A. D. Mills' Factory,	Fire-escape; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
P. J. Doherty Building,	Guard steam pipes,	Complied.
J. L. Woodman's Factory,	Better egress; guard steam pipes,	Complied.
N. Bartlett & Son's Factory,	Guard steam pipes; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
R. Hayes & Son's Factory,	Guard steam pipes,	Complied.
G. W. Traver's Factory,	Better egress; guard steam pipes,	Complied.
Riley Pebbles & Co.'s Factory,	Steam pipes guarded,	Complied.
C. H. Felch's Factory,	Steam pipes guarded; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Felch Brothers' Factory,	Steam pipes guarded,	Complied.
Wilson House,	Fire-escapes; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Elm Park House,	Fire-escapes.	-
Town of Needham.		
Hotel Wellesley,	Fire-escapes; gongs; notices; guard steam pipes.	Complied.
Highland House,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Carters' Factory,	No order.	-
Town of Sherborn.		
Town Hall,	Doors open out,	Complied.
Swan Academy,	No orders.	-
Center School,	No orders.	-
Town of Southborough.		
Fayville School-house,	Better ventilation; better sanitaries; doors open out.	-
Cordaville School-house,	Better ventilation; better sanitaries.	-
Town of Wellesley.		
Putney Block,	Better egress; hallway lighted,	Complied.
Dana Hall School,	Fire-escapes; means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Town of Abington.		
Adams Street School-house,	No orders.	-
High School-house,	No orders.	-
City of Brockton.		
Union School-house,	No orders.	-
Packard School-house,	No orders.	-
Belmont School-house,	No orders.	-
Marshall School-house,	No orders.	-
Copeland school-house,	No orders.	-

*Report of Buildings Inspected—Concluded.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 2. JOSEPH R. MOORE, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of E. Bridgewater.		
High School-house,	No orders.	-
City of Fall River.		
Eastern Avenue School-house, .	No orders.	-
Laurel Street School-house, .	-	-
Cambridge Street School-house, .	-	-
Town of Norwell.		
High School-house,	No orders.	-
Town of Rockland.		
Gleason School-house,	Better ventilation,	Appealed; case not decided.
Town of Somerset.		
Pottersville School-house, . .	-	-

REPORT OF INSPECTOR COON.

I herewith submit my annual report for the year past, as one assigned to special duty under chapters 149, 316 and 426 of the Acts of 1888. Much time has been consumed in meeting with special committees, consulting with school authorities, architects and engineers; consequently, my duty in such cases being of an advisory nature, no written report can be made thereof.

The duties of the office are becoming more exacting as these wise and beneficent laws become better known by their enforcement. In the design and construction of public buildings in my district I have insisted on having ample provisions made for the public safety in the way of egress, and have required such additional safeguards as I thought necessary, after the examination of plans deposited in the office as required by law.

Much progress has been made in the designing of school-houses for comfort, health and convenience. The law requiring better-ventilated rooms for school children than have existed heretofore has been an incentive for public-spirited citizens to command new buildings rather than repair the old, and, together with the increased school population, has necessitated the erection of many new buildings. There have been completed this year, and now in process of construction, school-houses in the following-named places in my district: Braintree, Brookline, Cohasset, Framingham, Hudson, Quincy, Newton, Waltham, Maynard, Sudbury, Winthrop, Revere, Franklin, Norwood, Sharon and Stoughton, having in the aggregate one hundred and ten class-rooms, or sittings for six thousand pupils.

In the city of Boston alone there are now being erected thirteen school-houses, with an aggregate of one hundred and six rooms. These buildings are all supposed to be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the statutes.

There are some towns whose citizens are of the opinion that their school-houses are the equal of those of any other in the State, one of which is the town of Medfield. My experience with the school committee has been unlike any other. Soon after the enactment of chapter 201, Acts of 1891, approved April 28, as an amendment to chapter 149, Acts of 1888, relating to an appeal from the orders or requirements of the inspector, there appeared in a newspaper published in Dedham notices which are now in your possession. The circumstances bearing upon this case are such as to warrant its discussion in this report. In January last I visited this town, and made a careful inspection of the Centre school-house, a two-story, four-room wooden building. I found it void of any means for supplying fresh warm air to the pupils assembled therein, or for removing vitiated air. There were small triangular-shaped wooden ducts, extending from each room to the attic, where they converged into one duct and passed out through the roof. As usual, these were useless for the removal of vitiated air.

The rooms are heated by direct steam; pipes are located on three sides of the room. On the day of my examination I was informed by the teachers that there were twenty pupils absent on account of bronchial troubles, caused, no doubt, by draughts from open windows and the breathing of vitiated air. It is necessary to have the windows open in these rooms in order to obtain air. A test for carbonic acid gas showed 25 parts in 10,000. What circulation of air there was through the ventiducts was from the lower to the upper rooms; thus the pupils on the second floor were not only breathing the foul air of their own room, but were receiving a supply from the lower one.

These conditions being so bad, I issued an order to remedy the defects. Soon after the receipt of the notice by the committee a representative thereof waited upon me at this office, and admitted that something should be done, but requested that the time for compliance with the order be extended to July, and in the mean time arrangements would be made to commence work immediately at the close of the school term. Not wishing to discommode the schools, the request was granted, with your approval. Subsequently I was notified that estimates for the work had been procured, and the committee were in favor of adopting a system that was in successful operation in a neighboring town. At this time

the committee were not aggrieved with the order, it appears. My first knowledge of an appeal having been taken was through the newspaper; but a few days before the hearing I was presented with a proper notice. This necessarily made it incumbent upon me to appear before the board of health in defence of my order. I was satisfied, by the spirit manifested by the committee and the citizens who attended the hearing, that any argument or evidence that I might present would not influence a favorable decision in behalf of the State; and my sense of feeling was that for the first time in the history of legislation authority had been given to a committee or individual to appeal to an interested tribunal, with power to annul a statute law. In consequence thereof I expected a decision against the department. It is not necessary for me to state the evidence presented before the board; but immediately at its close they submitted their report in writing, a copy of which is in your possession.

At a recent visit to the building the conditions had not been improved. In one room I found twenty per cent. of the pupils absent, "sick with colds," said the teacher.

The school committee of Needham appealed from a similar order from this department to their local board of health last spring. A hearing was given to all parties interested, and as yet I have no knowledge of a decision having been reached by the board, as the law does not limit the time when such decision shall be rendered. They have the power to defer it indefinitely, during which time the pupils in the town in attendance at such buildings as have been ordered changed, must continue to breath impure air, apparently with the sanction of their own citizens.

My experience in the examination of the sanitary condition of school-houses demonstrates the fact that it is not necessary to apply expensive and patent systems (so called) of warming and ventilating to a building in order to obtain the results required by this department. But it has been represented to town committees by agents of such systems that only their particular apparatus had the approval of the State. I would say that in some buildings where such systems are applied the results have not been satisfactory, and consequently will necessitate improvements in order to come up to the standard adopted by this department.

During the past year the South Weymouth high school has been ventilated by the Barstow Furnace Company of Boston; the Centre school-house at Sudbury by W. D. Parlin of Natick; the addition to the Heath and high school building at Brookline by Kenrick Bros. of Brookline; school buildings at Milton by

C. M. Dunnan & Co. of Boston; the high school building at Canton by the Boston Furnace Company. The results obtained in these buildings meet with the requirements of this department. Several others not as yet examined have been improved. The plans now on file at this office of the Waltham City Hospital show a most excellent arrangement for warming and ventilating the ward-rooms mechanically. During the past year one of the wards of the Newton Cottage Hospital has been furnished with a mechanical system of ventilation, which at the time of my examination was giving excellent results. The Rufus S. Frost General Hospital and the Day Nursery of Chelsea have a complete system of warming and ventilating applied to every room in the building. All of these institutions are heated by steam.

Report of Buildings Inspected.

CLASS NO. 1, DISTRICT NO. 3. JAMES H. L. COON, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Avon.		
Felker's Block,	-	-
Merrill's Hotel,	-	-
Town of Brookline.		
Seaman's Block,	-	-
Monteith Mansion,	-	-
McLeod Mansion,	-	-
Davis Mansion,	-	-
St. Andrews Mansion,	-	-
Shapleigh's Block,	-	-
Lester Apartment House,	-	-
Elsa Apartment House,	-	-
Town of Braintree.		
Braintree House,	-	-
Long's Block,	-	-
Town of Dedham.		
Female Asylum for Abandoned Females.	-	-
Hotel Dedham,	Fire-escape,	Third story vacated in part.
Town of Dover.		
Sanger School-house,	Better ventilation,	Complied.
Town of Hudson.		
Sherman House,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
W. C. T. U. Building,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Hyde Park.		
Masonic Hall,	Fire-escape; doors open out; means for extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Town of Medfield.		
Centre School,	Better ventilation.	-*
Monk's Block,	Fire-escape,	Complied.

* Appealed to local board of health, who voted to lay aside the order.

*Report of Buildings Inspected—Concluded.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 3. JAMES H. L. COON, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Newton.		
Knights of Honor Hall, . . .	-	-
Newton Cottage Hospital, . . .	-	-
Underwood School house, . . .	Better ventilation,	Complied.
Arcanum Hall,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Clafin School-house,	-	-
Odd Fellows' Hall,	Fire-escape,	-
Nickerson Block,	-	-
Lincoln Hall,	-	-
Odd Fellows' Hall, Highlands, . . .	-	-
Town of Quincy.		
National Sailors' Home,	Two fire-escapes; fire alarm; gongs and fire apparatus.	Complied.
Sailors' Snug Harbor,	-	-
Atlantic Hall,	-	-
Adams Building,	Fire-escape from Odd Fellows' Hall,	Complied.
Durgin & Merrill's Block,	Fire-escape, and separate water-closets for sexes.	Complied.
Robertson House,	-	-
Wollaston Hotel,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Drake & Co., factory,	-	-
Graham & Co., factory,	-	-
Town of Sharon.		
Sharon Sanitarium,	-	-
Massapoag Lake Hotel,	-	-
Lake View House,	-	-
The Sharon,	-	-
Town of Stoughton.		
Drake School,	-	-
City of Waltham.		
Park Theatre,	Stand-pipe for fire purposes,	Complied.
Lincoln Hall,	-	-
Lincoln Block,	-	-
Shepperd Block,	-	-
Town of Wrentham.		
Plainville School-house,	Better ventilation,	Complied.
High School-house,	-	-
Town of Watertown.		
Union Market House,	Fire-escape,	Complied.

*Plans Approved and Changes Recommended.*DISTRICT No. 3. JAMES H. L. COON, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
School-house,	Braintree.	-
Long's Block,	Braintree,	To provide an additional stairway from third story; to place fire and smoke-stops in staircases; to wire, lath and plaster under side thereof; to make outside doors full width of stairways, and to open outwardly.
John J. McCormack's Apartment Houses, No. 1 and No. 2.	Brookline.	-

*Plans Approved, etc. — Concluded.*DISTRICT No. 3. JAMES H. L. COON, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
Sewell School-house,	Brookline.	- -
The Misses Newell Apartment House.	Brookline, . .	To provide additional safeguards against fire.
Masonic Building,	Cohasset, . . .	To provide additional egress from third story; to make main staircase smoke-proof, and to open doors outwardly.
Day Nursery,	Chelsea.	- -
General Hospital,	Chelsea.	- -
High School-house,	Franklin.	- -
High School-house,	Holbrook.	- -
School-house,	Hudson.	- -
School-house,	Frammingham.	- -
Dyer's Block,	Hyde Park, . .	To provide additional means of egress from third floor; to provide smoke-stops in main staircase.
Club Building,	Hyde Park.	- -
School-house,	Maynard.	- -
Loewe's Block,	Maynard, . . .	To provide an additional stairway, and better provision for escape in case of fire from banquet hall; to cut off main stairway from store by smoke-proof partition, and to open doors outwardly.
Gymnasium,	Newton.	- -
Thompsonville Chapel, . . .	Newton.	- -
Catholic Church,	Newton.	- -
Club Building,	Newton.	- -
Catholic Church,	Needham.	- -
School-house,	Norwood.	- -
School-house,	Quincy.	- -
G. A. R. Building,	Revere, . . .	To provide an additional stairway from third story.
School-house,	Sharon.	- -
Dr. Bowditch Sanitarium, . .	Sharon.	- -
Hospital,	Wellesley.	- -
Library Building,	Weymouth, . .	To make stairways wider, and to make partition between boiler room and staircase fire-proof.
Hospital,	Waltham, . . .	To provide additional safeguards against the spread of fire.
Shepperd Block,	Waltham.	- -
Stark's Block,	Waltham, . . .	To put fire-proof partition between staircases.
Beth Eden Church,	Waltham.	- -
Methodist Building,	Waltham, . . .	To make main stairway fully eight feet wide, and to make further provision against the spread of fire.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR BROWN.

In this report I have little to add to what I have already referred to in former reports. Chapter 307, Acts of 1890, requiring a knotted rope or other better appliance for use as a fire-escape to be placed in every room of a hotel used for lodging, except rooms on the ground floor, has been generally complied with; possibly some few summer hotels may have been overlooked, but, if so, another season will find them all well provided with the requirements of the law. These additional precautions for safety in case of fire are commended by nearly every one, the only criticism that I have heard being as to why the statute was not even more stringent, specifying some approved portable fire-escape in place of a knotted rope; but, as these are only supplementary precautions, and the buildings still have to be provided with suitable stairways and substantial fire-escapes to the satisfaction of the inspector, the inmates of all hotels seem to be amply provided for in case of fire. Yet I have found boarding and lodging houses surpassing in height and accommodations some of the hotels, which are not included in the provisions of the present statute simply because they are not licensed as hotels.

Chapter 316, Acts of 1888, which provides that a copy of the plans and specifications of certain buildings is to be deposited with the inspector of the district in which they are to be built, is not as satisfactorily complied with as might be expected, for often, when the inspector learns of a new building about to be erected, it requires from him several letters and a commendable amount of patience before the desired plans are forthcoming.

In regard to the ventilation of public buildings and school-houses, not having been engaged in that duty except at the beginning of the year, I will only say that at that time I found most of the school committees, while admitting that the condition of their school-rooms ought to be improved, yet desired an official order from the proper authority before moving in the matter,—possibly that they might shelter themselves under it in case of any fault-finding by their townspeople. On three separate occasions and in different towns I was urged by members of the school committees to send them orders to properly ventilate certain of their school buildings.

In conclusion, I am pleased to be able to state that, taken as a whole, in the district to which I am assigned all the laws of which this department has the enforcement are well observed and practically carried out, the evasion of any of them being an exception, and due rather to the carelessness or ignorance of some under-official, not sanctioned by the head of the establishment.

*Plans Approved and Changes Recommended.*DISTRICT No. 4. EDWIN Y. BROWN, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
Carson Block,	Brockton,	Fire-proof hall and stairway.
School-house,	Rockland,	Better ventilation.
Thompson's Block,	Brockton,	Fire-escape.
High School Building,	Plymouth,	No change.
Unitarian Church,	Middleborough,	Better ventilation.
Co-operative Shoe Factory,	Brockton,	Fire-escape.
Magee Foundry Company's Factory,	Chelsea,	Additional ways of egress.
Armstrong's Block,	Chelsea,	No change.
Bridgewater Shoe Factory,	Bridgewater,	No change.
Marion Social Club House,	Marion,	No change.
Whitman & Keith's Shoe Factory,	Brockton,	Fire-escape at end.
James Means & Co.'s Shoe Factory,	Brockton,	Fire-escape at each end.
J. E. Sampson's Apartment House,	Chelsea,	Fire-proofing rear hall and stairways.
Clifford Block,	Whitman,	Fire-escapes.

*Report of Buildings Inspected.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 4. EDWIN Y. BROWN, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given,	Compliances.
Town of Abington.		
High School Building,	No order.	-
Culver House,	Portable fire-escapes in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Centennial House,	No order.	-
Town of Bridgewater.		
Highland House,	No order.	-
Eagle Cotton Gin Company's Factory,	No order.	-
Bridgewater Shoe Shop,	No order.	-
City of Chelsea.		
City Hotel,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Broadway House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Central House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Hotel Dudley,	No order.	-
Hotel Florence,	No order.	-
Mead's Block,	No order.	-
Mercer's Block,	No order.	-
Nichols' Block,	No order.	-
Glidden's Block,	No order.	-
Town of Cohasset.		
Osgood School-house,	No order.	-
Black Rock House,	No order.	-
Konohasset House,	No order.	-

*Report of Buildings Inspected—Continued.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 4. EDWIN Y. BROWN, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Duxbury.		
Standish House,	To rail outside stairs, and electric gong.	Complied.
Mill Brook School-house,	Better ventilation.	-
Town of Hanover.		
Howard House,	No order.	-
Goodrich's Shoe Factory,	No order.	-
City of Brockton.		
Standard Rubber Company's Factory.	No order.	-
Thompson Brothers' Shoe Factory,	Better way of egress in case of fire, .	Complied.
Geo. E. Keith's Shoe Factory, . .	No order.	-
Albert Barrows' Shoe Factory, . .	No order.	-
H. W. Reynold's Shoe Factory, . .	No order.	-
Churchill & Alden Shoe Factory, . .	No order.	-
Whitman & Keith's Shoe Factory,	Burned April 1, 1891; new factory since erected.	-
R. B. Grover's Shoe Factory, . .	Fire-escape.	-
Preston B. Keith's Shoe Factory, . .	No order.	-
M. A. Packard's Shoe Factory, . .	No order.	-
Field's Block,	No order.	-
Brockton Theatre,	No order.	-
Smith Building,	No order.	-
Ryder's Block,	No order.	-
Hotel Elmore,	Electric gong, and notices in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Hotel Crescent,	No order.	-
Metropolitan Hotel,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Holbrook House,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Hotel Belmont,	No order.	-
Perkins' Block,	No order.	-
Latucket Block,	Means of extinguishing fires, . .	Complied
Packard's Block,	No order.	-
Hallett House,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
White's Block,	Portable fire escapes from attics, .	-
Copeland Building,	No order.	-
Co-operative Shoe Factory, . .	No order.	-
Perkins & Joyce's Shoe Factory, . .	No order.	-
Kingman's Shoe Factory,	No order.	-
L. M. Reynolds' Shoe Factory, . .	No order.	-
Coffin's Shoe Factory,	Better way of egress in case of fire.	Complied.
Snows' Shoe Factory,	No order.	-
Franklin Block,	No order.	-
Gardner Brothers' Block,	No order.	-
Mason Building,	No order.	-
Home Bank,	No order.	-
Bixby Building,	No order.	-
Murray Hall Building,	No order.	-
Thomas White's Shoe Factory, . .	No order.	-
Frank E. White's Shoe Factory, . .	No order.	-
L. C. Bliss' Shoe Factory,	No order.	-
F. B. Washburn's Block,	No order.	-
Howard Block,	No order.	-
Town of Hull.		
Atlantic House,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Rockland House,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Rockland Café,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Hotel Nantasket,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Pacific House,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied in part; proprietor died.
Wentworth House,	Portable fire escapes in attics, . .	Complied.
Hotel Cleveland,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Stony Beach House,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Hotel Clifton,	Knotted ropes or better appliances, .	Complied.
Connell House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances, .	-
Montasco House,	Fire-escape at end, and portable fire-escapes.	Complied.

*Report of Buildings Inspected — Continued.*CLASS NO. 1, DISTRICT NO. 4. EDWIN Y. BROWN, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Hull — Con.		
Reckard's Hotel,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied; burned Oct. 14, 1891.
St. Cloud Hotel,	Portable fire-escapes, and railing braced.	Complied.
Hotel Pemberton,	No order.	-
Oregon House,	No order.	-
East End Hotel,	No order.	-
Hampton House,	No order.	-
Standish House,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Arlington House,	No order.	-
Pilgrim House,	No order.	-
Irvington House,	No order.	-
Sea Foam House,	No order.	-
Park House,	Railed landing to fire-escape at attic,	Complied.
Hillside House,	No order.	Burned Oct. 14, 1891.
Straits Pond House,	No order.	-
Town of Hingham.		
Cushing House,	Portable fire-escapes, and rail bridge at third story.	Complied.
Rose Standish House,	Portable fire-escapes, and electric gong.	Complied.
Burr, Brown & Co.'s Factory,	No order.	-
Town of Kingston,		
Patuxet House,	Knotted ropes or better appliance in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
High School Building,	No order.	-
Town of Lakeville.		
Lakeside House,	To provide knotted ropes, or better appliance in sleeping-rooms.	-
Woodlawn House,	To provide knotted ropes, or better appliance in sleeping-rooms.	-
Town of Marion.		
Sippican House,	To provide knotted ropes, etc., in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Red Rock School-house,	-	-
Town Hall Building,	-	-
Town of Mattapoisett.		
Mattapoisett House,	To connect piazzas at third and second floors by stairs, and extend to ground. Knotted ropes.	Complied.
Bay View House,	Portable fire-escapes in attic rooms, .	Complied.
Town of Middleborough.		
Middleborough House,	No order.	-
Murdock Parlor Grate Company's Building.	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Nemasket House,	No order.	-
School Street School-house,	No order.	-
Leonard & Barrows' Shoe Factory,	No order.	-
Harrington, Soule & Hathaway Shoe Factory.	No order.	-
Town of Marshfield.		
Hotel Churchill,	Knotted ropes, or better appliance in sleeping-rooms, and electric gong.	Complied.
Brant Rock House,	Knotted ropes, or better appliance in sleeping-rooms, and electric gong.	Complied.

*Report of Buildings Inspected—Continued.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 4. EDWIN Y. BROWN, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Norwell.		
High School Building,	To improve the ventilation, . . .	Complied.
District No. 3 School-house, . .	No order.	-
Town of Plymouth.		
Samoset House,	Knotted ropes in sleeping-rooms, .	Complied.
Hotel Pilgrim,	Electric gong, and outside stairway, .	Complied.
Franklin House,	No order.	-
Central House,	Knotted ropes in sleeping-rooms, .	Complied.
Plymouth Rock House,	Knotted ropes in sleeping-rooms, .	Complied.
Plymouth Woollen Company's Factory.	No order.	-
Russell Mill,	No order.	-
Hayden Mill,	No order.	-
Town of Revere.		
Hotel Strathmore,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Hotel Beachmont,	Portable fire escapes,	Complied.
Bay View House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Columbus House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Hotel Cleveland,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Hotel Crowley,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Union House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Hotel Garland,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Atlantic House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Revere House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Crescent House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Did not open.
Rockdale House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Did not open.
Central House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Russell House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Hotel Gleason,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Not opened.
Malvern House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Oak Island House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	-
Washington House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Centennial House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Not a hotel.
Grand View House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Piazza all around; no ropes needed.
Waverly House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	-
New Beachmont School-house, . .	No order.	-
Narrow Gauge House,	-	Complied.
Town of Rockland.		
Jackson Hotel,	No order.	-
Sherman House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Rocklands Company's Factory, . .	Fire escape,	Complied.
John Spencer's Factory,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Lane's Shoe Factory,	Continue stairway of fire-escape to ground, and means of extinguishing fire.	Complied.
High School Building,	No order.	-

*Report of Buildings Inspected — Concluded.*CLASS NO. 1, DISTRICT NO. 4. EDWIN Y. BROWN, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Scituate.		
Hotel Hummarock,	Electric gong and knotted ropes, . .	Complied.
Mitchell House,	Better way of egress from attics, . .	Rooms not occupied.
East Grammar School,	No order.	-
Town of Wareham.		
Washburne House,	Knotted ropes or better appliance in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Hotel Onset,	Knotted ropes or better appliance in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Glen Cove House,	Knotted ropes or better appliance in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Kendrick House,	Knotted ropes or better appliance in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Brockton House,	Knotted ropes or better appliance in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Union Villa,	No order.	-
Onset Temple,	No order.	-
High School-house,	No order.	-
Town of Weymouth.		
Torrey's Shoe Factory,	Outside stairway,	Complied.
South Weymouth High School,	Better ventilation,	Complied.
Odd Fellows Building,	Additional stairway.	-
Fogg's Opera House,	Fire-proof curtain.	-
Reed's Shoe Factory,	Better way of egress from attic, . .	Complied.
Fogg's Shoe Factory,	Better way of egress.	-
Stetson's Shoe Factory,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Tirrell's Shoe Factory,	No order.	-
Elon & Sherman's Shoe Factory,	No order.	-
Weymouth Mitten Company's Factory.	No order.	-
Bayside Hotel,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Wassagunset House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Dizer's Shoe Factory,	No order,	-
Bay State Hammock Company's Factory.	No order,	-
Haskell's Shoe Factory,	No order,	-
Canterbury's Shoe Factory,	No order,	-
Cushing House,	No order,	-
Town of Winthrop.		
Cottage Park House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Young's Hotel,	No order.	-
Colonial House,	No order.	-
Nevada House,	No order.	-
Adams House,	Knotted ropes or better appliances, .	Complied.
Ocean House,	No order.	-
Winthrop Beach House,	No order.	-
Shirley House,	No order.	-
Leighton House,	Knotted ropes,	Complied.
Hotel Argyle,	No order.	-
Hawthorne,	Knotted ropes,	Complied.
Great Head Hotel,	Knotted ropes, gong, watchman, and notices in sleeping-rooms.	Complied.
Great Head School-house,	No order.	-
Town of Whitman.		
Elli's Block,	Fire-escape and extra door,	Complied.
Masonic Hall,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Reed's Block,	No order.	-
Sproule's Block,	No order.	-
Hotel Bates,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Hobart House,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Village Hall Building,	No order.	-
Commonwealth Shoe Factory,	No order.	-
T. A. Wilcher & Co.'s Shoe Factory,	No order.	-
Eaton & Stetson's Shoe Factory,	No order.	-
Union Hall,	No order.	-
Clifford Block,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Bate's Building,	No order.	-

REPORT OF INSPECTOR DYSON.

Enclosed please find the report of work done in the Middle District, which has been under my supervision the past year. This district comprises the whole of Worcester County, except the towns of Milford, Upton, Mendon, Blackstone, and Southborough. Owing to the rotation in office of the inspectors, made about the middle of the year, the inspection and supervision performed during the months of December, 1890, January, February, March, April and May, by Inspector Justin B. Willard, are not included in the reports of this district. The major part of my time has been devoted to general inspection, assisting and instructing the officer who superseded Mr. Willard, and performing the inspection work which devolved upon others.

What is now very noticeable and eminently striking, and perhaps not improper for me to mention here, is the fact that at no time since the organization of your department has there been such a general feeling of mutual regard and confidence between the parties interested in the enforcement of the so-called factory inspection laws as at the present time. Inspectors, employers and employees all favor the law and its fair and impartial enforcement. But in regard to the law under chapter 125 of the Acts of 1891, — “An Act to prohibit the imposition of fines or deductions of wages of employees engaged at weaving,” — this same good feeling is not so evident.

In compliance with the orders issued from your office, I have entered two complaints against persons, A and B, for an evasion of the spirit of the above-quoted law. A had a graded system of payments. The grand jury of this county found no bill. B has had the so-called contract system in vogue, whereby all the weavers had signed a contract submitting themselves to fines for imperfect weaving. In the superior court defendant B was convicted. His counsel filed exceptions, and the case is now pending in the supreme court.

There has not been as much work done during the past year in regard to the proper sanitary and ventilating of the public school buildings in this district as in 1890; but the work which has been done is better and more practical, showing a steady and constant improvement in this important department of school-house building. The more perfect the sanitary department and the ventilating and heating systems in our public schools, the more healthy and strong will the boys and girls of the land be who attend these institutions.

The heart of the Commonwealth, the city of Worcester, leads

in this good work. Upon the request of the committee on school-houses from the school board, the city government appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for the improvement of the sanitary and ventilating conditions of school buildings. Oxford Street school, a building of nine rooms, was provided with an indirect system of heating, also ventilation for each room. Sycamore Street school, a building of eight rooms, was furnished with the Kendall system of heating, ventilating, and sanitarries. Salem Street school, a building of four rooms, with the Smead system; and the Quinsigamond grammar school, a building of nine rooms, with the Kendall system, were furnished with the same system as the Sycamore school. The work on all of these buildings was done during the summer vacations, and each contract called for the supply and removal of 30 cubic feet of air per scholar per minute. At a recent test I found two of the buildings satisfactory in regard to the stipulations of the contract. In the other two a few important changes, which are now being made, will in my opinion make matters all right.

Fitchburg has joined the advance column in this matter, and has furnished the Day Street school building with a mechanical system of ventilation, also heating by indirect steam, at an expense of over two thousand dollars. Has also erected and about completed the Goodrich Street school building, of eight rooms, provided with the Fuller & Warren system of heating, ventilating and sanitarries. The high school at West Boylston and the new six-room building at Holder, have been provided with improved systems of ventilation.

The committees of many towns have had the matter under advisement, and delay has been mostly owing to financial inability, and a certain fear that the ventilation process would interfere with the heating of their buildings. Several of these are now closing contracts, the work to be done during the winter vacations.

Of the two cities and fifty-three towns comprising this district, but one town has taken advantage of chapter 261 of the Acts of the year 1891,—“An Act authorizing appeals in certain cases from orders of inspectors of public buildings.” Within thirty days of the passage of the above act I was notified by the school committee of this town that they had decided to take advantage of the recently approved act, and appeal to the local board of health from my orders in regard to the proper ventilation and sanitary furnishings at their high school building. I have heard nothing from said board, and know that no hearing has been called in the matter, as I have had no notification of the same. I visited this same high school building on the 18th of November, 1891, and found

that no changes had been made. In one room, where there were but nineteen scholars present, and with the only window open that could be with safety to the pupils, the test showed 15 parts of carbonic acid gas in 10,000. One can judge what it would be with the usual number of fifty present. The so-called sanitary closets were reeking with filth, the building containing the same but ten feet from the school building.

Chapter 316 of the Acts of the year 1889, entitled "An Act to regulate the erection and construction of certain buildings," has during the past year been put to the test, and has proved the wisdom of the General Court. While the enforcement of this act takes a great deal of the inspector's time, he finds his consolation and compensation in the very necessary improvements as to construction and means of egress. The architects in this district appear to fully appreciate the advantages to the public from the above act, and recognize the wisdom of the Legislature in its passage. So much do they regard the law, that many of them show their drawings and consult with the inspector before the plans and specifications are completed.

In closing, I might say that, while society is ever upward and onward in devising and securing the best modes of living, seeking a higher plane in the moral and educational scale, the inspectors of your department may modestly lay claim to a share in this work of uplifting, second only to that of the great schoolmasters of the land.

Plans Approved and Changes Recommended.

DISTRICT No. 5. JOSEPH M. DYSON, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
Lancaster Mills,	Clinton, . . .	Additional egress, inside stairway.
Mitchell Manufacturing Company,	Fitchburg, . .	Additional egress, another flight of stairs.
Orswell Mills,	Fitchburg, . .	None.
English High School, . . .	Worcester, . .	None.
Downing Street School, . . .	Worcester, . .	None.
Washburn Memorial Hospital, .	Worcester, . .	None.
Webb's Block,	Athol, . . .	Construction and egress.
St. John's Parochial School, . .	Worcester, . .	Additional egress.
Worcester County Truant School, .	West Boylston, .	None.
C. Colvin's Shop,	Worcester, . .	Stairs each end.
Slater's Woolen Company, . . .	Webster, . . .	None.
Jeffersonville Grammar School, .	Holden, . . .	Metal ducts.
H. G. Crane's Block,	Worcester, . .	None.

*Plans Approved, etc. — Concluded.*DISTRICT NO. 5. JOSEPH M. DYSON, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
Town Hall,	Phillipston,	None.
C. F. Richardson's Block,	Athol,	None.
Athol High School,	Athol,	Construction.
St. Joseph's Church,	Worcester,	None.
Y. W. C. A. Building,	Worcester,	None.
Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank Block.	Worcester,	None.
Church of St. Joseph,	Fitchburg,	None.
C. Leuth Hotel,	Webster,	None.
Goodrich Street School,	Fitchburg,	None.
Doggett's Block,	Clinton,	Additional egress by stairways.
Cummings' Day Street Block,	Fitchburg,	Additional egress.
Cummings' Blossom Street Block,	Fitchburg,	Additional egress.
Horticultural Hall Addition,	Worcester,	Bridge to other building.
The Crescent, Eight Tenements,	Charlton Street, Worcester.	None.
The Evans, Eight Tenements,	Main Street, Worcester.	None.
Slater & Parke's Block,	Uxbridge,	None.
Worcester Academy Dormitory,	Worcester,	None.

*Report of Buildings Inspected.*CLASS NO. 1, DISTRICT NO. 5. JOSEPH M. DYSON, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Auburn.		
Congregational Church,	Additional egress,	Complied.
Town of Athol.		
Commercial House,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Brookfield.		
Vigard's Factory,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Town of Clinton.		
Doggett's Block,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Lancaster Mills,	Additional egress,	Complied.
City of Fitchburg.		
Mitchell Manufacturing Company,	Additional egress,	Complied.
Cleghorn Mills,	Additional egress,	Complied.
Orswell Mills,	Additional egress,	Complied.
Town of Gardner.		
Hayne's Block,	Fire-escape,	Not complied.
Richard's Hotel,	Fire-escape,	Complied.

*Report of Buildings Inspected—Concluded.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 5. JOSEPH M. DYSON, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Leicester.		
Hotel Leicester,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Oakham.		
Clark's Hall,	Fire-escape.	-
Clark's Hall,	Doors to open out.	-
Town of Southbridge.		
Hotel Dresser,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Notre Dame Parochial School, .	Additional egress.	-
City of Worcester.		
Turner's Block,	Fire-escape,	Not occupied.
Horticultural Hall,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Hill's Envelope Factory, . . .	Fire proof stairways,	Complied.
Rogers Block,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Town of Webster.		
Slater Woollen Company, . . .	Additional egress,	Not occupied.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR DEXTER.

I have the honor to report that satisfactory progress has been made during the year in the enforcement of all laws relating to the inspection of factories and public buildings in my district, with the exception of the law in regard to ventilation as applied to school-houses. The law passed last winter, allowing an appeal from the inspector's order to the local board of health, is, I think, responsible in part for the lack of progress made in matters of ventilation in school-houses. Every case that has come to my notice, where such appeal has been made, has been decided against the inspector. This would seem to indicate a lack of judgment either on the part of the inspector or of the board of health, as to what, under the law, constitutes proper ventilation, or of the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the expense which must be incurred to make the changes necessary to comply with the inspector's order. That opportunity to appeal from the inspector's order should be had by the parties who are affected thereby, there is no question. I am decidedly of the opinion that, if the appeal had been made to a State board, instead of to a local board of health, the verdict in some of the appealed cases would have been different.

While it is admitted by all that good ventilation is a necessity, by some it is claimed that the benefits derived therefrom are not adequate to the amount of money expended in providing proper

ventilation for old buildings; but in all cases where new school-houses are built pains are taken to have them provided with some system of heating and ventilation that will come up to the requirements of the State, and a bond is required of the contractor as guaranty that the work when completed shall come up to a certain prescribed standard of excellency. But for some reason the desired results are not always attained, as in the case of the Eastern Avenue and Laurel Street school-houses in Fall River. The contract for heating and ventilating these buildings was given to O. S. Kendall & Co. of Worcester. Both buildings were reported by this company as being ready for occupancy last March. After careful inspection, I found that the ventilation did not come up to the standard required by this department, nor, as I was informed, did it come up to the standard specified in their contract with the city. I inspected these buildings several times between the months of March and June, at which time I was relieved from any further duty relative to ventilation; and at no time did I find the ventilation to be satisfactory.

Plans Approved and Changes Recommended.

DISTRICT NO. 6. HENRY A. DEXTER, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
Extension Howland Mills, . . .	New Bedford, . . .	None.
Extension Bennet Mills, No. 2, . . .	New Bedford, . . .	None.
Trinitarian Church,	New Bedford, . . .	None.
E. Morril, Tenements,	Fall River, . . .	None.
St. George, Tenements,	Fall River, . . .	None.
C. Senay, Tenements,	Fall River, . . .	Doors cut through.
Harbor View Hotel,	Edgartown, . . .	Fire-escapes.

Report of Buildings Inspected.

CLASS NO. 1, DISTRICT NO. 6. HENRY A. DEXTER, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Attleborough.		
Briggs' Corner School-house, . . .	Better ventilation.	-
Town of Barnstable.		
Globe Hotel,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.
Town of Craigville.		
Washburn House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Sabin House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.

*Report of Buildings Inspected—Continued.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 6. HENRY A. DEXTER, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Cotuit.		
Santuit House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Hillside Cottage,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Hyannis.		
Izannough House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Hallet House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
High School-house,	Better ventilation.	—
Town of Osterville.		
Cotochesset House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Crosby House,	Rope fire escapes,	Complied.
Town of Provincetown.		
Atlantic House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Central House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Gifford House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Pilgrim House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Dennis.		
Nobsacusset House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Sandwich.		
Central House,	Rope fire-escapes.	—
Town of Nantucket.		
The Nantucket,	Rope fire escapes,	Complied.
Springfield House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Springfield Annex, No. 1,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Springfield Annex, No. 2,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Shurburne House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Bay View House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
The Sea Cliff,	Rope fire escapes,	Complied.
Point Breeze Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Veranda House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Veranda House Annex,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Atlantic House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Ocean House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Atlantic House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Ocean View House,	Rope fire escapes,	Complied.
Ocean View Annex,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Surf Side Hotel,	Outside fire-escape and rope fire-escape.	Complied.
Town of Falmouth.		
Hotel Falmouth,	Rope fire escapes,	Complied.
Quisset Harbor House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Pickwick House,	Outside escape and rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Towers Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Menauhant Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Falmouth Village Grammar School,	Better ventilation.	—
Town of Mansfield.		
Mansfield House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Central House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
American House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Mashpee.		
Hotel Hattaquin,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Cottage City.		
Sea View House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Island House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.

Report of Buildings Inspected — Concluded.

CLASS NO. 1, DISTRICT NO. 6. HENRY A. DEXTER, Inspector.

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Cottage City — Con.		
Pawnee House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Hotel Metropolitan,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Central House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Wesley House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Highland House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Searell Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Vineyard Haven.		
The Tashmor House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Edgartown.		
Harbor View Hotel,	Outside escape, rope fire escapes, .	Complied.
Town of Dartmouth.		
Nonquit Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Nonquit Annex,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Westport.		
Hotel Westport,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Howland House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Somerset.		
Pottersville Schoolhouse, . . .	Better ventilation.	-
City of Fall River.		
Lindsay Street School-house, . .	Better ventilation.	-
Broadway School-house, . . .	Better ventilation.	-
Cambridge Street School-house, .	Better ventilation,	Complied.
St. Patrick's Parochial School-house.	Better ventilation,	Complied.
Narraganset Hotel,	Fire-escape; additional egress, .	Complied.
King's Hotel,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Evans House,	Additional egress; rope fire-escape,	Complied.
Mellen House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Concert Hall,	Additional stairway,	Complied.
Fall River Steam Laundry, . . .	Fire-escape,	Complied.
St. Mary's Parochial School, . .	Tower stairway; better ventilation,	Complied.
Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company.	Outside stairs,	Complied.
Union Mills, No. 1,	Windows to fire-escape to be weighted.	Complied.
Union Mills, Nos. 2 and 3, . . .	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Covel Machine Company, . . .	Outside stairs,	Recent order.
City of New Bedford.		
Pierce & Bushnell Manufacturing Company.	Fire-escape; keep stairways free from obstructions.	Recent order; being complied with.
Coffin Brothers Manufactory, . .	Fire-escape; keep stairways free from obstructions.	Recent order; being complied with.
Masonic Association Building, . .	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Bay State Chair Company, . . .	Additional egress,	Complied.
Parker Street School-house, . . .	Better ventilation.	-
City of Taunton.		
City Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Massasoit House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Central House,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.
Taunton House,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.
School Street School-house, . . .	Better ventilation.	-

INSPECTOR BUXTON'S REPORT.

I have the honor of submitting to you the following annual report for the year 1891. The inspection laws especially entrusted to me to enforce in District No. 7, comprising the counties of Hampden and Hampshire, have with a few exceptions (which I will hereinafter mention) been uniformly complied with.

Section 1, chapter 426, of the Acts of 1888, requires all buildings which come under its provisions to have ample means of egress for escape in case of fire. In enforcing the law this year I have been compelled for the first time in my experience to resort to the courts in order to secure compliance with orders sent for additional means of egress in case of fire. The building in question is practically a four-story wooden structure, the upper or fourth story being what is commonly termed an attic, the building being covered with a pitched roof. There were between thirty and forty people residing above the second story, while there was but one means of egress, namely, a very narrow stairway located in the centre of the building. The owner was notified on the second day of June last to provide additional means of egress. From time to time I interviewed the party regarding the matter, and as often was assured that the order should be complied with. Three months more or less after the order was issued, finding that promises were all I had obtained or was likely to get, I entered a complaint, and the party was brought into court. Upon his promising the judge to comply with the order, the case was continued from time to time until six weeks had elapsed. Nothing having been done at the end of that time, he was fined \$50, and he appealed to the superior court, still continuing to assert his willingness to comply with the order. This case, however, is a solitary exception to the rule, which is, and ever has been, prompt and cheerful compliance with all orders sent; and, taking the district as a whole, there has never been a time when I could report it better and more uniformly protected against accident in case of fire than at the present time.

The law which makes it possible to protect ten or more people lodged in buildings above the second story is a wise one, but in my judgment hardly comprehensive enough. There are many houses in all the cities and large towns of the State, consisting of two stories and an attic, occupied by two, three and even four families; the attic is utilized for sleeping-rooms, and is often occupied by six, eight or nine persons. These houses are old, built of wood, often have closets under the stairs or in the hallways, used to store rubbish and all kinds of combustible material,

and, once afire, would burn like a tinder box. They are usually poorly constructed, with one rickety, narrow and crooked stairway. It would be hardly possible for a fire to occur in the night without loss of life. The law protects ten or more. Should it not protect equally well a less number?

Chapter 307, Acts of 1890, requiring portable fire-escapes to be placed in all lodging-rooms above the first story in buildings used as hotels, and not otherwise protected, has been complied with throughout this district. The usefulness of these rope fire-escapes was thoroughly demonstrated in the town of Palmer in the fire that destroyed the Weeks House, shortly after the escapes were placed in the rooms. A gentleman boarding in the house at the time of the fire, in describing it, informed me that they were undoubtedly the means of saving more than one life; and I find that gentlemen generally feel safer in finding them in their rooms before retiring. In spite of all that can be said in their praise, however, they are very far from being an ideal fire-escape, even for men, while they are comparatively worthless where women and children are concerned.

The law requiring a fire-resisting curtain to be placed at the proscenium or curtain opening in all theatres has been complied with throughout the district. I have issued but two orders under this law during the year, and they were for comparatively new buildings.

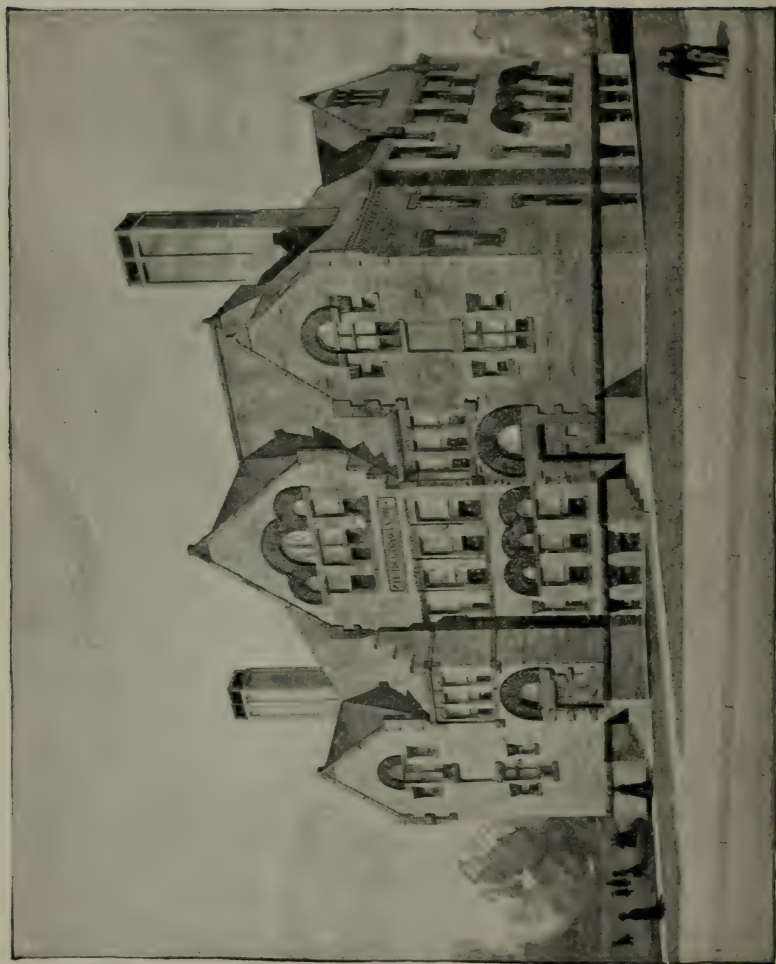
The law prohibiting the once common and always dangerous practice of filling the aisles and passageways with chairs during services and entertainments is fairly well complied with. No complaints for violation of this law have been received this year.

The law requiring a copy of plans and specifications of certain classes of buildings to be submitted to the inspector for his approval before erection is a wise and important provision. It has been a great help in getting better results in thoroughness of construction and in securing greater safety against accident in case of fire, than can be obtained in buildings put up in what was the ordinary way a few years ago. It also enables us to obtain better sanitary provisions, and greatly simplifies the task of securing good ventilation. Much of the difficulty encountered at the present time regarding ventilation will disappear when buildings are constructed upon true scientific principles, because it can be obtained at a much smaller expenditure of money, — the expense being the real cause of much of the opposition to these improvements. The beneficent results of this law are manifest in the new buildings erected or in process of erection. The improvements in many directions are so apparent that the most careless observer

CLAFLIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

This building was completed by the city of Newton in 1890, per plan of J. Merrill Brown, architect, Boston, Mass. The design is pleasing and original, and the contrast obtained from material used is striking and effective in appearance. The building consists of six large school-rooms, with a capacity of fifty scholars each, with ample provision for proper air space per capita. There is also a large assembly hall upon the third floor, together with store-rooms, etc. The halls and corridors are especially large and commodious and thoroughly well lighted. The necessary teachers' rooms, toilet rooms, etc., are also provided. The construction is thoroughly first class throughout, and the building fully meets the requirements of the department in all particulars. The building is supplied with the Fuller & Warren System of Warming and Ventilation, and with the Fuller & Warren Sanitary Cremating Closets.



CLIFLIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEWTONVILLE, MASS.

sees and acknowledges it, and readily agrees in the assertion that too much emphasis cannot be put upon the importance of properly constructed buildings. It is simply the key to the whole situation. Upon it depends the success or failure in obtaining any or all of the results which we labor for and desire.

I laid great stress upon this subject in my report last year, but its importance justifies repetition. It is always in order to call attention to it, as neglect of it renders all our study and labor null and void to a certain extent. I am pleased to report that compliance with this law has been more uniform and prompt this year than in the past; in a few instances, however, the plans have not been received in time to prevent extra cost to the owner for changes found necessary to make the building meet the requirements of the law. In a majority of these cases the fault has rested largely with the architect. My experience this year confirms me in the opinion that there would be less friction and the law would be more effective if the architects were made personally responsible, together with the owners, for having plans sent to the inspector.

I believe the law requiring proper ventilation in school-houses and other public buildings still holds its own, in spite of the setback received this year. Public opinion has been aroused, and the intelligent people of Massachusetts will never permit retrogression in a matter so essential to the future welfare of the State. If there ever existed an economy that tends to poverty, it is certainly manifested when, for the sake of saving a few paltry dollars, children are condemned to breathe foul air many long hours each day, or be exposed to cold drafts from open windows, known to be injurious to health, while it not seldom undermines the constitution, laying the foundation for much future suffering and disease. The weight of the argument used against it seems to be that it was never heard of in the past; that our fathers and grandfathers lived to a good old age untroubled by it. This is not convincing to thoughtful people, who recall the marvellous changes wrought in all the conditions of life during the last century. To quote a writer of that period, "The country was extremely thin of people." The little school-house of those times, consisting of one room, exposed on all sides to wind and weather, was built in such a manner that outside air crept through every joint and crevice, and crept through so uniformly and in such quantities that, in spite of the unevenness of temperature which must have existed, they had an abundance of purer, fresher air than can be furnished by the ordinary school-room of to-day. Compare such a building with the common modern school-house, containing many rooms and hundreds of pupils, built in such a

manner as to exclude all outside air, and not a single provision made for purifying the air, which must be breathed over and over again until it is simply poison, unless resource be had to open windows. We all know this comparison is not creditable to a large class of our nineteenth-century school-houses. It is only necessary to induce intelligent people to investigate the subject carefully enough to understand it in all its bearings, and the rest will be very easy. Our manifest duty in the mean time is to throw as much light as possible upon the whole subject.

At the close of last year, owing to circumstances over which I had no control, there was a large amount of work in progress on school-houses, that they might meet the requirements of this law regarding ventilation. There had been thirty-four orders issued, while the work had been completed and approved on only three of them. Of the remaining thirty-one I have to report that eleven have been completed and approved this year. Two new buildings have been erected, with all the modern appliances for heating and ventilation, which take the place of three old buildings removed. There were six cases where the work was completed but not approved, the cause of failure in one instance owing to the defective manner in which the apparatus was put in, and the inability or unwillingness of the party to make the changes necessary to make it effective. In two others the apparatus was defective in that it failed to abstract the air with any degree of uniformity, failing utterly in some of the rooms. The other three cases were simply attempts to use old methods, with the usual results. In eight cases the orders were not complied with for the following reasons. In two instances the towns failed to appropriate the money. In the remaining six there had been two or more orders sent to towns, and by mutual agreement they complied with one, with the understanding that the others should be done in 1891. I am pleased to report that in three of these towns the work was completed during this last summer.

The Mittineague school in West Springfield was first inspected in 1890, and orders sent for better ventilation and sanitary provisions. This is one of the cases where the work was delayed with the understanding that it should be done in 1891, as they were making the improvements recommended on the Meadow Street school reported completed last year. This building is a two-story brick structure, containing four school-rooms, each about 25 feet 6 inches by 40 feet; rooms in first story 13 feet high, rooms in upper story 12 feet high; seating capacity, 211; membership, 218. On May 13, 1891, I again inspected the building, and a notice was sent to each member of the school committee to provide better

ventilation and sanitary provisions. Upon receiving said notice they applied in writing to the local board of health for their decision in the matter, under the provisions of the Acts of 1891, chapter 149, section 3. A hearing was given, in which the subject was discussed, when the hearing was continued to give them the opportunity to inspect the premises. After the second hearing I received the following letter:—

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH,
WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 1, 1891.

The undersigned, board of health of the town of West Springfield, after a protracted hearing and due deliberation on the appeal of the school committee from the order of W. S. Buxton, Esq., deputy State inspector of public buildings, dated May 13, 1891, in relation to heating and ventilating the school-house at Mittineague, do hereby annul said order in full, believing the work can be as well and more economically done without State dictation.

AMOS RUSSELL,
T. A. ROGERS,
H. LOOMIS,

Board of Health of West Springfield.

A true copy. Attest: H. LOOMIS, *Clerk of Board.*

On the fifth day of November, 1891, I once more inspected the building, and found the sanitary conditions improved by removing the old privy, replacing it with a new earth-closet located on the north-west corner of the lot. There had been no additional means provided for ventilation, and my examination gave the following results. Weather cloudy, temperature outside 39°. Room No. 1, first floor, south side, primary grade; number of seats sixty-eight, membership sixty-eight, pupils present sixty-one. The temperature was taken on all four sides of the room, and in the centre at first seat east side of the stove. At this point the thermometer stood at 79°, at south-east corner 59°, at south-west corner 63°, at east side 71°, west side 70°, north side 70°. The windows were nearly all open when I entered the room. After being closed for fifteen minutes, the test for carbonic acid showed 15 parts for 10,000. The following is a copy of a record kept by the teacher from October 12 to 23:—

Temperature.

Oct. 12.	Nearest stove,	.	.	85°	South side,	.	.	65°
13.	"	"	.	75°	"	"	.	66°
14.	"	"	.	92°	"	"	.	67°
15.	"	"	.	83°	"	"	.	70°
16.	"	"	.	80°	"	"	.	71°
19.	"	"	.	81°	"	"	.	71°
20.	"	"	.	81°	"	"	.	60°
23.	"	"	.	78°	"	"	.	58°

The No. 3 room, situated in the second story on the north side, has fifty-one seats and a membership of fifty pupils, present forty-nine. The windows being closed from fifteen to twenty minutes, the test for carbonic acid showed 20 parts in 10,000. The temperature of the room varied from 63° to 69°. I give below a copy of record kept by the teacher of this room for three days :—

Temperature.

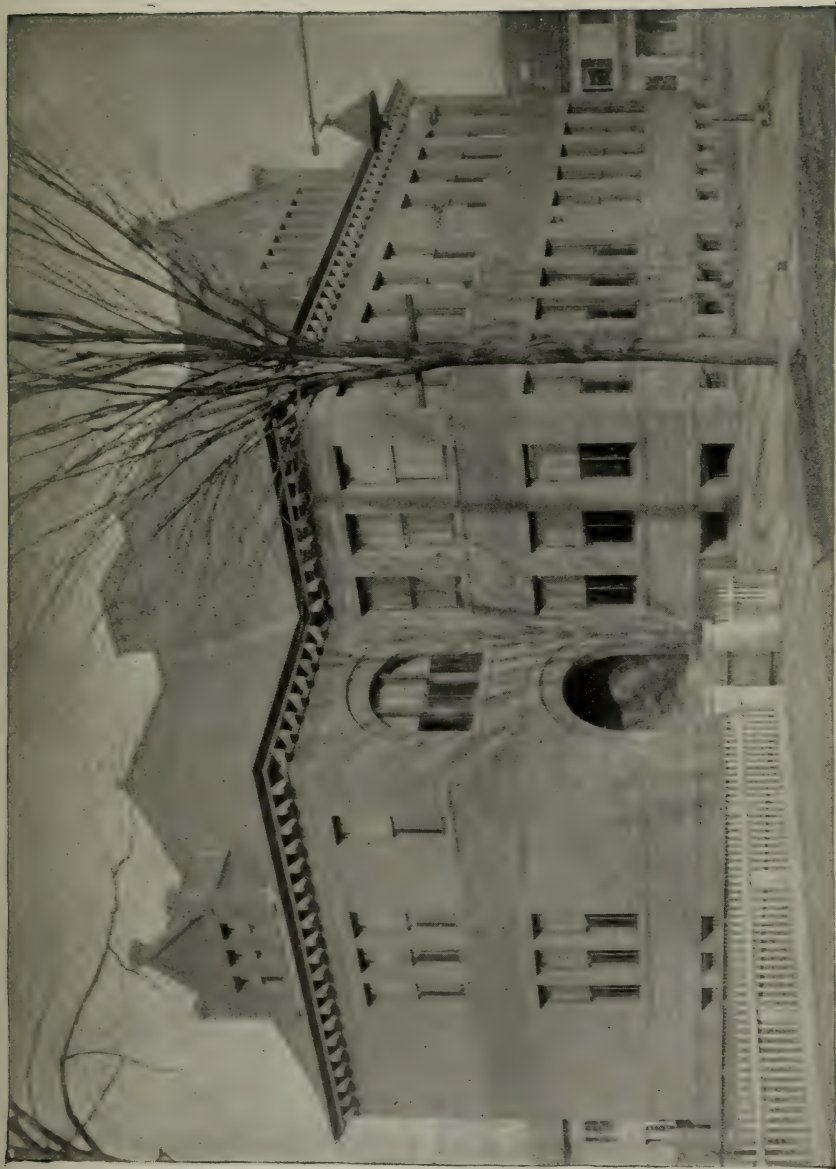
Oct. 23, 10	A M.	Nearest stove,	108°	North-west corner,	72°
23, 11	A.M.	"	92°	"	70°
23, 1.30	P.M.	"	86°	"	71°
23, 2.30	P.M.	"	86°	"	69°
26, 10.30	A.M.	"	84°	"	70°
26, 11.30	A.M.	"	81°	"	70°
28, 9.30	A.M.	"	81°	"	70°
28, 11	A.M.	"	84°	"	69°
28, 1.30	P.M.	"	84°	"	69°

The other rooms made practically the same showing. These facts and figures speak for themselves, and need no comment from me. I give below a brief detailed report of changes made and results obtained in a few of the school-houses in my district.

Pyncheon School, Springfield. — This is a new two-story brick building, completed September 1 last. It contains eight large school-rooms, with one reception-room. The Fuller & Warren system of heating and ventilating was put in, including the dry-closet. When inspected November 13, I obtained the following results. Weather warm and mild, temperature outside 50°, temperature of room 71° to 72° at the breathing line on the inner and outer sides of the room. The air meter showed a supply of air from the inlet of 24.50 cubic feet per minute for each pupil, with a temperature of 80°. The amount passing out through the exhaust flue was 18.06 cubic feet per minute, while the thermometer indicated 70°. Test for carbonic acid showed 10 parts in 10,000.

Room No. 2, on first floor, has a seating capacity of forty-nine, a membership of forty-one, pupils present thirty-nine. Temperature of room 71°, at warm-air inlet 87°, at foul-air outlet 72°. The air meter showed a supply of air from inlet of 27.07 cubic feet per minute for each pupil present, and 28 cubic feet passing out through the foul-air duct per minute. The test for carbonic acid showed 8 parts in 10,000.

Room No. 3, on first floor, seating capacity forty-nine, membership forty-three, pupils present twenty-nine. Temperature of room 71°, at warm-air inlet 86°, at foul-air outlet 71°. Amount of warm air coming in for each seat 20.72 cubic feet per minute,



PYNCHON SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

PYNCHON SCHOOL.

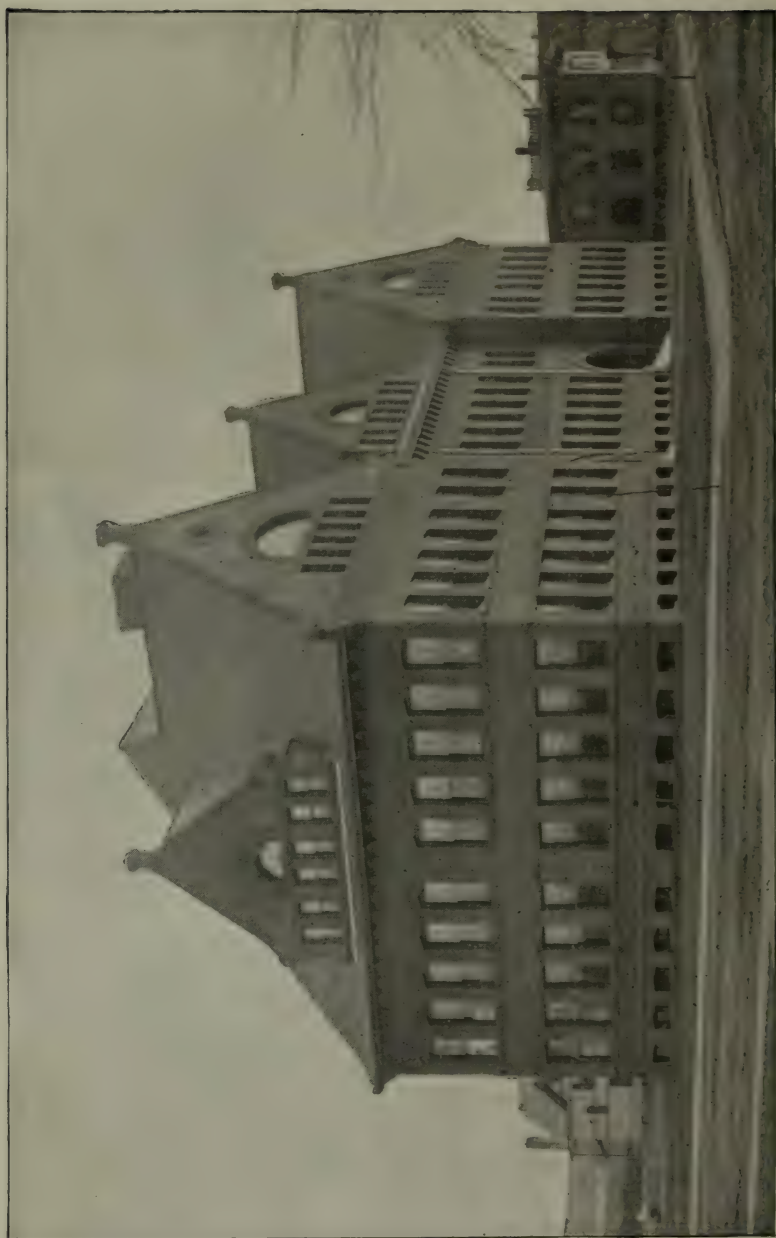
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

This building was completed in the spring of 1891. It was erected per plan of F. S. Newman, architect, Springfield, Mass. It contains eight school-rooms, with a seating capacity of fifty scholars each, together with the necessary teachers' rooms, wardrobes, etc. The school-rooms are each 30 x 30 x 13, and each is supplied with 280 feet of window surface. The arrangements for dismissing the scholars in case of fire or panic are such that they may be dismissed from either end of the building without confusion or loss of time. The building is thoroughly well built and great care has been exercised in enforcing proper construction. All floors are thoroughly deadened to prevent noise, and ceilings are trussed to prevent settling or cracking. The ventilation is such that more than 30 cubic feet of air per minute is supplied to each occupant. By referring to State Inspector Buxton's report it will be seen that this building fully complies with all the requirements of this department. This building is supplied with the Fuller & Warren System of Warming and Ventilation, and also the Fuller & Warren Patent Sanitary Cremating Closets.

BUCKINGHAM SCHOOL BUILDING,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

This building was completed in 1891, and may be considered as one of the best school buildings in the State. It is built per plan of Mr. F. S. Newman, architect, of Springfield, Mass. It contains twelve large school-rooms, 28 x 30 x 13, and four class-rooms. The halls and corridors are large, well ventilated and lighted, and are so arranged as to give the most desirable means of egress in case of fire or panic, either end of the building being accessible from any or all of the rooms. Regarding the lighting of the school-rooms great care has been exercised, each room being supplied with 280 square feet of window surface, and the light so admitted as to fall upon the back and left of each scholar. In construction great care has been used in deadening the floors for sound. An air space equal to 240 cubic feet has been provided for each scholar in the school-rooms, which is exceptional and desirable. The building is warmed and ventilated by the Fuller & Warren System and is also provided with the Fuller & Warren Sanitary Cremating Closet Construction. Architecturally the building is of fine proportion and excellent design, as can be seen by the accompanying illustration. The building has been thoroughly tested and fully complies with the requirements of the State law in all respects. See report of State Inspector Warren S. Buxton.



BUCKINGHAM SCHOOL, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

and for each pupil present 35 cubic feet. Amount of air taken out through foul-air duct per minute for each seat 26 cubic feet, and for each pupil present 36.77 cubic feet. The test for carbonic acid showed 6.4 parts in 10,000. The circumstances were very unfavorable at the time of inspection, while janitor and teachers were unskilled in managing the apparatus. I expect better results in the near future.

Buckingham School, Springfield. — This is a new two-story brick building, completed about Sept. 1, 1891. It contains twelve school-rooms, two recitation-rooms, and one reception-room. It has two large hallways and broad, ample stairways. Each room has two separate exits. At present only part of the building is occupied. It is a model in construction and arrangement, admirable in all its appointments, and excels in provisions against accident in case of fire. On the 23d of October I inspected the building, and obtained the following results. Weather clear, slight wind, temperature outside 43°.

Room No. 5, north-east corner, second story, seating capacity forty-two, membership forty-three, pupils present thirty-six. Temperature of room 69° to 70°, at inlet 110°, at outlet 70°. The anemometer showed the supply of air to be 33.37 cubic feet per minute for each pupil present, and 17.50 cubic feet per minute passing out.

Room No. 4, second story, east side, seating capacity forty-nine, membership forty-four, pupils present forty-one. Temperature of room 68° to 70°, at inlet 98°, at outlet 69°. Air meter showed the supply of air to be 38 cubic feet per minute for each pupil present. Amount of air passing out of foul-air duct 21.95 cubic feet per minute for each pupil. Test for carbonic acid showed 8.7 parts in 10,000. The unevenness of these figures is largely due to the inexperience of both teachers and janitor in managing the apparatus, which is one of Fuller & Warren's of Boston.

Oak Street Grammar School, Springfield. — This is a three-story brick building, with nine school-rooms, one recitation-room and a large assembly hall in the third story. It was originally heated by steam, part direct, part indirect radiation, without means of ventilation save by doors and windows. The sanitaries were located seventy-five feet from building, and in good condition.

The city being notified that better ventilation was required, the capacity of the heating apparatus was increased, and a large brick foul-air shaft was constructed, with suitable ducts leading from each room thereto. A large heater was used to create sufficient

draft, aided by a fourteen-inch iron smoke flue, which was placed in one corner of the shaft. The warm air was taken into the rooms at a point eight feet from the floor line, instead of through floor registers, as formerly. On October 21 and 22 I made a thorough examination of the building, obtaining the following results. Weather cloudy, temperature outside 56° .

In Room No. 1, south-east corner, first floor, the temperature was found to be 71° to 72° ; at the warm-air inlet, 80° ; at foul-air outlet, 72° . The meter showed the supply of air to be a trifle over 31 cubic feet per minute for each pupil present, passing out through foul-air duct 34 cubic feet per minute. Test for carbonic acid, 8.5 parts in 10,000.

In Room No. 8, south-east corner, in second story, the temperature was 71° to 72° ; at warm-air inlet, 100° ; at the outlet, 72° . The supply of air through warm-air inlet showed 33.22 cubic feet for each pupil present; air passing out foul-air duct 22.50 cubic feet for each pupil present. Test for carbonic acid showed 8 parts in 10,000. These rooms gave the best results, the other rooms showing greater variations; some changes have been recommended.

East Union Street School, Springfield. — This is a two-story brick building, containing four school-rooms and one small recitation-room. Its seating capacity is about two hundred. When first inspected I found it heated partly by stoves, partly by a hot-air furnace. An attempt at ventilation had been made with the old system of registers, one being placed near the ceiling, the other near the floor in an unaided flue; but it was practically worthless, as there was no perceptible motion of air, and the sanitary condition was bad.

The city authorities were notified in May last that better sanitary provisions and better ventilation were needed, to meet the requirements of the law. The contract was given to J. W. Wood of Chicopee, who put in a system for heating by hot water, indirect radiation, each room having a separate hot-air chamber, which obviates the difficulty which is sometimes experienced, when the heat is taken from one chamber to heat several rooms, of having one flue absorbing more air than others, causing some of the rooms to be overheated, while others are not comfortably warm, this difficulty being seldom effectively obviated by dampers. The sanitariums are located in a one-story brick addition, accessible only from the basement of the main building. The closets are of the cast-iron sluice-trough pattern, with slate urinals and slate separating slabs, which are all well ventilated into a separate flue.

On the 22d of October last I inspected the building, with the following results. Weather fair, temperature outside 54° . Room 2, second floor, seating capacity forty-nine, membership forty-nine, pupils present forty-two and two adults. Temperature of room 70° to 71° ; at inlet, 85° ; at outlet, 70° . Test for carbonic acid gave 8 parts in 10,000. The other three rooms gave practically the same results, the temperature throughout the building being remarkably uniform.

Bondville School, Palmer.—This was a two-story wooden structure, badly out of repair, in no way fitted for school purposes, being without good sanitary provisions, no means of ventilation, and poorly lighted. I notified the committee last year that changes were required, at the same time recommending that a new building be erected if possible, as in my judgment the old one was not worth repairing. After some delay the town appropriated money and commenced the building. They adopted the Fuller & Warren system for heating and ventilation, including the dry closet. It was completed about September 1.

Chapel Street West School, Easthampton.—This is a two-story wooden structure, containing two school-rooms, heated by stoves and ventilated by what are known as window-boards. After some persuasion the committee furnished the rooms with jacketed heaters and a brick foul-air duct, at the cost of some \$300, with the following results. The temperature of the room was 70° to 72° ; the amount of air passing out the foul-air duct was 1,624 cubic feet per minute. Number of seats, fifty-four; amount of air for each seat was a trifle over 30 cubic feet, and for each of the forty-three pupils present 37.75 cubic feet per minute. The carbonic acid test showed 6.5 parts in 10,000. These results were highly satisfactory to the committee, and they have placed the same system of heating and ventilation in the Centre Union school this year, under the order sent them last year.

Feeding Hills Grammar School.—This is a two-story brick building, with two school-rooms on first floor and town hall above. It was found in a bad sanitary condition, with no means of ventilation save doors and windows. Sprague & Son of Westfield put in a new heating apparatus, provided with a large brick foul-air flue, with a small stove placed in base of flue to create necessary draught. When inspected, March 6, 1891, the results were found to be eminently satisfactory. The weather was cold, clear and

windy; temperature outside 37° , temperature of room 68° to 70° , at the breathing line. Number of seats fifty-three, membership fifty-one, number of pupils present thirty. Temperature at foul-air outlet 69° , at warm-air inlet 94° . Test for carbonic acid showed 6.4 parts in 10,000. Anemometer test showed the amount of warm air coming into the room to be 1,600 cubic feet per minute, which gave a trifle over 30 cubic feet per minute for each seat, and for each pupil present a trifle over 53 cubic feet per minute. The air passing out of foul-air duct was 2,000 cubic feet per minute, making for each seat 37.73 cubic feet, for each pupil present 66.66 cubic feet per minute. After making due allowance for the very favorable circumstances under which the inspection was made, it yet remains a brilliant showing for an old building.

Town Hall School, Chester.—This is a two-story wooden building, containing three school-rooms in first story and town hall above. The school-rooms were heated by steam, with no means of ventilation save the doors and windows. The basement was in a very filthy condition, adding greatly to the impurity of the air, as the effluvia easily penetrated to the school-rooms through the floors. At the first inspection, taken with the windows partially open, the carbonic acid test showed 33 parts in 10,000. The temperature varied from 12° to 15° . Upon my recommendation the basement was thoroughly cleaned, the walls and ceiling white-washed and a cement floor laid. The committee gave the contract for heating and ventilating to Sprague & Son of Westfield. They placed in the building two large hot-air furnaces, with a large galvanized-iron foul-air shaft with a brick base. In the base of this shaft was placed a small stove, for creating sufficient draft for extracting the foul air from the rooms, which gave very satisfactory results. At the last inspection the test for carbonic acid showed 8 parts in 10,000. The temperature at the breathing line varied only one degree throughout the building. I would add that the party most opposed to these changes afterwards expressed himself converted to the wisdom of making the improvements.

No. 2 School Building, Hampden.—This is a two-story wooden structure, containing two moderate-sized school-rooms. When first inspected, in 1890, it was heated by stoves, with no means of ventilation save by doors and windows, which were not close-fitting. The temperature was taken upon a windy day, and showed a variation of from 12° to 15° . The committee had two of the Puritan jacketed stoves put into the rooms, with a galvanized-iron foul-air

shaft, which was partly heated by a sheet-iron smoke flue which was placed in the centre of the shaft, and partly by a small stove placed in the bottom of the shaft just above the inlet, to create a draft for extracting impure air from rooms; while a circular diaphragm was placed at the upper opening, to prevent the possibility of vitiated air passing from the lower room to the upper one. The last inspection was made in January, 1891. It gave the following results. Weather cloudy, temperature outside 40° , temperature of room 70° to 72° . Number of seats thirty, number of pupils present seventeen. Anemometer test showed that the air was being abstracted from the room at the rate of 939.58 cubic feet per minute, making the average for each seat 31.31 and for each pupil present 55.26 cubic feet per minute. Test for carbonic acid showed 5.5 parts in 10,000. The upper room gave nearly identical results. This is a striking illustration of what can be accomplished with little outlay of money, both as regards first cost and its maintenance. The committee expressed themselves well satisfied with the small amount of coal consumed during last year.

Green Street School, Monson. — This is a new one-story building, first occupied last winter. It contains two rooms, supplied with a heating and ventilating apparatus by a local firm, which gave fair results.

No. 1 School, Monson. — This is a two-story wooden building, containing four school-rooms. Inspected Jan. 22, 1890, weather cold and cloudy, temperature outside 22° . Temperature of rooms taken on all four sides, and centre at teacher's desk. Near stove, temperature 80° ; at the outer sides of room it varied, being from 53° to 66° . There was a twenty-four-inch circular ventilator in the centre of the ceiling. The test for carbonic acid showed 35 parts in 10,000. The building was entirely remodeled, and supplied with new heating and ventilating appliances by local parties, with excellent results.

Spruce Street School, Chicopee. — This is a two-story brick building, containing four school-rooms, with a seating capacity of about two hundred. In making changes the committee adopted a hot-water system for heating, part direct and part indirect radiation. A large brick shaft was constructed, with a heater in the base for draught to extract foul air from rooms. It worked imperfectly at first, necessitating many changes. At my last examination, May 6, 1891, the amount of air passing out through foul-air

duct varied in the different rooms as follows. Allowing forty-five pupils for each room, the amount of air passing out for each pupil present per minute was: In No. 1, 32.28 cubic feet; No. 2, 31.20 cubic feet; No. 3, 24.27 cubic feet; No. 4, 29.03 cubic feet. The test for carbonic dioxide varied in the rooms from 8 to 9.1 parts in 10,000. The temperature of the building was very uniform, not varying more than 3° in any part of the rooms at the same level.

North Street School, Ware. — This is a two-story wooden building, containing four school-rooms, with a seating capacity of about two hundred; heated by stoves, ventilated by doors and windows. When first inspected, was in bad condition. In making improvements the committee contracted with Smead Heating and Ventilating Company of Boston to put in their system, including dry closets, for various reasons. It worked imperfectly at first, making alterations necessary and necessitating delay; but it was completed and approved May 8, 1891.

North Chestnut Street School, Holyoke. — This is a two-story brick building, containing eight school-rooms, and was heated by stoves, with only windows and doors supplying air. They adopted the Fuller & Warren system of warming and ventilation, including the dry closets. When last examined there was an average of 28 cubic feet per minute passing out of foul-air duct for each pupil present. Test for carbonic acid showed 8 to 10 parts in 10,000.

Plans Approved and Changes Recommended.

DISTRICT NO. 7. WARREN S. BUXTON, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
Polish Church,	Chicopee,	Doors to open out; fire and smoke stops.
Chicopee Association Block,	Chicopee,	Additional means of egress; fire and smoke stops.
E. Whittaker's Block,	Chicopee,	Additional means of egress.
Crocker Manufacturing Company's Mill.	Holyoke,	Fire and smoke stops.
James Kennedy's Tenement Block,	Holyoke,	Fire and smoke stops.
Patrick Curran's Tenement Block,	Holyoke,	Fire and smoke stops.
L. Ferguson's Tenement Block, . .	Holyoke,	Additional means of egress; fire and smoke stops.
Farr Alpaca Company's Mill, . . .	Holyoke,	Additional means of egress; fire and smoke stops.
Judd Paper Company's Block, . . .	Holyoke,	Additional means of egress; fire and smoke stops.

*Plans Approved, etc. — Concluded.*DISTRICT No. 7. WARREN S. BUXTON, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
L. Cavanaugh's Tenement Block, .	Holyoke, . . .	Fire and smoke stops.
A. Newton's Block,	Holyoke, . . .	Fire and smoke stops.
James Doyle's Block,	Holyoke, . . .	Fire and smoke stops.
Vitol Gizgoir's Block,	Holyoke, . . .	Fire and smoke stops.
Albion Paper Company's Block, .	Holyoke, . . .	Fire stops.
Louis A. Laframe's Block, . . .	Holyoke, . . .	Fire and smoke stops.
E. C. Clary's Tenement Block, .	Holyoke, . . .	Additional means of egress; fire and smoke stops.
A. Ferguson's Tenement Block, .	Holyoke, . . .	Fire and smoke stops.
R. C. Glenn's Tenement Block, .	Holyoke, . . .	Fire and smoke stops.
L. A. Ferguson's Tenement Block,	Holyoke, . . .	Fire and smoke stops.
Daniel O'Brien's Tenement Block,	Holyoke, . . .	Fire and smoke stops.
John St. John's Tenement Block, .	Holyoke, . . .	Fire and smoke stops.
M. H. Whitcomb's Mill,	Holyoke, . . .	Additional means of egress; fire and smoke stops.
C. C. Frissell's Tenement Block, .	Holyoke, . . .	Fire and smoke stops.
Gilbert Potvin's Tenement Block, .	Holyoke, . . .	Fire and smoke stops.
Gilmore's Opera House,	Springfield, . .	Additional means of egress; fire and smoke stops.
Geo. J. Seuss Tenement Block, .	Springfield, . .	Fire and smoke stops.
Highland Baptist Church,	Springfield, . .	Doors open out; fire and smoke stops.
Homestead Block,	Springfield, . .	Additional means of egress; fire and smoke stops.
Mrs. Dexter's Block,	Springfield, . .	Fire and smoke stops.
Newell Brothers Manufacturing Company Mill.	Springfield, . .	Additional means of egress; fire and smoke stops.
Warwick Cycle Company's Fac- tory.	Springfield, . .	Additional means of egress; brick partition wall; fire door; fire and smoke stops.
Third Baptist Church,	Springfield, . .	Doors open out; fire and smoke stops.
D. Frank Hale's Block,	Springfield, . .	Additional means of egress; fire and smoke stops.
Porter & McElwain's Block, . .	Springfield, . .	Fire and smoke stops.
Ludlow Manufacturing Company's Mill.	Ludlow,	Fire and smoke stops.
Bondsville School Building, . . .	Palmer,	Additional means of egress; fire and smoke stops; means of ventilation.
Northampton Almshouse,	Northampton, . .	Additional means of egress; fire and smoke stops.
Prospect Street School,	Northampton, . .	Fire and smoke stops; means of ventilation.
C. A. Pierce's Block,	Northampton, . .	Additional means of egress; fire and smoke stops.
Shady Lawn School,	Northampton, . .	Additional means of egress; fire and smoke stops.
Addition, School for Christian Workers.	Springfield, . .	Additional means of egress.
Springfield Brass Company, . . .	Springfield, . .	Additional means of egress.
M. E. Church,	West Springfield, .	Doors open out.

*Report of Buildings Inspected.*CLASS NO. 1, DISTRICT NO. 7. WARREN S. BUXTON, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Hatfield.		
Hatfield House,	No order given.	-
Town of Holland.		
Holland Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Huntington.		
Park House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
City of Springfield.		
Chapman Valve Company, . .	No order given.	-
East Union Street School, . .	Sanitary and better ventilation,	Complied.
D. F. Hale Block,	Balcony fire-escapes,	In process of construction.
Oak Street School,	Better ventilation,	Complied.
Tenement Block, 39 Stockbridge Street	Additional means of egress, . .	In process of construction.
The Glendower Hotel,	Post notice in rooms,	Complied.
Springfield Power Company, . .	Balcony escapes,	Complied.
P. P. Kellogg's Factory,	Doors open out,	Complied.
Insane Hospital,	Better ventilation.	-
Town of Ware.		
Town Hall,	Asbestos curtain,	Complied.
C. Hitchcock's Block,	Outside stairway and balconies,	Complied.
Hampshire House,	Balconies and outside stairs, . .	Complied.
Mansion House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Wales.		
Wales House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Westfield.		
Post Office Block,	Doors open out,	Complied.
Town of Wilbraham.		
Collins Paper Company's Boarding House.	Additional means of egress, . .	In process of construction.
Allen House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
City of Holyoke.		
Windsor House,	Outside stairways,	Complied.
Daniel Murless Block,	-	-
Alexander Bassett Block,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Val Moquin Block,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
F. LaDuke, Agent, No. 9 Front Street.	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Joseph N. Prew Block,	Fire-escapes,	In process of construction.
A. V. Lavou Block,	Fire-escapes,	In process of construction.
V. J. O'Donnell Block,	Fire-escapes,	Partially complied.
Conway's Block, 35 Prospect Street, 20 and 22 Elm Street.	No order given,	-
Craft's Block, 35 Fountain Street, .	Additional means of egress, . .	Block vacated.
J. O'Brien, 120 Hampden Street, .	Additional means of egress, . .	Complied.
Casey's Block, 18-22 High Street, .	No order given.	-
J. N. Prew, 32 Union Street,	Fire-escapes,	In process of construction.
J. N. Prew, 38 Union Street,	Fire-escapes,	In process of construction.
J. N. Prew, 5 Fountain Street,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.

*Report of Buildings Inspected—Continued.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 7. WARREN S. BUXTON, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
City of Holyoke—Con.		
J. N. Prew, 339 Main and 86 Cabot Street.	Fire-escapes.	-
C. Viens, 14 Fountain Street, . . .	Fire-escapes.	-
James Herbert, Agent, 35 Fountain Street.	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Pierre Bon, 13 Prospect Street, . .	-	-
James Herbert, Agent, 5 Union Street.	Fire-escape,	Complied.
John O'Brien, 120 Pine Street, . .	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Celestine Thibault, 55 Park Street,	Fire escape,	Complied.
Michael Curry Block,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
L. Dowdell, 30 Lyman Street, . . .	Fire-escape.	-
Dennis O'Neil, 36 East Street, . .	No order given.	-
Michael Noonin, 43 Bridge Street, .	No order given.	-
Edward Dowd, 73 Bridge Street, . .	No order given.	-
Chas. P. Lyman, 141-143 Main Street.	No order given.	-
Patrick Flynn, 275 Main Street, . .	Out-side stairway,	Complied.
Anthony Young, 287 Main Street, . .	Cut doorways and outside stairs, .	-
Francis Patoel, 305 Main Street, . .	Outside stairs,	In process of construction.
LaDuke & Lesable, 9 Front Street,	Additional means of egress, . . .	Complied.
LaVois Block,	No order given.	-
Town of Cummington.		
Deer Hill House,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.
Town Hall,	Fire-escape,	In process of construction.
Valley House,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.
Town of Easthampton.		
Mansion House,	Outside fire-escapes and rope fire-escapes.	Complied.
Town of Enfield.		
Swift River Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Goshen.		
Highland House,	Ladders and rope fire-escapes, . .	Complied.
Town of Greenwich.		
Farmer's Hall,	Outside stairway.	-
Riverside Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Granville.		
Wallace Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Hadley.		
Elmwood House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Prospect House,	No order given.	-
Town of Williamsburg.		
Haydenville School,	Better ventilation and sanitary measures.	Appealed.
Williams House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Haydenville House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Worthington.		
Bartlett House,	Rope fire escapes,	Complied.
Town of Monson.		
Cushman House,	Rope fire escape and ladder, . . .	Complied.
Monson House,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.

*Report of Buildings Inspected — Concluded.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 7. WARREN S. BUXTON, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
City of Northampton.		
Dickinson's Block,	Additional means of egress,	Complied.
Southwick's Boarding House,	Additional means of egress,	Partially complied.
Town of Palmer.		
Clinton House,	No order given.	—
Converse House,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.
Nassowonno House,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.
Lawton's Hall,	Additional means of egress,	In process of construction.
Riverside Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Union Hall,	Outside stairway,	In process of construction.
Week's House,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.
Holbrook's Block,	Outside stairway,	In process of construction.
Holden's Opera House,	Additional means of egress,	Complied.
Town of Pelham.		
Pelham Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of So. Hadley Falls.		
Palmer House,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.
Town of Southwick.		
Congamong Lake House,	Rope fire-escapes and ladders,	Complied.
Lake House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Southwick Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Amherst.		
Amherst House,	Notices posted in rooms, and rope fire-escapes.	Complied.
Sissons House,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Amherst Town Hall,	Fire curtain at proscenium,	Complied.
Williams' Block,	Outside stairway,	Complied.
Town of Belchertown.		
Belcher House,	Portable fire-escape,	Complied.
The Highland,	Ropes, ladders, notices, and watchman.	Complied.
Union House,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.
Town of Blandford.		
Mountain House,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.
Town of Chester.		
Chester Hotel,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.
White's Hotel,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.
City of Chicopee.		
Chicopee Almshouse,	Outside fire-escapes,	In process of construction.
Chicopee House,	Rope fire escapes,	Complied.
Dwight Manufacturing Company's Boarding House, No. 1.	Outside stairways,	In process of construction.
Dwight Manufacturing Company's Boarding House, No. 2.	No order given.	—
Hatfield Hotel,	Rope fire-escapes,	Complied.
Kendall House,	Rope fire escapes,	Complied.
Old Arcade,	Fire-escape,	In process of construction.
Wild's Hotel,	Rope fire-escape,	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CHENEY.

In making this annual report, I will say that in most cases the laws that I am called upon to enforce are well received by those that circumstances have made it necessary for me to apply them to. Previous to May, 1888, the law concerning the egress from buildings was confined to factories more than two stories in height, hotels and public buildings. Then the law was so changed that it included tenement and lodging houses containing ten or more persons above the second story, and since then a considerable portion of my time has been spent in providing proper ways of egress from such buildings. During the past year a great many of such buildings have received my attention; some of them I was unable to provide for, owing to the fact that the law specifies that ten people must reside or lodge above the second floor. In many instances I found six or eight people above the second floor; but, as there was not the required number, I am unable to give those that are there any of the protection that the law says shall be given to ten or more. However, in my inspections during the past year I have found nearly sixty houses in my district that were so populated that they came clearly under the law. Oftentimes twenty or thirty people, in some instances all females, were found to be occupying rooms on the third and fourth floor, with but one narrow stairway leading to their rooms; and in case of fire their only means of escape were the windows, with the pavements below to receive their prostrate forms when they could stand the suffocating fumes of smoke and flame no longer. In each of these sixty cases I have provided fire-escapes; and at the first warning of danger, if means of escape are cut off from the inside, the inmates can all repair to the fire-escape on the outside. Perhaps it would be well for me to give the aggregate number which I have found occupying rooms above the second floor in houses that contained a sufficient number of people to give me power to act. In every instance the number was given by the boarding mistress or the person in charge, and I find that nearly nine hundred were occupying rooms in these sixty houses, making an average of fifteen persons in each house above the second floor. Under the law, as it now reads, it is quite a difficult matter for us to provide such houses with means of escape, or even the protection that people would naturally expect in this Commonwealth. I may inspect a tenement or a boarding house to-day, and not be able to apply the law, there not being people enough above the second floor, the rooms not being all filled; but a week later a fire occurs, and there are ten or fifteen persons found to

be occupying rooms above the second floor, and some of them are injured in their attempt to escape. Naturally the first question that would be asked would be, "Where is the inspector?" and we might be blamed for a matter that was entirely out of our control, for, with the amount of work we have to perform, it is impossible for us to visit these places oftener. In my opinion this part of chapter 426 should be amended by making it discretionary with the inspector in cases of less than ten persons.

I have not had occasion to issue many orders for additional egress from factories during the past year. The law concerning this class of buildings has been in operation for many years, and in most cases factories are well provided for. Many of them were provided for years ago with outside balconies and ladders, and where these are in good repair they are allowed to remain; but in all cases where new fire-escapes are ordered we insist on their being constructed with balconies and stairs of a proper incline, and in no case are stairs allowed to be constructed on an angle of more than forty-eight degrees. When it is understood that a forty-five-degree angle would give a rise and tread equal, this must be considered a good means of escape in case of fire.

Chapter 426, Acts of 1888, also provides that all theatres shall have a fire-resisting curtain of some incombustible material, properly constructed and operated with proper mechanism; and to-day I know of no theatre in my district that is not so provided. Thus far, thanks to good fortune, we have not had many occasions to use them; but, to show that they are perfectly efficient, I refer to the fire on the stage at the Academy of Music theatre in the city of Haverhill, on the night of November 7, where the utility, practicability and necessity of a fire-proof curtain in theatres was plainly apparent. This theatre has a seating capacity of fifteen hundred people. A large audience had assembled to witness a popular play; and, just at the hour that the evening's entertainment was to open, in some unaccountable manner some of the scenery came in contact with the border lights, and in an instant the whole top of the stage was on fire. The fire-proof curtain was dropped, shutting out the light of the fire from the audience; and they remained seated, notwithstanding the heat was intense enough to bulge the curtain out towards them. Yet it stood the test, and gave such assurance to the people that a panic was averted. The fire department was called out and the fire extinguished, while the audience remained in their seats. After a delay of half an hour the curtain was raised and the play went on; and what might have been a serious calamity was averted by the timely use of the fire-proof curtain.

Chapter 316 of the Acts of 1888, regulating the erection and construction of certain buildings, requires a copy of the plans of certain buildings to be deposited with the inspector of the district where the building is to be erected. It also provides that buildings so erected shall have proper ways of egress and other means of escape from fire, properly located and constructed. It provides also for proper fire stops in the floor, walls and partition of such buildings, and makes such further requirements as may be necessary or proper to prevent the spread of fire therein. Under this law we are somewhat handicapped, owing to the fact that the plans are oftentimes delayed in reaching us, and in some instances buildings are erected without our knowledge. This is usually occasioned by owners of such buildings being unfamiliar with this law, and by the architect neglecting to inform his client that a copy of the plans are necessary for the inspector. But in all cases where plans have come to me I have insisted that proper ways of egress should be provided, and fire-stops put in the walls, floors and partitions; the light walls made fire-proof so far as practicable, by lining them with tin or by lathing them with wire lathing and plastering them with adamant plaster; the elevator wells constructed of brick or lined with tin, and such other requirements as I think necessary to prevent the spread of fire. In many cases where I have called on the owners of such buildings to provide these things in order to prevent the spread of fire, my suggestions have been graciously received and readily complied with, and in several cases they have thanked me personally for calling their attention to such an important matter. Not so, however, in regard to the architects; they see but little good in a suggestion not embodied in their original specification. This law is an important one, and in my opinion the progress of fire can be materially checked by a proper observance of it in the construction of buildings. Owing to more or less delay in receiving the plans as provided in this chapter, I am of the opinion that it should be amended so as to make the architect liable, as well as the owner, for not depositing a copy of the plans.

Under chapter 149 several school-houses have been provided with modern means for ventilating; but, as this part of my duty has been transferred to Inspector White, I shall expect him to report as to the results.

Chapter 307, Acts of 1890, provided that hotels shall keep a knotted rope or other better appliance in every sleeping-room above the ground floor that is not otherwise provided for; and I am pleased to report that compliance with this law has been general. In some instances there has been a difference of opinion in regard

to the clause that says "unless otherwise provided for;" but when the inspector has been called on to decide, they have accepted his version of the matter and provided accordingly.

Chapter 399, Acts of 1888, is an act providing for the inspection of buildings and other structures that have been reported unsafe. I have had four calls under this act; three of them came under the law, and in one case I had no power to act, and so reported. In the other cases there was no immediate danger, but recommendations were made to strengthen some portions of the buildings which gave considerable uneasiness to the occupants. These recommendations have been complied with, and since that time I have heard no complaint about the safety of any of these buildings.

Report of Buildings Inspected.

CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 8, NORTHERN SECTION. A. J. CHENEY, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Amesbury.		
Hamilton Company Boarding house, Amesbury Building Company Factory.	Fire-escape, No order.	Complied. -
G. W. Marden & Co. Factory, . .	No order.	-
A. N. Parry & Co. Factory, . .	No order.	-
Folger & Drummond Factory, . .	Additional egress,	Complied.
Maxfield & Currier, Factory, . .	No order.	-
John H. Clark & Co. Factory, . .	No order.	-
Hume Carriage Company Factory,	No order.	-
Drummond & Son Factory, . .	No order.	-
Currier Factory,	No order.	-
Osgood Morrell Factory,	No order.	-
American House,	Electric fire-alarm gongs; means for extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Opera House,	No order.	-
Webster House,	Portable fire-escapes; means for ex- tinguishing fire.	Complied.
Town of Salisbury.		
March School-house,	No order.	-
Atlantic House,	Portable fire-escapes; means for ex- tinguishing fire.	Complied.
Sea Side House,	Portable fire-escapes; means for ex- tinguishing fire.	Complied.
Brunswick House,	No order.	-
Harriman House,	No order.	-
Town of Newbury.		
Byfield Woolen Mills,	No order.	-
Plum Island Hotel,	No order.	-
City of Lawrence.		
Roberts Block,	Fire-escape.	-
Shattuck & Plummer's Block, . .	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Howard's Block,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Hotel Winsor,	Additional egress,	Complied.
Ordway's Block,	Portable fire escapes,	Complied.
Block 18 to 30 Canal Street, . .	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
House, 29 Methuen Street, . .	Fire-escapes.	-
Brechen Block,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Block, 1 to 8 Canal Street, . .	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Everett Mill, No. 1,	No order.	-
Everett Mill, No. 2,	No order.	-
Everett Mill, No. 3,	Fire-escape,	Complied.

*Report of Buildings Inspected—Continued.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 8, NORTHERN SECTION. A. J. CHENEY, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
City of Lawrence—Con.		
Everett Mill, No. 4,	No order.	-
Everett Mill, No. 5,	No order.	-
Arlington Cotton Mill, No. 1,	No order.	-
Arlington Woolen Mill, No. 1,	No order.	-
Arlington Woolen Mill, No. 3,	No order.	-
Arlington Woolen Mill, No. 4,	No order.	-
Arlington Woolen Mill, No. 5,	No order.	-
Arlington Woolen Mill, No. 7,	No order.	-
Arlington Woolen Mill, No. 8,	No order.	-
Pemberton Mill, No. 1,	No order.	-
Pemberton Mill, No. 2,	No order.	-
Pemberton Mill, No. 3,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Pemberton Mill, No. 4,	No order.	-
Pacific Company Block, No. 1 to 8,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Pacific Company Block, No. 9 to 18,	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
A. W. Stearns & Co,	No order.	-
Lawrence Opera House,	No order.	-
Lawrence Duck Company Boarding-house, 1 to 4 Canal Street.	No order.	-
Pemberton Company Boarding-house, No. 1 to 4.	No order.	-
Pemberton Company Boarding-house, No. 5.	No order.	-
Washington Company Boarding-house, No. 29 to 36.	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Washington Company Boarding-house, No. 37 to 44.	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
Washington Company Boarding-house, No. 1 to 8.	Fire-escapes,	Complied.
John Bingham Block,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
City of Gloucester.		
Bass Rock House,	Notices; fire-alarm gongs; portable fire-escapes; fire pails.	Complied.
Windom Hotel,	Portable fire-escapes; means for extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Pavilion Hotel,	Portable fire-escapes; means for extinguishing fire.	Complied in part.
Central Hotel,	Fire-escape.	-
Ocean Side House,	No order.	-
Hesperus House,	Notices in rooms; switches for electric gongs.	Complied.
Sunset House,	Portable fire-escapes; means for extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Magnolia House,	Notices in rooms; means for extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Tenement-House, No. 70 Friend Street.	No order.	-
Tenement-House, No. 55 Friend Street.	No order.	-
Tenement-House, No. 53½ Friend Street.	No order.	-
Tenement-House, No. 53 Friend Street.	No order.	-
Tenement-House, No. 9 Rockwood Avenue.	No order.	-
Tenement-House, No. 34 and 36 Friend Street.	No order.	-
Tenement-House, No. 10 Elwill Court.	No order.	-
Tenement-House, No. 7 Elwill Court.	No order.	-
Tenement-House, No. 38 Friend Street.	Fire-escape.	-
Town of Hamilton.		
Winepoyken Hotel,	Portable fire-escape; means for extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Chebaca Hotel,	Portable means for extinguishing fire; portable fire-escape.	Complied.

*Report of Buildings Inspected — Continued.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 8, NORTHERN SECTION. A. J. CHENEY, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
City of Salem.		
Ocean View Hotel,	No order.	-
Atlantic Hotel,	Portable fire-escape,	Complied.
I. F. Lovejoy Factory,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Town of Marblehead.		
Manapashamet House,	Electric fire-alarm gongs,	Complied.
Clifton House,	No order.	-
Herbert Lefavour Factory,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
J. P. Goodwin, 2½-story Factory,	No order.	-
J. P. Goodwin, 3-story Factory,	Additional egress,	Complied.
Town of Peabody.		
Thomas E. Proctor's Factory,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
J. B. Thomas' Tenement-house, No. 42 Foster Street.	No order.	-
Rose Hartnett Block, No. 23 Foster Street.	Fire-escape.	-
Town of Ipswich.		
O. U. A. M. Hall,	Fire-escape.	-
City of Newburyport.		
City Hall,	No order.	-
Wolf Tavern,	No order.	-
Brown Square Hotel,	No order.	-
Adams House,	No order.	-
Fowler House,	Fire pails,	Complied.
Webster House,	No order.	-
Congress Street School,	No order.	-
Burly & Usher Factory,	No order.	-
Hoag & Durgin Factory,	No order.	-
City Hotel,	Portable fire-escapes; means for ex- tinguishing fire.	Complied.
Jockman School,	No order.	-
Temple Street School,	No order.	-
Charles Street School,	No order.	-
Peabody Mill,	No order.	-
Dodge Brothers' Factory,	No order.	-
Bailey Hat Factory,	No order.	-
H. W. Hayes' Factory,	No order.	-
Town of Boxford.		
Placinda House,	Portable fire-escapes; means for ex- tinguishing fire.	Complied.
Town of Rockport.		
Turk's Head Inn,	No order.	-
Abbott House,	Means for extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Pigeon Cove House,	Red lights; notice; electric gongs; watchman; portable fire-escapes; means for extinguishing fire.	Complied.
Linwood House,	No order.	-
Ocean View House,	No order.	-
City of Haverhill.		
Block 34 and 36 Merrimack Street,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Block 36 and 38 Merrimack Street,	Fire escape,	Complied.
Bishop's Block,	Additional egress,	Complied.
Commonwealth Hotel,	No order.	-
Dewitt House,	No order.	-
Webster House,	No order.	-
Brunswick House,	No order.	-
Gardner's Block, No. 29 and 31,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Gardner's Block, No. 13 and 15,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Gardner's Block, No. 17 and 19,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Gardner's Block, No. 21 and 23,	Fire pails,	Complied.
Gardner's Block, No. 33 and 35,	Additional egress,	Complied.

*Report of Buildings Inspected—Continued.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 8, NORTHERN SECTION. A. J. CHENEY, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
City of Haverhill—Con.		
Pargua Hall,	Fire-escape,	Vacated.
Chase Block,	Additional egress,	Complied.
Tilton Block,	Fire-escape,	Vacated.
Hale's Block,	Fire-escape,	Vacated.
Winter Street School,	No order.	—
Duncan Block,	Fire escape,	Complied.
S. W. Duncan Factory,	No order.	—
Jennings, Frudman & Stevens Factory.	Fire-escape.	—
C. W. & C. F. Case Factory,	Additional egress,	Complied.
Lafayette Block,	No order.	—
The Bartlett Hotel,	No order.	—
Henry Gilman Factory,	Additional egress,	Complied.
W. F. Evans Factory,	Additional egress,	Complied.
Town of North Andover.		
Stevens Mill,	No order.	—
Davies & Furber's No. 1 Factory,	No order.	—
Davies & Furber's No. 3 Factory,	No order.	—
Davies & Furber's No. 4 Factory,	No order.	—
Davies & Furber's No. 6 Factory,	No order.	—
Davies & Furber's No. 7 Factory,	No order.	—
Merrimack School,	No order.	—
North Andover Mills,	No order.	—
Town of Andover.		
New Grammar School,	No order.	—
Centre School,	No order.	—
Elm House,	No order.	—
Ballardvale Mill, No. 1,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Ballardvale Mill, No. 2,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Craighead & Kentz Company,	No order.	—
Town of Methuen.		
Exchange Hotel,	Portable fire-escape; means for ex- tinguishing fire.	Complied.
Owasca Company Factory,	No order.	—
Methuen Company No. 1 Mill,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
Methuen Company No. 2 Mill,	Fire-escape,	Complied.
J. M. Tenny Factory,	No order.	—
West Side School,	No order.	—
Town of Beverly.		
Oceana Hotel,	Portable fire-escapes; means of ex- tinguishing fire.	Complied.
City of Lynn.		
A. A. Bennett Block,	Fire-stops between stairs,	Complied.
Fayette Street School,	No order.	—
Beach Street School,	No order.	—
Baltimore Street School,	No order.	—
Red Rock School,	No order.	—
School Street School,	No order.	—
Whiting Grammar School,	Recommended that the janitor remain in the building during school hours.	Complied.
Highland School,	No order.	—
Franklin Street Primary School,	No order.	—
Franklin Street Primary School No. 2.	No order.	—
Carbet School,	Recommended that the janitor remain in the building during school hours.	Complied.
Hood School,	No order.	—
Ingalls School,	Recommended that the janitor remain in the building during school hours.	Complied.
High School,	No order.	—
Burrill Grammar School,	No order.	—
Sheppard School,	Recommended that the janitor remain in the building during school hours.	Complied.

*Report of Buildings Inspected — Concluded.*CLASS NO. 1, DISTRICT NO. 8, NORTHERN SECTION. A. J. CHENEY, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
City of Lynn—Con.		
Pickering School,	Recommended that the janitor remain in the building during school hours.	-
Jackson Street School,	No order.	-
Parrott Street School,	No order.	-
Ingalls Avenue School,	No order.	-
Sauborn School,	No order.	-
Chestnut Street School,	No order.	-
Myrtle Street School,	No order.	-
Cottage Street School,	No order.	-
Chase Avenue School,	No order.	-
Elm Street School,	No order.	-
George Street School,	No order.	-
Centre Street School,	No order.	-
Grove Street School,	No order.	-
Lighton Street School,	No order.	-
Blossom Street School,	Recommended that the janitor remain in the building during school hours.	-
C. F. Mowers Factory,	Additional egress; door not to be so fastened as to prevent free egress	Complied.
Alden Southworth Factory,	-	-

*Plans Approved and Changes Recommended.*DISTRICT NO. 8, NORTHERN SECTION. ANSEL J. CHENEY, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
St. Anne School,	Lawrence,	Fire-stops.
Pilgrim Fathers Building,	Lawrence,	Fire stops.
Owen Mahan's Tenement-house,	Lawrence,	Fire-stops.
W. F. Buxton Block,	Lawrence,	Fire-stops.
Hoyt & Porter's Factory,	Haverhill,	None.
I. M. Vellenuver Block,	Haverhill,	None.
Pattee & Came Tenement-house No. 2.	Haverhill,	Fire-stops.
Haverhill Safe Deposit and Trust Company Building.	Haverhill,	Change partitions; fire-stops.
Congregational Church,	Haverhill,	None.
Memorial Hall,	Rockport,	None.
D. L. & L. H. Phillips' Lodging-house.	Rockport,	Fire-stops.
Cushing Hall,	Salisbury,	None.
Y. M. C. A. Building,	Newburyport,	Fire-stops.
M. E. Green Block,	Amesbury,	Wire-lath light well; fire-stops.
Methodist Church,	Bradford,	None.
Head's Hill Hotel,	Bradford,	Fire-stops.
W. C. Thompson Block,	Lynn,	Fire-stops.
Pevear Building,	Lynn,	Fire-stops; wire-lath light well.

*Plans Approved, etc.—Concluded.*DISTRICT No. 8, NORTHERN SECTION. ANSEL J. CHENEY, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
Mower Block,	Lynn,	Fire-stops.
Odd Fellows' Hall,	West Lynn,	Fire-stops; connect Rebecca Hall with rear staircase.
Osborn's Block,	West Lynn,	Tin elevator well.
Preston Block,	Lynn,	Fire-stops.
Magnolia House,	Gloucester,	Additional egress; wire-lath elevator well; fire-stops better in floor timber over main partition.
Peabody Building,	Salem,	Fire-stops; wire-lath under stairs; tin elevator well; additional egress from third floor.
Catholic Church,	Federal Street, Salem,	Fire-stops.

*Report of Buildings Inspected.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 8, EASTERN SECTION. S. C. HUNT, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Beverly.		
Baptist Church,	Steeple frame timbers to be strengthened.	Complied.
Town of Danvers.		
Masonic Hall, Fourth Story,	Additional egress from fourth story,	Complied.
Spaulding's Opera House,	Additional egress from third story,	Complied.
Grand Army Hall,	Additional egress from third story,	Will comply in addition to building.
Putnam Hall Building,	No order.	-
Hussey Tenement-house,	No order.	-
Heffernan Tenement-house,	No order.	-
Foundaly Tenement-house,	No order.	-
Town of East Gloucester.		
Fairview Cottage,	No order.	-
Bass Rock Tenement-houses,	Not occupied.	-
Masonic Hall,	Additional egress.	-
Town of Gloucester.		
Pavilion Hotel, Western Avenue,	Gongs, notices and fire boxes,	Complied.
Town of Ipswich.		
Masonic Hall,	Additional egress, third story,	Will comply.
Temple Hall,	Additional egress, third story,	Will comply.
City of Lynn.		
Breed Tenement-house, Eastern Avenue.	No order.	-
Raddin Tenement-house, 9 Centre Street.	Additional egress, third story,	Complied.
French's Boarding-house, Centre Street.	Red lights, gongs and notices,	Complied.
Flagg's Tenement-house, Western Avenue.	No order.	-
Hughe's Tenement-house, Western Avenue.	No order.	-
Almshouse, Boston Street,	Fire box for keys in hall,	Complied.

*Report of Buildings Inspected — Continued.*CLASS NO. 1, DISTRICT NO. 8, EASTERN SECTION. S. C. HUNT, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
City of Lynn—Con.		
Holt Tenement, Boston Street, .	No order.	-
French Tenement, Mall Street, .	No order.	-
French Tenement, Marion Street, .	No order.	-
French Tenement, Boston Street, .	No order.	-
Herbert's Shoe Manufactory, Eastern Avenue.	No order.	-
Croaman's Building, . . .	Main entrance door to swing outward,	Complied.
Taylor's Machine Shop, . . .	Remove obstructions from main stairways.	Complied.
Hemmingway Brothers, Mulberry Street.	Remove obstructions from stairways, first story.	Complied.
Morse & Parker, Mulberry Street,	Remove obstructions from stairways, second story.	Complied.
A. & A. S. Chutee, Mulberry Street,	Remove obstructions from stairways, third story.	Complied.
Chase's Building, 328 Broadway, .	Main entrance door to swing outward,	Complied.
Haacket Tenement-house, Western Avenue.	Additional egress, third story, . .	Will comply.
Mansion House,	Red lights; gongs and notices at proper places.	Complied.
Town of Marblehead.		
Symond's Hall, Washington Street,	No order.	-
Almshouse,	No order.	-
Almahouse, Insane Department, .	No order.	-
Rechabite Hall, Pleasant Street, .	No order.	-
Gregory Hall, Washington Street,	No order.	-
Fire Engine Hall, Washington Street.	No order.	-
Mugford School-house,	To be properly ventilated, . . .	Partially complied.
Sewall Grammar School-house, .	To be properly ventilated, . . .	Partially complied.
Barnard School-house,	Additional egress.	-
Hooper Shoe Manufactory, Stacey Street.	No orders.	-
Parker Shoe Manufactory, Elm Street.	Additional egress from third story, .	Complied.
Town of Middleton.		
Tyler's Shoe Manufactory, . . .	No order.	-
New Library Building,	No order.	-
Town of Peabody.		
Bowditch School-house,	Additional egress; additional front stairway; jacketed stoves.	-
Felton School-house,	Heated and ventilated in main hallways.	-
Almshouse,	Fire pails and key boxes, . . .	Complied.
City of Salem.		
Tenement-house, Castle Hill, . .	Additional egress from third story.	-
Geo. Taubra, Tenement-house, Castle Hill.	Additional egress from third story.	-
Jos. Ledout, 38 Congress Street, .	Additional egress from third story.	-
Emilé Poerien, 42 Congress Street,	Additional egress from third story.	-
Emilé Poerien, 44 Congress Street,	Additional egress from third story.	-
Mary Cronin, 44 Congress Street, .	Additional egress from third story.	-
Camille Channoud, 47 Congress Street.	Additional egress from third story.	-
Francois X. Blonin, 46 Congress Street.	Additional egress from third story.	-
Jean B. Leveille, 24 Congress Street,	Additional egress from third story.	-
Napoleon Thibault, 34 Perkins Street.	Additional egress from third story.	-
Franklin White, 9 and 11 Perkins Street.	Additional egress from third story, .	Complied.
Heirs of Sam'l Caller, 10 Ward Street.	Additional egress from third story, .	Complied.

*Report of Buildings Inspected—Concluded.*CLASS NO. 1, DISTRICT NO. 8, EASTERN SECTION. S. C. HUNT, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
City of Salem—Con.		
Winsor House, 53 Washington Street.	Additional egress from third and fourth stories.	-
Tenement-house, 150 North Street,	Additional egress from third story, .	-
Mechanic Hall,	Hoisting gear to asbestos curtain to be repaired.	Complied.
Powers' Tenement-house, . . .	No order.	-
B. & M. R. R. Tenement-house, Derby Street.	No order.	-
Penbody Tenement-house, 7 March Street.	Additional egress from third story, .	-

*Plans Approved and Changes Recommended.*DISTRICT NO. 8, EASTERN SECTION. S. C. HUNT, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
Fred'k W. A. Begengren, . . .	Lynn,	None.
John S. Earl,	Lynn,	None.
Lucian Newhall,	Lynn,	None.
Titus & Buckley,	Lynn,	None.
High School Building,	Lynn,	None.
Benj. W. Currier,	Lynn,	None.
Justin L. Libbey & Son,	Lynn,	None.
Heirs of Isaac Newhall,	Lynn,	None.
Michael Hurley,	Lynn,	None.
Fred'k E. Abbott,	Lynn,	None.
Patrick Tennot & Co.,	Lynn,	None.
Edw'd H. Ashcroft,	Lynn,	None.
Edw'd Heffernan,	Lynn,	None.
Joseph G. Brown,	Lynn,	None.
Charles Buffum & Co.,	Lynn,	None.
John P. Woodbury,	Lynn,	None.
J. C. Bennett,	Lynn,	None.
George Lobden,	Lynn,	None.
Arthur Fuller,	Lynn,	None.
Henry Breed,	Lynn,	None.
Chas. H. Hastings & Sons, . . .	Lynn,	None.
S. F. Stearns,	Lynn,	None.
Sam'l A. Fabens,	Lynn,	None.
Philip P. Tapley,	Lynn,	None.
Messrs. Hoyt Bros.,	Lynn,	None.

*Plans Approved, etc. — Continued.*DISTRICT NO. 8, EASTERN SECTION. S. C. HUNT, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
V. K. & A. H. Jones, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Earl A. Mower, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Lynn Police Station, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Ira B. Keith, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Frank M. Breed, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
R. A. Spaulding & Co., . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Edward E. Strout, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Isaac B. Boyce, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Edward E. Elder, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Edward Heffernan, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
George K. Pevear & Co., . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Sawyer & Chase, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Thomson-Houston Electric Com- pany.	Lynn, . . .	None.
S. W. Breed & Company, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
N. Breed, Estate of . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Charles F. Mower, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
E. C. Blake, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
J. M. Taylor, . . .	Lynn, . . .	Fire-escape.
Centre Street School-house, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
C. F. Dearborn Bros., . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Patrick J. Karney Bros., . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Skinner & Scott, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Atkinson & Cook, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Marshall H. Abbott, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Campbell & Southworth, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
Sylvester P. Miles, . . .	Lynn.	- -
Consolidated Adjustable Shoe Com- pany.	Lynn, . . .	None.
Oxford Club Building, . . .	Lynn, . . .	None.
New School-house, . . .	Manchester.	- -
New School-house, . . .	Essex.	- -
Court House and Police Station, . .	Gloucester.	- -
Cadet Armory, . . .	Salem.	- -
Company E, Eighth Regiment M. V. M., Armory.	Beverly.	- -
Odell Block, . . .	Salem.	- -
Salem Building Association, No. 1,	Salem.	- -
Salem Building Association, No. 2,	Salem.	- -

*Plans Approved, etc. — Concluded.*DISTRICT No. 8, EASTERN SECTION. S. C. HUNT, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.	
Beverly Building Association, No. 1,	Beverly.	-	-
Beverly Building Association, No. 2,	Beverly.	-	-
Beverly Building Association, No. 3,	Beverly.	-	-
Oceana House, Maple Avenue,	Beverly.	-	-

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MERRIAM.

I have the honor to report the continued progress of the work in my district during the past year, in the several inspection laws entrusted to me to enforce.

Under chapter 316, Acts of 1888, which regulates the erection and construction of certain buildings, plans and specifications have been readily deposited, and all recommendations cheerfully received and promptly complied with. Owing to a temporary depression in business, from various sources, in several of the larger places in the district, the number of buildings erected is small in comparison with other years; but the teachings of this act are manifest in nearly all classes of buildings, particularly in the construction of flues and the protection of woodwork from steam and other heating pipes.

The work under chapter 426, Acts of 1888, has steadily progressed, and is of a satisfactory nature. Many fire-escape balconies have been extended or constructed on hotels without a notice, proprietors, with permission, preferring to do so rather than to have ropes in their better rooms.

The provisions of chapter 251, Acts of 1883, and 307, Acts of 1890, meet with prompt compliance, though those of the latter take considerable time and attention, as but few of the towns in the district have the officers mentioned whose duty it is to inspect and report, and many of our hotels are summer resorts, and are open only a few weeks in the busy season; but, when the work is properly done, we shall be relieved from much care in the future.

The work under chapter 149, Acts of 1888, calling for proper sanitary provisions and ventilation of public buildings and school-houses, has advanced much during the past year, especially in school-houses, though many buildings were necessarily laid over by the depressed business condition previously referred to. The committees and people generally see the necessity of improvement in our school buildings in this line, and are willing and anxious to provide them as soon as possible. I am pleased to

note the thorough manner in which most of the changes have been made. A new building can be properly provided for, with little additional expense; and the working of this enactment has been the means of the erection of several buildings with modern improvements, to take the place of the old and dilapidated ones, many of which were unfit for school purposes, but otherwise probably would have continued in use for several years. I have recently visited several buildings where the improvements have been in operation for over two years, and the universal opinion of committees, superintendents and teachers is that continued use of their systems brings to light additional benefits, and the expense in fuel to run them is but little more, if any, than that to run their old systems of heating alone.

As to the new territory assigned to my district late in June, I will say that I have visited several of the cities and towns, and some good has been accomplished; but, owing to the lateness of the season, most of the work done was preparatory to that of next year. I am pleased to state that I found the general feeling with committees and superintendents that the work was necessary, and should be commended at once; and in most cases they accompanied me to their several buildings to obtain facts and discuss remedies. In general, the greatest obstacle in the advancement of the work in existing buildings has been the expense; but, as people become interested, that obstacle is removed and the question arises, "What is the best thing to do?" New systems and applications present themselves almost daily, particularly in improved sanitariums and mechanical devices; the manner in which the warming of the air is done, either by jacketed stoves, furnaces, steam or hot water, and their methods of regulating to a given temperature, etc. They all have their advantages, but are governed by location, size of the building and class of construction. But as far as the ventilating systems are concerned, they are all based upon the same general principle, — that of changing the air in the rooms often enough to keep it of such purity as not to be injurious to health; and the system best adapted to the circumstances is the one to adopt. These questions are often asked, Should flues be made of brick, or metal? and, if of metal, should they be square, or round? My experience is that best velocities are obtained in square flues, and better in brick than in metal. I should advise the use of brick where practicable, but in either case the velocities are very much improved by a slight enlargement of the flues with the flow of air, which overcomes friction to a great extent.

The following are descriptive reports of some of the changes

made and results attained in several of the buildings in my district during the past year. The tests for carbonic acid were usually made in the centre of the occupied portions of the rooms; in one or two cases they were made at different points and averaged, but the air was all taken as near the breathing line as possible.

High School, Adams. — This is a brick building, two stories in height; in the first story is the superintendent's office, the laboratory and one class-room, and in the second one large class and two recitation rooms. The building is provided with Mahony's system of warming and ventilating, with improved sanitary appliances in the basement. It was completed and occupied early in the season. My examination was made on a rainy day, with an outside temperature of 49.5° , with the following results. The average supply of air was 33 cubic feet, while the exhaust was $26\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet, per seat per minute. A test for carbonic acid was made in the upper class-room, as that was the only room wholly occupied. The school had been in session one hour and ten minutes. The result gave 8.3 parts in 10,000. The temperature was uniform through the several rooms.

Maple Grove School. — This is a brick building, two stories in height, one class-room with wardrobes in each story. It was completed early in the season, and takes the place of an old, dilapidated wooden building. In the basement is a large brick set furnace, and flushing sanitaries, thoroughly ventilated; large brick flues are provided for both the supply and exhaust. The day of my examination, test gave an average supply of 35 and exhaust of $37\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet per seat per minute. A test for carbonic acid, the rooms being fully occupied, about an hour after opening the session, gave an average of 7.4 parts in 10,000. The temperature was uniform, and about 69° . The velocity of air passing through the sanitaries averaged 590 feet per minute.

Village School, Charlemont. — This was a wooden building, two stories in height, one room in each story, and was in bad repair. There was no means of ventilation, and the heating was by wood-stoves. The room was lighted on the east and west sides, and the privies were immediately under the east windows. In making the changes but little of the building was saved beyond the frame and outside finish. The stairs were removed from the north end, thereby enlarging the rooms about one-sixth, and giving extra light; an addition was built on the south end for corridor, stairways and cloak-room; the whole well finished and the rooms

reseatd. In the basement is a large brick set furnace, and flushing sanitarries well ventilated. The flues both for warm and foul air are of brick, of ample size, and located between the rooms and corridors. The day of my examination was fair, outside temperature 45° . The anemometer test gave both the supply and exhaust an average of 29 and a fraction cubic feet per seat per minute. The test for carbonic acid gave 9.3 parts in 10,000. The changes called for quite an expenditure, but the improved conditions are greatly appreciated by all.

High and Graded School, Dalton.—This is a two-story brick building, four rooms in each story, and a hall in the roof story. It was completed early in the season, takes the place of the old high school building, and provides for additional room. It has the Fuller & Warren Company's system complete. The day of my examination the system was working very nicely. In the six rooms that were occupied the average supply was 47, and exhaust $43\frac{2}{3}$ cubic feet per seat per minute. The average carbonic acid tests were 6.2 parts in 10,000. The velocity of air through sanitarries was 830 feet per minute.

Main Street School, Greenfield.—This is a two-story, four-room brick building. The rooms were heated with stoves; no ventilation whatever. The day of my inspection the tests for carbonic acid averaged 21.3 parts in 10,000. The changes consist of providing brick exhaust flues, and heating the building with hot water, indirect radiators for moderate weather and direct coils as an auxiliary. The day of my examination was clear, with outside temperature 45° . The anemometer tests gave an average supply of 23 and exhaust of 26 cubic feet per seat per minute. The tests for carbonic acid averaged 9.55 parts in 10,000.

South Lee School, Lee.—This is a one-story three-room building, with a large corridor and cloak-rooms. It was completed early in the season, and takes the place of two dilapidated buildings unfit for school purposes. It has a good exhaust shaft connected with each room, and is warmed throughout with steam, indirect radiators being used mostly during school hours. The day of my examination was cloudy, with an outside temperature of 52° . The fire under the boiler was low. The average supply of air was 25 and the exhaust $28\frac{1}{3}$ cubic feet per seat per minute. The average carbonic acid tests gave 10.25 parts in 10,000. With experience in management this condition will be bettered.

Center School.—This is a one-story, two-room building. The rooms were heated by stoves, with no ventilation. The new warming and ventilating apparatus is very much like that in the new building at South Lee, and the results are about the same.

High and Graded School, Lenox.—This is a long, one-story, four-room wooden building; two corridors running across, with flushing sanitariums in the centre of each. The rooms were heated by stoves, and no ventilation whatever. The day of my inspection the tests for carbonic acid gave from 18 to 25 parts in 10,000, and the odors from the sanitariums were very noticeable in the corridors. The changes consist of two large exhaust stacks connecting with the rooms and sanitariums, and the building warmed by steam; each room being provided with ample indirect radiating surface for the supply, and direct circulation for an auxiliary. I have recently visited the building twice. The first time the flues from rooms to stacks were not complete, and the second time I found the schools temporarily closed; so I am unable to give the workings, but can see no reason why they should not be satisfactory.

No. 1. School, Monson.—This is a two-story wooden building, with one recitation and three class rooms, and was heated by stoves, with no ventilation. In making changes the rooms were made equal in size, an exhaust shaft built, and each room provided with a jacketed heater. The day of my examination was cloudy, with an outside temperature of 58° . The anemometer test gave an average exhaust of $33\frac{1}{3}$ cubic feet per seat per minute. The construction of the heaters is such that it was difficult to ascertain the exact supply, but indications were that it was equal to the exhaust. The test for carbonic acid was made in one room, the time being just before noon, and that room the only one fully occupied at that hour. The results gave 6.6 parts in 10,000. Outside privies are used, and well cared for, but the general surroundings in the locations are not what I would like, and I trust they may soon be changed.

New School, Orange.—This is a two-story, four-room brick building, and was completed early in the season. It is provided with the Fuller & Warren Company's system of warming and ventilating, and works well. The day of my examination the anemometer tests gave an average supply of 38.5 and exhaust of 34.5 cubic feet per minute.

Three Rivers School, Palmer.—This is a two-story wooden building, four rooms in the main and two in the annex, and was

heated by direct steam, with no ventilation. In changing, two exhaust stacks were built, and the four rooms in the main part provided with indirect radiators for the supply, leaving the direct as it was; in the annex the steam was abandoned, and a large brick set furnace substituted. The day of my examination the indirect radiators were not entirely connected, neither were the exhaust flues heated, further than that of the smoke pipes of the heaters. In the annex rooms the anemometer tests gave an average supply of 30.6 and exhaust of 30 cubic feet per minute per seat. The carbonic acid test gave 8.3 and 8.7 parts in 10,000. In the main part the exhaust was fair under the circumstances, but when complete there is no reason why that part should not be equal, and I think better, than the annex, as the arrangement is more compact.

Morning Side School, Pittsfield.—This is a two-story, eight-room brick building, completed the past summer, and is provided with the Fuller & Warren Company's system complete. The day of my examination was clear, with outside temperature about 50°. The anemometer tests gave an average supply of 1,534 and exhaust of 1,209 cubic feet per room per minute. The rooms were seated for about fifty pupils each. Tests for carbonic acid were made in two of the rooms, the average attendance being forty-one. The average results were 7.55 parts in 10,000. The velocity of air through the sanitariums was over 800 feet per minute.

Town Hall and School, Sunderland.—This is a brick building, three school-rooms in the first story, with town office, library and hall in the second. It was heated by stoves, and each room was connected with a flue 8 by 12 inches in the outside walls, but little if any movement of air through them could be discovered. The day of my inspection the tests for carbonic acid gave in the several rooms 16, 20 and 28 parts in 10,000. In making changes, a brick exhaust stack was built on the back end of the building, connecting with the school-rooms and hall by metal ducts; while two large brick set furnaces, with ample brick flues, do the warming. Owing to a delay in getting the metal, the work was not complete in season to make a full test; but the thorough manner in which it is being carried out, under the direction of Dr. C. G. Trow, a member of the school committee, who has given the matter much study, I am confident will make it a success.

The cities of Northampton and Chicopee and the town of Palmer each have new buildings, recently completed. The former is

warmed and ventilated by local parties, while the two latter are provided with the Fuller & Warren Company's system complete. I have visited them once or twice, and made partial tests which have been satisfactory in most cases; but with some adjustment a better average can be given. Several of the towns have provided buildings with jacketed stoves, or jacketed their present ones, which has improved the conditions considerably. But in most cases they have failed to provide fresh-air ducts of proper size, and the necessary exhaust flues. With such enlargement and additions, to give a free circulation, much better results would be obtained.

Plans Approved and Changes Recommended.

DISTRICT NO. 10. F. W. MERRIAM, *Inspector.*

BUILDING.	Location.	Changes Recommended.
Adams Shirt Factory, . . .	Adams, . . .	Additional egress.
Warner's Hotel, . . .	Greenfield, . . .	Additional egress.
Cutler, Lyons & Field's Shoe Factory.	Greenfield, . . .	Additional egress.
Park Hotel, . . .	North Adams, . . .	Approved.
H. T. Cody's Shoe Factory, . . .	North Adams, . . .	Approved.
England Brothers' Block, . . .	Pittsfield, . . .	Additional egress; fire-stops.
Williams College Laboratory, . . .	Williamstown, . . .	Approved.

Report of Buildings Inspected.

CLASS NO. 1, DISTRICT NO. 10. F. W. MERRIAM, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Adams.		
Liberty Street School, . . .	Better ventilation.	-
Commercial Street School, . . .	Better ventilation.	-
Maple Grove School, . . .	No order.	-
High School, . . .	No order.	-
Berkshire Cotton Company's Mill,	Protect against steam pipes, . . .	Complied.
Arnoldville Mill, . . .	No order.	-
Town of Amherst.		
Amity Street School, . . .	Better ventilation.	-
East Street School, . . .	Better ventilation, . . .	Improved.
Town of Belchertown.		
High School, . . .	Better ventilation, . . .	Improved.
Town of Cheshire.		
Cheshire Academy, . . .	Better ventilation, . . .	Improved.
Town of Charlemont.		
Village School, . . .	Better ventilation, . . .	Complied.

*Report of Buildings Inspected — Continued.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 10. F. W. MERRIAM, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
Town of Chester.		
Village School,	No order.	-
Town of Dalton.		
Center Second Primary School,	Better ventilation.	-
Graded School,	No order.	-
Town of Erving.		
Millers Falls School,	Better ventilation.	-
Town of Greenfield.		
High School,	Better ventilation.	-
Main Street School,	Better ventilation,	Complied.
Franklin County Court House,	Better sanitary provisions,	Complied.
Congregational Church,	No order.	-
School Street Grammar School,	No order.	-
Towle Manufacturing Company's Mill.	No order.	-
Town of Hinsdale.		
Church Street School,	Better ventilation.	-
High School,	Better ventilation.	-
City of Holyoke.		
Appleton Street School,	Better ventilation.	-
Park Street School,	Better ventilation.	-
Town of Hadley.		
Centre Grammar School,	Better ventilation,	Improved.
Town of Lanesborough.		
Berkshire School,	No order.	-
Town of Lee.		
High School,	Better ventilation,	Improved.
Town of Lenox.		
Clifford Block,	Additional egress,	Complied.
High School,	Better ventilation,	Complied.
Town of Monson.		
No. 1 School,	Better ventilation,	Complied.
No. 7 School,	Better ventilation.	-
Town of North Adams.		
Union Street School,	Better ventilation.	-
Vesey Street School,	Better ventilation,	Improved.
Braytonville School,	Better ventilation.	-
Mallard's Shoe Factory,	Additional egress,	Complied.
Town of Orange.		
High School,	Better ventilation.	-
Myrtle Street School,	Better ventilation.	-
North Street School,	Better ventilation.	-
New Primary School,	No order.	-
City of Pittsfield.		
North Grammar School,	Better ventilation.	-
Orchard Street School,	Better ventilation.	-
Berkshire Knitting Mill,	No order.	-
Academy of Music,	Additional egress,	Complied.

*Report of Buildings Inspected—Concluded.*CLASS No. 1, DISTRICT No. 10. F. W. MERRIAM, *Inspector.*

NAME OF BUILDING.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
City of Pittsfield—Con.		
Fenn Street School,	Better ventilation.	-
Taconic Mill,	No order.	-
Town of Palmer.		
Three Rivers School,	Better ventilation,	Complied.
Town of Shelburne.		
Arms Academy,	Better ventilation.	-
Town of Stockbridge.		
Stockbridge House,	Portable fire-escapes,	Complied.
Town of Sunderland.		
Town Hall and Village School, .	Better ventilation,	Complied.
Town of South Hadley.		
South Hadley School,	No order.	-
Town of Westfield.		
Court Street School,	No order.	-
Town of Ware.		
West Street School,	Better ventilation.	-
High School,	Better ventilation.	-
South Street School,	Better ventilation.	-
East Street School,	Better ventilation.	-
North Street School,	No order.	-

RECOMMENDATION.

Much valuable time is spent by the inspectors in obtaining plans for buildings about to be erected, which come under the provisions of the following act:—

[CHAPTER 316, ACTS OF 1888.*]

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE ERECTION AND CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS.

SECTION 1. No building designed to be used in whole or in part, as a public building, public or private institution, school-house, church, theatre, public hall, place of assemblage or place of public resort, and no building more than two stories in height designed to be used above the second story, in whole or in part, as a factory, workshop or mercantile or other establishment and having accommodations for ten or more employees above said story, and no building more than two stories in height designed to be used above the second story, in whole or in part, as a hotel, family

* See also chapter 438, Acts of 1890.

hotel, apartment-house, boarding-house, lodging-house or tenement-house, and having ten or more rooms above said story, shall hereafter be erected, unless in process of erection at the date of the passage of this act, until a copy of the plans of such building has been deposited with the inspector of factories and public buildings for the district in which such building is to be located, if outside the city of Boston, or with the inspector of buildings of the city of Boston, if within said city, together with a copy of such portion of the specifications of such building as such inspector may require, nor shall any such building be so erected without the provision of sufficient ways of egress and other means of escape from fire, properly located and constructed; the certificate of the inspector above named endorsed, if the building is to be located outside the city of Boston, with the approval of the chief of the district police force, shall be conclusive evidence of a compliance with the provisions of this act, provided that after the granting of such certificate no change is made in the plans or specifications of such ways of egress and means of escape unless a new certificate is obtained therefor. Such inspector may require that proper fire stops shall be provided in the floors, walls and partitions of such buildings and may make such further requirements as may be necessary or proper to prevent the spread of fire therein or its communication from any steam boiler or heating apparatus; and no pipe for conveying hot air or steam in such building shall be placed nearer than one inch to any woodwork unless protected to the satisfaction of such inspector by suitable guards or casings of incombustible material, and no wooden flue or air duct for heating or ventilating purposes shall be placed in any such building.

SECT. 2. Any person erecting or constructing a building in violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars, and such erection or construction may be enjoined in a proceeding to be had before the superior or supreme judicial court at the instance of the inspector above named, and upon the filing of a petition for such injunction any justice of the court in which such proceeding is pending may issue a temporary injunction or restraining order, as provided in proceedings in equity.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

For the better enforcement of said act, I would respectfully recommend that section 2 of chapter 316, Acts of 1888, be amended so as to read: "Any person erecting or constructing a building, or any architect who shall draw plans

or superintend the erection or construction of a building, in violation of the provisions of this act shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars, and such erection or construction may be enjoined in a proceeding to be had before the superior or supreme judicial court at the instance of the inspector above named, and upon the filling of a petition for such injunction any justice of the court in which such proceeding is pending may issue a temporary injunction or restraining order, as provided in proceedings in equity."

[CHAPTER 426, ACTS OF 1888.*]

AN ACT IN RELATION TO WAYS OF EGRESS AND MEANS OF ESCAPE
FROM FIRE IN CERTAIN BUILDINGS.

SECTION 1. Every building now or hereafter used, in whole or in part, as a public building, public or private institution, school-house, church, theatre, public halls, place of assemblage or place of public resort, and every building in which ten or more persons are employed above the second story in a factory, workshop or mercantile or other establishment, and every hotel, family hotel, apartment-house, boarding-house, lodging-house or tenement-house in which ten or more persons lodge or reside above the second story, and every factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, the owner, lessee, or occupant of which is notified in writing by the inspector hereinafter mentioned that the provisions of this act are deemed by him applicable thereto, shall be provided with proper ways of egress, or other means of escape from fire, sufficient for the use of all persons accommodated, assembling, employed, lodging or residing in such building; and such ways of egress and means of escape shall be kept free from obstruction, in good repair and ready for use. Every room above the second story in any such building in which ten or more persons are employed shall be provided, if the inspector mentioned in the following section shall so direct in writing, with more than one way of egress by stairways on the inside or outside of the building, placed as near as practicable at opposite ends of such rooms; stairways on the outside of the building shall have suitable railed landings at each story above the first, and shall connect with each story by doors or windows; and such landings, doors and windows shall be kept clear of ice and snow and other obstructions. Women or children shall not be employed in a factory, workshop or mercantile or other establishment, in a room above the second

* See chapter 261, Acts of 1891; also chapter 438, Acts of 1890.

story from which there is only one way of egress, if the inspector mentioned in the following section shall so direct in writing. All doors and windows in any building subject to the provisions of this section shall open outwardly if the inspector mentioned in the following section shall so direct in writing. No portable seats shall be allowed in the aisles or passageways of such building during any service or entertainment held therein. The proscenium or curtain opening of all theatres shall have a fire-resisting curtain of some incombustible material, and such curtain shall be properly constructed, and shall be operated by proper mechanism; the certificate of the inspector mentioned in the following section shall be conclusive evidence of a compliance with such requirements.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of such inspectors of factories and public buildings, as may be assigned to such duty by the chief of the district police force, to examine, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, and thereafter from time to time, all buildings within his district subject to the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of the inspector of buildings of the city of Boston so to examine all such buildings within said city. In case any such building conforms, in the judgment of such inspector, to the requirements of this act, he shall issue to the owner, lessee or occupant of such building, or of any portion thereof used as above mentioned in section one, a certificate to that effect, specifying the number of persons for whom the ways of egress or means of escape from fire are deemed to be sufficient. Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence, as long as it continues in force, of a compliance on the part of the person to whom it is issued with the provisions of this act. But such certificate shall be of no effect in case a greater number of persons than therein specified are accommodated or employed, or assemble, lodge or reside within such building or portion thereof, or in case such building is used for any purposes materially different from those for which it was used at the time of the granting thereof, or in case the internal arrangements of such building are materially altered, or in case any ways of egress or means of escape from fire existing in such building at the time of such granting are stopped up, rendered unavailable or materially changed; and in no case shall such certificate continue in force for more than five years from its date. Such certificate may be revoked by such inspector at any time upon written notice to the person holding the same, or occupying the premises for which it was granted, and shall be so revoked whenever, in his opinion, any conditions or circumstances have so changed that the existing ways of egress and means of escape are no longer proper and sufficient. A copy of the said certificate shall be kept posted

in a conspicuous place upon every floor of such building by the person occupying the premises covered thereby.

SECT. 3. Upon an application being made to an inspector for the granting of a certificate under this act, he shall issue to the person making the same an acknowledgment that such certificate has been applied for, and pending the granting or refusal of such certificate such acknowledgment shall have for a period of ninety days the same effect as such certificate, and such acknowledgment may be renewed by such inspector with the same effect for a further period not exceeding ninety days, and may be further renewed by the chief of the district police, until such time as such certificate shall be granted or refused.

SECT. 4. In case any change is made in any premises for which a certificate has been issued under this act, whether in the use thereof or otherwise, such as terminates the effect of such certificate, as above provided in section two, it shall be the duty of the person making the same to give written notice thereof forthwith to the inspector for the district, or to the chief of the district police, if such premises are outside of the city of Boston, or to the inspector of buildings of the city of Boston, if within said city.

SECT. 5. In case any building or portion thereof subject to the provisions of this act is found by an inspector to fail to conform thereto, or in case any change is made in such building or portion thereof such as terminates the effect of a certificate formerly granted therefor as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of such inspector to give notice in writing to the owner, lessee or occupant of such building, specifying and describing what additional ways of egress or means of escape from fire are necessary in the opinion of such inspector in order to conform to the provisions of this act and to secure the granting of a certificate as aforesaid. Notice to any agent of such owner, lessee or occupant in charge of the premises shall be sufficient notice under this section to such owner, lessee or occupant.

SECT. 6. In case any building subject to the provisions of this act is owned, leased or occupied, jointly or in severalty, by different persons, any one of such persons shall have the right to apply to any part of the outside of such building, and to sustain from any part of the wall thereof, any way of egress or means of escape from fire specified and described by an inspector as above provided, notwithstanding the objection of any other such owner, lessee or occupant; and any such way of egress or means of escape may project over the highway.

SECT. 7. When a license is required by law or municipal

ordinance, in order to authorize any premises to be used for any purpose mentioned in section one, no license for such purpose shall be granted until a certificate for such building or portion thereof shall first have been obtained from an inspector as above provided, and no such license hereafter issued shall continue in force any longer than such certificate remains in force.

SECT. 8. No wooden flue or air duct for heating or ventilating purposes shall hereafter be placed in any building subject to the provisions of section one of this act, and no pipe for conveying hot air or steam in such building shall be placed, or shall remain placed, nearer than one inch to any woodwork unless protected to the satisfaction of the said inspector by suitable guards or casings of incombustible material.

SECT. 9. Every story above the second of a building subject to the provisions of section one shall be supplied with means of extinguishing fire, consisting either of pails of water or other portable apparatus, or of a hose attached to a suitable water supply and capable of reaching any part of such story; and such means of extinguishing fire shall be kept at all times ready for use and in good condition.

SECT. 10. It shall be the duty of such members of the inspection department of the district police force as may be assigned to such duty by the chief of such force to enforce the provisions of this act outside the city of Boston, and of the inspector of buildings of the city of Boston to enforce the same within said city, and for such purpose such inspectors shall have the right of access to all parts of any buildings subject to the provisions of this act.

SECT. 11. Cities may by ordinance provide that the provisions of this act shall apply to any buildings three or more stories in height within their respective limits.

SECT. 12. It shall be the duty of every owner, lessee or occupant of any building or part thereof subject to this act to cause the provisions thereof to be carried out, and any owner, lessee or occupant failing to observe such provisions shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars; but no prosecution therefor shall be brought until four weeks after written notice from an inspector, as above provided, of the changes necessary to be made in order to conform thereto, nor then if in the mean time such changes have been made in accordance with such notification. Notice to one member of a firm, or to the clerk or treasurer of a corporation, or to the person in charge of the premises, shall be deemed sufficient notice hereunder, and such notice may be given in person or by mail. Any such owner, lessee or occupant shall be liable for all damages caused by his violation

of the provisions of this act. Any person using or occupying a building contrary to the provisions of this act may be enjoined from such use or occupation in a proceeding to be had before the superior court or the supreme judicial court at the instance of the inspector, and upon the filing of a petition therefor, any judge or justice of the court in which such proceeding is pending may issue a temporary injunction or restraining order, as provided in proceedings in equity.

SECT. 13. The governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to appoint from time to time, as may be necessary, not exceeding ten additional members of the inspection department of the district police force, qualified to perform the duties of the members of such department.

SECT. 14. Sections fifteen to twenty inclusive of chapter one hundred and four of the Public Statutes, section two of chapter two hundred and fifty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, chapter three hundred and twenty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, chapter two hundred and seven of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECT. 15. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Under the provisions of the foregoing act, the magnitude and importance of the work devolving upon the inspectors may be judged by the fact that accurate plans of such buildings, drawn to a scale, must be deposited in this department before approval of said certificate.

Certificates Issued.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, WORKSHOPS AND TENEMENT HOUSES.	Story.	Location.	Date of Certificate.	INSPECTOR.
			1890.	
High School, . . .	First, .	Marlborough, . .	Feb. 10,	Jos. A. Moore.
High School, . . .	Second, .	Marlborough, . .	10,	"
High School, . . .	Third, .	Marlborough, . .	10,	"
Harrison's Block, . .	Second, .	Hopedale, . .	10,	"
Harrison's Block, . .	Third, .	Hopedale, . .	10,	"
Clafin School, . . .	Second, .	Newtonville, . .	28,	J. H. L. Coon.
Clafin School, . . .	Third, .	Newtonville, . .	28,	"

Certificates Issued — Continued.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FABRIC MILLS, WORKSHOPS AND TENEMENT HOUSES.	Story.	Location.	Date of Certificate.	INSPECTOR.
Fabric Mills Boarding-house,	Second,	Hopedale,	1890. March 4,	Jos. A. Moore.
Fabric Mills Boarding-house,	Third,	Hopedale,	4,	"
Fabric Mills Boarding-house,	Fourth,	Hopedale,	4,	"
Hopedale House, . . .	Second,	Hopedale,	6,	"
Hopedale House, . . .	Third,	Hopedale,	6,	"
A. H. Ordway & Co., . .	-	South Framingham,	8,	"
Pythian Hall, . . .	Third,	Milford, . . .	8,	"
Block, 211 Essex Street,	Second,	Lawrence,	21,	A. J. Cheney.
Block, 211 Essex Street,	Third,	Lawrence,	21,	"
Block, 211 Essex Street,	Fourth,	Lawrence,	21,	"
Kelley School, . . .	First,	Newburyport,	21,	"
Kelley School, . . .	Second,	Newburyport,	21,	"
Linwood House, . . .	First,	Rockport,	21,	"
Linwood House, . . .	Second,	Rockport,	21,	"
Linwood House, . . .	Third,	Rockport,	21,	"
Lawrence Opera House,	First,	Lawrence,	21,	"
Lawrence Opera House,	Gallery,	Lawrence,	21,	"
Parochial School, . . .	First,	Newburyport,	21,	"
Parochial School, . . .	Second,	Newburyport,	21,	"
Post-office Block, . . .	Second,	Lawrence,	21,	"
Post-office Block, . . .	Third,	Lawrence,	21,	"
Post-office Block, . . .	Fourth,	Lawrence,	21,	"
Ross Block, . . .	First,	Natick, . . .	21,	Jos. A. Moore,
Ross Block, . . .	Second,	Natick, . . .	21,	"
Ross Block, . . .	Third,	Natick, . . .	21,	"
Lincoln House, . . .	Second,	Milford, . . .	24,	"
Lincoln House, . . .	Third,	Milford, . . .	24,	"
Lincoln House, . . .	Fourth,	Milford, . . .	24,	"
Eliot Hall, . . .	-	Newton, . . .	April 2,	J. H. L. Coon.
Central House, . . .	First,	Marlborough, . .	May 1,	Jos. A. Moore.
Central House, . . .	Second,	Marlborough, . .	1,	"
New Worcester Theatre, .	Orchestra,	Worcester, . . .	7,	Jos. M. Dyson.
New Worcester Theatre, .	Balcony,	Worcester, . . .	7,	"
New Worcester Theatre, .	Gallery,	Worcester, . . .	7,	"
Davis Mansion, . . .	Third,	Brookline, . . .	9,	J. H. L. Coon.
Davis Mansion, . . .	Fourth,	Brookline, . . .	9,	"
Moseley Building, . . .	Hall, . . .	Needham, . . .	23,	Jos. A. Moore.

Certificates Issued—Continued.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, WORKSHOPS AND TENEMENT HOUSES.	Story.	Location.	Date of Certificate.	INSPECTOR.
			1890.	
Moseley Building, . . .	Gallery, .	Needham, . . .	May 23,	Jos. A. Moore.
Moseley Building, . . .	Banquet Room.	Needham, . . .	23,	"
Seaver Block, . . .	Hall, .	Milford, . . .	24,	"
H. A. Marden's Factory, .	First, .	Framingham, . .	28,	"
H. A. Marden's Factory, .	Second, .	Framingham, . .	28,	"
H. A. Marden's Factory, .	Third, .	Framingham, . .	28,	"
H. A. Marden's Factory, .	Fourth, .	Framingham, . .	28,	"
City Hotel, . . .	Second, .	Marlborough, . .	June 3,	"
City Hotel, . . .	Third, .	Marlborough, . .	3,	"
City Hotel, . . .	Fourth, .	Marlborough, . .	3,	"
Ancient Order of Hibernians,	Hall, .	Natick, . . .	18,	"
G. A. R. Hall, Rice's Block,	Third, .	Natick, . . .	18,	"
Rice's Block, . . .	Second, .	Natick, . . .	18,	"
Drake School, . . .	First, .	Stoughton, . . .	20,	J. H. L. Coon.
Drake School, . . .	Second, .	Stoughton, . . .	20,	"
Pemberton Hotel, . . .	Third, .	Hull, . . .	July 12,	E. Y. Brown.
Pemberton Hotel, . . .	Fourth, .	Hull, . . .	12,	"
Maynard's Block, . . .	Third, .	Maynard, . . .	18,	J. H. L. Coon.
New Hall, . . .	Fourth, .	Worcester, . . .	25,	Jos. M. Dyson.
Lyceum Hall, . . .	Second, .	Brookline, . . .	Sept. 15,	J. H. L. Coon.
Lyceum Hall, . . .	Third, .	Brookline, . . .	15,	"
Co-operative Hall, . . .	-	Maynard, . . .	22,	"
West Block, . . .	Third, .	Pittsfield, . . .	22,	F. W. Merriam.
Everett Hall, . . .	Third, .	Hudson, . . .	22,	J. H. L. Coon.
Jefts Block, . . .	Third, .	Hudson, . . .	22,	"
Order United Mechanics Hall.	-	Natick, . . .	22,	Jos. A. Moore,
Odd Fellows' Hall, . . .	-	Maynard, . . .	22,	J. H. L. Coon.
Odd Fellows' Hall, . . .	-	Hudson, . . .	22,	"
Church Street School, . .	First, .	North Adams, . .	23,	F. W. Merriam.
Church Street School, . .	Second, .	North Adams, . .	23,	"
Hoosac Street School, . .	First, .	Adams, . . .	23,	"
Hoosac Street School, . .	Second, .	Adams, . . .	23,	"
Housatonic School, . . .	First, .	Housatonic, . . .	23,	"
Housatonic School, . . .	Second, .	Housatonic, . . .	23,	"
Main Street School, . . .	First, .	Greenfield, . . .	23,	"
Main Street School, . . .	Second, .	Greenfield, . . .	23,	"
Renfrew School, . . .	First, .	Renfrew Village, .	23,	"

Certificates Issued — Continued.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, WORKSHOPS AND TENEMENT HOUSES.	Story.	Location.	Date of Certificate.	INSPECTOR.
			1890.	
Renfrew School, . . .	Second, .	Renfrew Village, .	Sept. 23,	F. W. Merriam.
Renfrew School, . . .	Third, .	Renfrew Village, .	23,	"
North Grammar School, .	First, .	Pittsfield, . . .	24,	"
North Grammar School, .	Second, .	Pittsfield, . . .	24,	"
Village School, . . .	First, .	Shelburne Falls, .	24,	"
Village School, . . .	Second, .	Shelburne Falls, .	24,	"
Grammar School, . . .	First, .	Shelburne Falls, .	24,	"
Grammar School, . . .	Second, .	Shelburne Falls, .	24,	"
Ethel Hall Block, . . .	Third, .	Pittsfield, . . .	Oct. 4,	"
Church Street School, . .	First, .	Hinsdale, . . .	4,	"
Church Street School, . .	Second, .	Hinsdale, . . .	4,	"
Cheshire Academy, . . .	First, .	Cheshire, . . .	4,	"
Cheshire Academy, . . .	Second, .	Cheshire, . . .	4,	"
Cheshire Academy, . . .	Third, .	Cheshire, . . .	4,	"
Chapman Street School, . .	First, .	Greenfield, . . .	4,	"
Chapman Street School, . .	Second, .	Greenfield, . . .	4,	"
Exchange Block, . . .	Third, .	Milford, . . .	4,	Jos. A. Moore.
Exchange Block, . . .	Fourth, .	Milford, . . .	4,	"
Crosserly Hall, . . .	Third, .	Gill, . . .	4,	F. W. Merriam.
Crosserly Hall, . . .	Fourth, .	Gill, . . .	4,	"
High School, . . .	First, .	Stockbridge, . . .	4,	"
High School, . . .	Second, .	Stockbridge, . . .	4,	"
High School, . . .	First, .	Lee, . . .	4,	"
High School, . . .	Second, .	Lee, . . .	4,	"
Sons of Veterans Hall, . .	Fourth, .	Worcester, . . .	9,	Jos. M. Dyson.
Conway Hall, . . .	-	Conway, . . .	20,	F. W. Merriam.
Canady & Field Mill, . . .	Third, .	Colrairie, . . .	20,	"
Masonic Hall, . . .	Third, .	Lee, . . .	20,	"
Northrop Hall, . . .	Third, .	Lee, . . .	20,	"
Sumner Hall, . . .	Third, .	Great Barrington, .	20,	"
Essex House, . . .	Second, .	Lawrence, . . .	Nov. 3,	A. J. Cheney.
Essex House, . . .	Third, .	Lawrence, . . .	3,	"
Essex House, . . .	Fourth, .	Lawrence, . . .	3,	"
Grange Halls, . . .	Third, .	Worcester, . . .	3,	Jos. M. Dyson.
Grange Halls, . . .	Fourth, .	Worcester, . . .	3,	"
Fitts' Block, 90 Merrimac Street.	Second, .	Haverhill, . . .	3,	A. J. Cheney.
Fitts' Block, 90 Merrimac Street.	Third, .	Haverhill, . . .	3,	"

Certificates Issued — Continued.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND TENEMENT HOUSES.	Story.	Location.	Date of Certificate.	INSPECTOR.
Fitts' Block, 90 Merrimac Street.	Fourth,	Haverhill,	1890. Nov. 3,	A. J. Cheney
Fitts' Block, 100 Merrimac Street.	Second,	Haverhill,	3,	"
Fitts' Block, 100 Merrimac Street.	Third,	Haverhill,	3,	"
Fitts' Block, 100 Merrimac Street.	Fourth,	Haverhill,	3,	"
J. B. Nichols' Block, . . .	First,	Haverhill,	3,	"
J. B. Nichols' Block, . . .	Second,	Haverhill,	3,	"
J. B. Nichols' Block, . . .	Third,	Haverhill,	3,	"
Noyes' Block, . . .	Second,	Haverhill,	3,	"
Noyes' Block, . . .	Third,	Haverhill,	3,	"
Noyes' Block, . . .	Fourth,	Haverhill,	3,	"
Sweeney's Block, . . .	Second,	Lawrence,	3,	"
Sweeney's Block, . . .	Third,	Lawrence,	3,	"
Sweeney's Block, . . .	Fourth,	Lawrence,	3,	"
Saunders' Block, . . .	Second,	Lawrence,	3,	"
Saunders' Block, . . .	Third,	Lawrence,	3,	"
Saunders' Block, . . .	Fourth,	Lawrence,	3,	"
Washington Block, . . .	Second,	Haverhill,	3,	"
Washington Block, . . .	Third,	Haverhill,	3,	"
Washington Block, . . .	Fourth,	Haverhill,	3,	"
Appleton Block, . . .	Second,	Haverhill,	3,	"
Appleton Block, . . .	Third,	Haverhill,	3,	"
Appleton Block, . . .	Fourth,	Haverhill,	3,	"
Everit House, . . .	Third,	Hudson,	17,	Jos. A. Moore.
Masonic Hall, . . .	-	Malden,	Dec. 29,	John T. White.
Y. M. C. A. Hall, . . .	Third,	Malden,	29,	"
Y. M. C. A. Hall, . . .	Sixth,	Malden,	29,	"
Masonic Hall, . . .	Banquet Room.	Malden,	1891. Jan. 1,	"
Ancient Order Hibernians, . . .	-	Marlborough,	3,	Jos. A. Moore.
Masonic Hall, . . .	-	Brookline,	3,	"
High School, . . .	Second,	West Stockbridge,	10,	F. W. Merriam
Montague City School, . . .	First,	Montague,	10,	"
Montague City School, . . .	Second,	Montague,	10,	"
Putnam Opera House, . . .	Gallery,	Orange,	10,	"
Town Hall, . . .	-	West Stockbridge,	10,	"
Putnam Opera House, . . .	Gallery,	Orange,	10,	"

Certificates Issued—Continued.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND TENEMENT HOUSES.	Story.	Location.	Date of Certificate.	INSPECTOR.
			1891.	
Zynolite School, . . .	First, .	Adams, . . .	Jan. 10,	F. W. Merriam.
Zynolite School, . . .	Second, .	Adams, . . .	10,	"
Union Block, . . .	Third, .	Dalton, . . .	10,	"
Lenox High School, . . .	-	Lenox, . . .	20,	"
Club Room, . . .	Third, .	Montague, . . .	21,	"
G. A. R. Hall, . . .	-	Great Barrington, .	21,	"
G. A. R. Hall, . . .	Third, .	Dalton, . . .	21,	"
G. A. R. Hall, . . .	Second, .	Montague, . . .	21,	"
G. A. R. Hall, . . .	Second, .	Northfield, . . .	21,	"
Temple of Honor Lodge Room.	Third, .	Montague, . . .	21,	"
Y. M. C. Association, . . .	Hall, .	Dalton, . . .	21,	"
Kittridge Mill, . . .	Third, .	Dalton, . . .	21,	"
Renfrew Mill, . . .	Third, .	Dalton, . . .	21,	"
High School, . . .	Third, .	Northfield, . . .	21,	"
Hall, . . .	Third, .	Hudson, . . .	23,	J. H. L. Coon.
Centre School, . . .	First, .	Lee, . . .	Feb. 4,	F. W. Merriam.
Centre School, . . .	Second, .	Lee, . . .	4,	"
G. A. R. Hall, . . .	-	Great Barrington, .	4,	"
Odd Fellows' Hall, . . .	Third, .	Pittsfield, . . .	4,	"
Berkshire Cotton Manufac- turing Company's Mill.	Third, .	Adams, . . .	4,	"
Berkshire Cotton Manufac- turing Company's Mill.	Fourth, .	Adams, . . .	4,	"
Hall Brothers' Building, .	Third, .	Lee, . . .	4,	"
Pontoosuc Mill, . . .	Third, .	Pittsfield, . . .	4,	"
Pontoosuc Mill, . . .	Fourth, .	Pittsfield, . . .	4,	"
Sprague Brimmer Manufac- turing Company's Mill.	Third, .	Pittsfield, . . .	4,	"
Masonic Lodge Room, . .	Third, .	North Adams, .	4,	"
Memorial Hall, . . .	-	Lee, . . .	4,	"
Green River Hall, . . .	First, .	Deerfield, . . .	March 11,	"
Green River Hall, . . .	Second, .	Deerfield, . . .	11,	"
High School, . . .	First, .	Adams, . . .	11,	"
High School, . . .	Second, .	Adams, . . .	11,	"
Maple Grove School, . . .	First, .	Adams, . . .	11,	"
Maple Grove School, . . .	Second, .	Adams, . . .	11,	"
New School, . . .	First, .	Orange, . . .	11,	"
New Dalton School, . . .	Second, .	Orange, . . .	11,	"

Certificates Issued — Continued.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, WORKSHOPS AND TENEMENT HOUSES.	Story.	Location.	Date of Certificate.	INSPECTOR.
New Dalton School, . . .	First, .	Dalton, . . .	1891. March 11,	F. W. Merriam.
New Dalton School, . . .	Second, .	Dalton, . . .	11,	"
New Dalton School, . . .	Third, .	Dalton, . . .	11,	"
New Eighth Street School, .	First, .	Montague, . . .	11,	"
New Eighth Street School, .	Second, .	Montague, . . .	11,	"
Bryant School, . . .	First, .	Great Barrington, .	11,	"
Bryant School, . . .	Second, .	Great Barrington, .	11,	"
Putney Hall, . . .	Gallery, .	Wellesley Hills, .	17,	Jos. A. Moore.
Lincoln Hall, . . .	Gallery, .	Newton Highlands,	April 7,	J. H. L. Coon.
Stevens Block, . . .	Banquet Hall.	Newton Highlands,	7,	"
Odd Fellows' Hall, . . .	Hall, .	Newton Highlands,	28,	"
Academy Music, . . .	Balcony, .	Pittsfield, . . .	May 1,	F. W. Merriam.
Academy Music, . . .	Main Floor.	Pittsfield, . . .	1,	"
Centre School, . . .	First, .	Walpole, . . .	1,	"
Centre School, . . .	Second, .	Walpole, . . .	1,	"
Mansion House, . . .	-	Brookline, . . .	5,	J. H. L. Coon.
McLeod Mansion, . . .	Third, .	Brookline, . . .	5,	"
Monterth Block, . . .	Third, .	Brookline, . . .	5,	"
Monterth Block, . . .	Fourth, .	Brookline, . . .	5,	"
Seamens, I. M., Block, .	Third, .	Brookline, . . .	5,	"
Tenement House, . . .	-	Brookline, . . .	5,	"
Peabody Mill, . . .	First, .	Newburyport, .	8,	A. J. Cheney.
Peabody Mill, . . .	Second, .	Newburyport, .	8,	"
Peabody Mill, . . .	Third, .	Newburyport, .	8,	"
Peabody Mill, . . .	Fourth, .	Newburyport, .	8,	"
Peabody Mill, . . .	Fifth, .	Newburyport, .	8,	"
St. Andrew's Mansion, .	First, .	Brookline, . . .	9,	J. H. L. Coon.
St. Andrew's Mansion, .	Second, .	Brookline, . . .	9,	"
Hotel Garland, . . .	Third, .	Revere, . . .	12,	E. Y. Brown.
Sanitarium, . . .	-	Sharon, . . .	25,	J. H. L. Coon.
Clafin (New) School, . .	First, .	Brookline, . . .	June 1,	"
Clafin (New) School, . .	Second, .	Brookline, . . .	1,	"
Clafin (New) School, . .	Third, .	Brookline, . . .	1,	"
J. Eliot Cabot School, . .	First, .	Brookline, . . .	20,	"
J. Eliot Cabot School, . .	Second, .	Brookline, . . .	20,	"
High Street Primary School,	First, .	Waltham, . . .	20,	"
High Street Primary School,	Second, .	Waltham, . . .	20,	"

Certificates Issued — Continued.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FATORIES, WORKSHOPS AND TENEMENT HOUSES.	Story.	Location.	Date of Certificate.	INSPECTOR.
			1891.	
Wm. S. Lincoln School, .	First, .	Brookline, . .	June 20,	J. H. L. Coon.
Wm. S. Lincoln School, .	Second, .	Brookline, . .	20,	"
Wm. S. Lincoln School, .	Third, .	Brookline, . .	20,	"
Laurence School, . . .	First, .	Brookline, . .	20,	"
Laurence School, . . .	Second, .	Brookline, . .	20,	"
Massapoag Lake Hotel, .	Second, .	Sharon, . . .	20,	"
Massapoag Lake Hotel, .	Third, .	Sharon, . . .	20,	"
Massapoag Lake Hotel, .	Fourth, .	Sharon, . . .	20,	"
Parsons School, . . .	First, .	Brookline, . .	20,	"
Parsons School, . . .	Second, .	Brookline, . .	20,	"
Pierce's Primary School, .	First, .	Brookline, . .	20,	"
Pierce's Primary School, .	Second, .	Brookline, . .	20,	"
Winthrop School, . . .	First, .	Brookline, . .	20,	"
Winthrop School, . . .	Second, .	Brookline, . .	20,	"
Waban School, . . .	First, .	Brookline, . .	20,	"
Waban School, . . .	Second, .	Brookline, . .	20,	"
St. John Literary Institu- tion.	Main, .	East Cambridge, .	22,	John T. White.
St. John Literary Institu- tion.	Upper, .	East Cambridge, .	22,	"
St. John Literary Institu- tion.	Gallery, .	East Cambridge, .	22,	"
Coran Building, . . .	Fourth, .	Lowell, . . .	22,	"
Coran Building, . . .	Fifth, .	Lowell, . . .	22,	"
F. Brigham & Co. (new), .	Third, .	Hudson, . . .	23,	J. H. L. Coon.
F. Brigham & Co. (old), .	Third, .	Hudson, . . .	23,	"
Jones & Trull, . . .	Third, .	Hudson, . . .	23,	"
Jones & Trull, . . .	Fourth, .	Hudson, . . .	23,	"
Jones & Trull, . . .	Fifth, .	Hudson, . . .	23,	"
Lowell Opera House, . .	Orchestra,	Lowell, . . .	Sept. 4,	John T. White.
Lowell Opera House, . .	First Bal- cony.	Lowell, . . .	4,	"
Lowell Opera House, . .	Second Balcony.	Lowell, . . .	4,	"
Lodge Room, Noyes Build- ing.	-	Whitman, . . .	Oct. 1,	E. Y. Brown.
Marion Social Club, . .	-	Marion, . . .	1,	"
Odd Fellows' Hall, . .	-	South Weymouth, .	1,	"
Village Hall, . . .	Third, .	Whitman, . . .	7,	"
Newburyport Shoe Com- pany's Factory.	Third, .	Newburyport, .	8,	A. J. Cheney.
Pigeon Cove House, . .	First, .	Rockport, . . .	8,	"

Certificates Issued—Continued.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FACORIES, WORKSHOPS AND TENEMENT HOUSES.	Story.	Location.	Date of Certificate.	INSPECTOR.
			1891.	
Pigeon Cove House, . . .	Second, .	Rockport, . . .	Oct. 8,	A. J. Cheney.
Pigeon Cove House, . . .	Third, .	Rockport, . . .	8,	"
Johnson School, . . .	First, .	Newburyport, . . .	8,	"
Johnson School, . . .	Second, .	Newburyport, . . .	8,	"
Ashland School, . . .	First, .	Newburyport, . . .	8,	"
Ashland School, . . .	Second, .	Newburyport, . . .	8,	"
Forrester School, . . .	First, .	Newburyport, . . .	8,	"
Forrester School, . . .	Second, .	Newburyport, . . .	8,	"
Bromfield School, . . .	First, .	Newburyport, . . .	8,	"
Bromfield School, . . .	Second, .	Newburyport, . . .	8,	"
Congress Street School, . . .	First, .	Newburyport, . . .	8,	"
Congress Street School, . . .	Second, .	Newburyport, . . .	8,	"
Whittier School, . . .	First, .	Haverhill, . . .	8,	"
Whittier School, . . .	Second, .	Haverhill, . . .	8,	"
Groveland Street School, . . .	First, .	Haverhill, . . .	8,	"
Groveland Street School, . . .	Second, .	Haverhill, . . .	8,	"
Ocean Side Hotel, . . .	First, .	Gloucester, . . .	10,	"
Ocean Side Hotel, . . .	Second, .	Gloucester, . . .	10,	"
Ocean Side Hotel, . . .	Third, .	Gloucester, . . .	10,	"
Ocean Side Hotel, . . .	Fourth, .	Gloucester, . . .	10,	"
Oak Grove House, . . .	First, .	Gloucester, . . .	10,	"
Oak Grove House, . . .	Second, .	Gloucester, . . .	10,	"
Oak Grove House, . . .	Third, .	Gloucester, . . .	10,	"
Packard School, . . .	First, .	Lawrence, . . .	10,	"
Packard School, . . .	Second, .	Lawrence, . . .	10,	"
Packard School, . . .	Third, .	Lawrence, . . .	10,	"
Union School, . . .	First, .	Lawrence, . . .	10,	"
Union School, . . .	Second, .	Lawrence, . . .	10,	"
Hesperus House, . . .	First, .	Gloucester, . . .	10,	"
Hesperus House, . . .	Second, .	Gloucester, . . .	10,	"
Hesperus House, . . .	Third, .	Gloucester, . . .	10,	"
Hesperus House, . . .	Fourth, .	Gloucester, . . .	10,	"
Hesperus House, . . .	Fifth, .	Gloucester, . . .	10,	"
Academy of Music, . . .	First Gallery.	Haverhill, . . .	10,	"
Academy of Music, . . .	Second Gallery.	Haverhill, . . .	10,	"
Academy of Music, . . .	Main Floor.	Haverhill, . . .	10,	"
Methuen High School, . . .	First, .	Methuen, . . .	10,	"
Methuen High School, . . .	Second, .	Methuen, . . .	10,	"

Certificates Issued — Concluded.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FACILITIES, WORKSHOPS AND TENEMENT HOUSES.	Story.	Location.	Date of Certificate.	INSPECTOR.
1891.				
Methuen High School, .	Third, .	Methuen, . .	Oct. 10,	A. J. Cheney.
Oliver School, . . .	First, .	Lawrence, . .	10,	"
Oliver School, . . .	Second, .	Lawrence, . .	10,	"
Oliver School, . . .	Third, .	Lawrence, . .	10,	"
Ellis' Block, . . .	Second, .	Whitman, . .	20,	E. Y. Brown.
Ellis' Block, . . .	Third, .	Whitman, . .	20,	"
Odd Fellows' Hall, . .	-	Whitman, . .	23,	"
Opera House, . . .	-	South Weymouth, .	Nov. 9,	"
Opera House, . . .	Gallery, .	South Weymouth, .	9,	"
Lodge Room, . . .	Third, .	Whitman, . .	9,	"
Club Room, . . .	Third, .	Whitman, . .	9,	"
Tenement-house, . . .	Third, .	Fall River, . .	9,	H. A. Dexter.
Tenement-house, . . .	Third, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Tenement-house, . . .	Third, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Tenement-house, . . .	Third, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Tenement-house, . . .	Third, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Tenement-house, . . .	Third, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Tenement-house, . . .	Fourth, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Borden's Block, . . .	Second, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Borden's Block, . . .	Third, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
C. S. Green's Building, .	Third, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
C. S. Green's Building, .	Fourth, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
C. S. Green's Building, .	Fifth, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Tenement-house, . . .	Third, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Tenement-house, . . .	Third, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Cohannett Mill, No. 3, .	First, .	Taunton, . .	9,	"
Cohannett Mill, No. 3, .	Second, .	Taunton, . .	9,	"
Cohannett Mill, No. 3, .	Third, .	Taunton, . .	9,	"
Stafford Mill, No. 2, . .	First, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Stafford Mill, No. 2, . .	Second, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Stafford Mill, No. 2, . .	Third, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Stafford Mill, No. 2, . .	Fourth, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Stafford Mill, No. 2, . .	Fifth, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Keer Thread Company, .	First, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Keer Thread Company, .	Second, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Keer Thread Company, .	Third, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Keer Thread Company, .	Fourth, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"
Keer Thread Company, .	Fifth, .	Fall River, . .	9,	"

REPORT OF INSPECTOR ELDRIDGE.

I hereby submit my annual report, giving the results of my observation of the workings of the several factory laws in the district assigned to me. There are no radical changes to note, but the same general progress and improvement that has been reported in years gone by, relative to the operations of the various acts, has continued through the year just past.

A perusal of the accompanying tabulated statement of inspections made might, from the absence in many cases of orders given, lead one not familiar with the work to think that the time expended in these cases was thrown away; but those who are posted in an inspector's duties know that that column only gives a report of written orders sent, and that in many instances minor cases arise where the lapse is small in itself, and remedied often at the time by the manufacturer on his attention being called to it, thus serving the purpose of keeping the law in mind, and impressing the necessity of its observance on the party in charge.

The child-labor law as a whole has been well observed; and, on comparing my records of this year with those of last, I find that, while the total number of children employed is but slightly smaller, the number under fourteen has fallen off one-third. In the city of Lowell it was found during the term of 1890-91 that toward the middle or latter part of the evening school term there had been a large falling off in attendance. I was informed by Mr. Smith, supervisor of evening schools, that the decrease amounted to at least thirty-three per cent. On inquiry and investigation, I found that this state of affairs was due almost entirely to the fact that the parties interested had seemingly all at once become aware of the clause of the law as it was passed exempting from attendance all who had not been "for a year continuously a resident of a city or town in this Commonwealth wherein public evening schools are maintained." No doubt many took advantage of that who were not entitled to its benefit, but it was a very difficult fact to prove. The school board of the city through the proper channel introduced a bill before the Legislature of 1891, providing for an amendment to section 2, chapter 433, Acts of 1887, with the result that under the law as amended all minors under fourteen years of age who cannot read and write in the English language must attend evening schools, where maintained, as a condition of employment.

In this connection I would say that in the same city, at the last meeting of the school board, a vote was passed authorizing the truant officers, as provided for in section 8, chapter 348, Acts of 1888, to visit the factories, workshops and other establishments,

in search of children under fourteen illegally employed, — a move, I think, in the right direction, and one that, if taken advantage of by the said truant officers, will, through their ability in many cases to identify the children sought for, be of material advantage in the enforcement of this law.

I have neither observed or heard of any violation of chapter 183, Acts of 1890, prohibiting the employment of women and minors in manufacturing establishments between the hours of ten P.M. and six A.M.

In conclusion, I would say that there has been but little friction in carrying out the spirit and letter of the various laws enacted for the safety and comfort of employees, and which also contribute to the profit and peace of mind of the employer. I would respectfully suggest that there be hereafter printed on the various order blanks the time given by law for compliance, and the amount of penalty for noncompliance; for, while a majority of the larger manufacturers keep posted on those matters, there are many smaller ones who know nothing of them; and I am confident that the facts appearing on the orders issued would cause more promptness in the complying.

DISTRICT No. 1, E. D. ELDRIDGE, *Inspector.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
ACTON.							
J. A. Bowen,	Shoddy,	8	4	1	Fair, .	None, .	-
E. Hall & Sons,	Wooden ware, .	12	-	-	Fair, .	None, .	-
ARLINGTON.							
Samuel A. Fowle,	Dyewood, spices,	35	-	-	Fair, .	None, .	-
William T. Wood & Co.,	Ice tools,	28	-	-	Good, .	None, .	-
Charles Schwamb & Son,	Mouldings,	14	-	-	Fair, .	None, .	-
Theodore Schwamb,	Piano cases,	25	-	-	Fair, .	None, .	-
ASHBY.							
A. A. Carr,	Wooden ware, .	12	-	-	Good, .	None, .	-
AYER.							
G. B Brigham,	Boots and shoes, .	56	4	1	Good, .	Fire extinguishers; guard set screws and cut-off gears of engine.	Complied.
Alley Bros. & Place,							
Union Furniture Company,	Leather,	128	-	-	Fair, .	Guard fly wheel, .	Complied.
Ayer Furniture Company,	Furniture,	35	-	-	Good, .	None, .	-
Sigsbee Manufacturing Co.,	Furniture,	37	-	-	Good, .	None, .	-
	Ladies' specialties,	-	10	-	Good, .	None, .	-

DISTRICT No. 1 — Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BEDFORD.								
Bedford Lumber Manuf'g Co.,	House finish,	40	—	—	—	Good,	Guard fly wheel and set screws,	Complied.
D. H. Clark & Co.,	Lumber boxes,	6	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—
BURLINGTON.								
G. L. Tibbetts,	Shoe stock,	6	11	—	—	Good,	Post time tables; separate privy; safety for elevator.	Partial.
Wm. E. Carter,	Shoe stock,	4	4	—	—	Fair,	Post time tables; separate water-closet; safety for elevator.	Partial.
BILLERICA.								
Talbot Mills,	Flannels,	177	106	2	13	Good,	None,	—
Falkner Manufacturing Co.,	Flannels and dress goods.	58	32	—	7	Good,	Guard set screws,	Complied.
F. & J. Jaquith,	Glue,	8	—	—	—	Good,	Guard main belt,	Complied.
Hill & Proctor,	Shoe machinery,	6	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—
CAMBRIDGE.								
American Net and Twine Co.,	Nets and seines,	16	156	—	—	Good,	Additional water-closets for females,	Complied.
G. W. Seaverns,	Piano actions,	95	10	—	12	Good,	Post time tables,	Complied.
Boston Bridge Works,	Iron bridges,	125	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Harvard Dry Plate Company,	Photo plates,	16	4	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Damon Safe and Iron Works Co.,	Safes,	220	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—

Charles River Iron Works, Boiler Department.	Boilers,	80	—	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	—
Charles River Iron Works, Machine Department.	Engines, etc.,	61	—	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	—
University Press, .	Books, .	179	115	—	Fair, .	None, .	. . . . .	—
Boston Woven Hose Company, .	Hose, belting, etc, .	150	30	—	Fair, .	Guard washing machines; connect room with gong in engine room.	. . . . .	Complied.
American Rubber Company, .	Boots and shoes, .	573	763	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	—
W. L. Lockhart, .	Coffins, caskets, .	52	8	—	Fair, .	Post time table, .	. . . . .	Complied.
Little, Brown & Co., .	Book binding, .	36	58	—	Good, .	Guard elevator opening, .	. . . . .	Complied.
Cambridgeport Diary Company, .	Diaries, .	25	50	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	—
H. M. Sawyer, .	Oil clothing, .	30	75	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	—
Hawkins Machine Company, .	Machinery, .	18	—	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	—
Linene Reversible Collar Co, .	Collars and cuffs, .	44	23	—	Good, .	Guard gears of machinery; guard set screws.	. . . . .	Complied.
A. H. Davenport, .	Furniture, .	200	—	—	Good, .	Guard set screws, .	. . . . .	Complied.
Irving & Casson, .	Furniture, .	175	—	—	Good, .	Guard set screws, .	. . . . .	Complied.
Capitol Laundry, .	Laundry, .	4	11	—	Good, .	Post time tables; designate water-closets; certificate for minor.	. . . . .	*—
Seavey Manufacturing Company, .	Tinware, .	54	29	—	Fair, .	Post time tables in every room, .	. . . . .	Complied.
S. Tower, .	Piano actions, .	250	30	—	Poor, .	Exhaust for sand room, .	. . . . .	—
F. A. Kennedy Company, .	Crackers, .	244	148	—	Good, .	Provide two additional water-closets.	. . . . .	Complied.
J. S. Bell & Co., .	Confectionery, .	4	10	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	—
Morss Wire Works, .	Wire work, .	88	40	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	—
Dover Stamping Company, .	Tinware, .	150	22	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	—
Geo. Close, .	Confectionery, .	25	50	—	Fair, .	Provide additional water-closet, .	. . . . .	Complied.
H. F. Sparrow & Co., .	Confectionery, .	9	32	—	Fair, .	None, .	. . . . .	—
Russel & Co., .	Confectionery, .	14	26	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	—
D. M. Hazen & Son, .	Confectionery, .	20	50	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	—

* Out of business.

DISTRICT NO. 1 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
CAMBRIDGE — Concluded.								
David Wilcox & Co.,	Fur hats,	40	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard fly-wheel, main pulley and set screws.	Complied.
R. H. Leach,	Confectionery,	4	6	—	—	Good, .	Post time tables; designate water-closets; guard lift.	Complied.
Chas. Place,	Paper boxes,	26	151	—	11	Good, .	Designate water-closets; certificates for minors.	Complied.
Curtis Davis & Co.,	Soap,	65	—	—	3	Good, .	None,	—
Alden Speare, Sons & Co.,	Oils,	6	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
Fred H. Holton & Co.,	Copper work,	140	—	—	1	Good, .	Certificate for child,	Complied.
C. G. H. Benninck,	Brass castings,	47	—	—	1	Fair, .	None,	—
F. F. Niddell & Co.,	Confectionery,	6	3	—	1	Fair, .	None,	—
A. & E. Burton & Co.,	Brushes,	21	17	—	1	Good, .	None,	—
Henry Thayer & Co.,	Chemicals,	30	40	—	—	Good, .	Post time tables; designate water-closets.	Complied.
John P. Squire & Co.,	Hog products,	843	—	—	—	Fair, .	Guard set screws,	Complied.
Daniels, Badger & Co.,	Furniture,	150	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard set screws,	Complied.
Lamb & Ritchie,	Metal conductors,	59	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Miller & Sons,	Confectionery,	12	13	—	—	Fair, .	Post time tables; additional water-closet; safety for elevator; guard openings.	*—
C. W. H. Moulton & Co.,	Ladders,	20	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard band saw,	*—

Revere Sugar Refinery, Chadwick Lead Works,	Sugar, . Litharge, .	. .	. .	. .	125 14	- -	- -	Fair, Good, .	None, None, .	. . . . .	- -	Complied.
CHELMSFORD.												
Beaver Knitting Company, .	Jersey waists, .	. .	. .	. .	1	17	1	Good, .	Post time tables; designate water-closet; certificate for girl and guard machine shafting.	. . . . .	-	Complied.
Byfield Manufacturing Company, Geo. C. Moore,	Machinery, . Worsted yarn, .	. .	. .	. .	10 207	- 107	- 13	Good, Good, .	None, None, .	. . . . .	- -	- -
CONCORD.												
Damon Manufacturing Company, R. Warner & Co., . . .	Flannels, . Wooden ware, .	. .	. .	. .	73 15	37 -	2 2	Good, Good, .	None, Post time table; certificates for boys.	. . . . .	- -	Complied.
Boston Harness Company, .	Harnesses, .	. .	. .	. .	105	10	-	Good, .	None, .	. . . .	-	-
DRACUT.												
Merrimac Woolen Mills, Beaver Brook Mills, . .	Shawls, . Paper, .	. .	. .	. .	244 13	143 2	27 -	- -	Guard fly wheel, pulley pit left opening, gears of paper machine and set screws.	- . . .	- -	+ -
Collins Mills,	Coatings, .	. .	. .	. .	186	40	2	-	Designate water-closets, .	. . .	-	Complied.
EVERETT.												
S. B. Pratt & Co., . . .	Mittens and baby wear.	. .	. .	. .	3	43	-	Good, .	None, .	. . . .	-	-
Union Chair Company Everett Steam Laundry, . .	Furniture, . Laundry, .	. .	. .	. .	16 14	- 9	- -	Fair, Fair, .	None, Post time-tables; designate water-closet.	. . . .	- -	Complied.

* Recent order.

† Partial compliance.

DISTRICT NO. 1 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
HUDSON.								
F. Brigham & Co.,	Shoes, .	155	73	—	6	Good, .	None, .	—
F. H. Chamberlain,	Shoes, .	55	20	—	1	Good, .	None, .	—
Jones & Trull,	Shoes, .	175	100	—	12	Good, .	None, .	—
Stowe, Bills & Hawley,	Shoes, .	72	59	—	3	Fair, .	None, .	—
Bradley & Sayward,	Shoes, .	95	50	1	1	Fair, .	None, .	—
Goodyear Gossumer Company,	Rubber garments,	30	110	—	2	Good, .	Designate water-closets,	Complied.
Hobbs Manufacturing Company, .	Machinery, .	32	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
L. T. Jelts & Co.,	Shoes, .	85	40	—	2	Fair, .	None, .	—
Dunn, Green & Co.,	Leather, .	120	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
A. P. Martin & Co.,	Shoes, .	115	75	—	5	Good, .	None, .	—
Robertson & Larkin, .	House finish,	6	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
GROTON.								
West Groton Leather Board Mill,	Leather board,	31	4	—	2	Good, .	None, .	—
Hollingsworth & Vose, .	Manilla paper,	22	4	—	—	Good, .	Guard set screws, .	Complied.
The Tileston Hollingsworth Co.,	Book paper,	26	17	—	—	Fair, .	Guard set screws, .	Complied.
LEXINGTON.								
M. H. Manning, .	Shoe bindings,	8	30	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
LITTLETON.								
Conant, Houghton & Co., .	Suspenders,	12	20	1	1	Good, .	Certificates for children	Complied.

	Lactart, Canned goods,	4 14	3 8	— —	— 2	Good, Good,	None, Post time tables; designate sani- tary.	— Complied.
Avery Lactart Company, E. T. Howdrey Company,								
LOWELL.								
Rice & Co., Lawrence Manufacturing Co.,	Wire goods, Cotton and knit underwear.	50 1522	— 3077	— 9	4 337	Good, Good,	None, None,	— —
Whittier Cotton Mills, Lowell Hosiery Company, M. & B. Rhoades, New England Bunting Company,	Twines, Cotton hosiery, Worsted yarns, Bunting and car- riage robes.	17 87 4 12	55 130 9 23	— — — —	— 9 — —	Good, Good, Fair, Good,	None, None, Post time table, None,	— — Complied. —
Belvidere Woollen Manufactur- ing Company No. 1. John L. Cheney & Co.,	Flannels, Spools and bob- bins.	46 34	28 —	— —	— —	Poor, Good,	None, None,	— —
American Wire Goods Company, William Manning, Armour & Co.,	Wire hardware, Corn cakes, Beef market,	13 18 4	— — —	— — —	2 — —	Good, Good, Good,	None, None, Safety device and guard for open- ing of elevator.	— — Complied.
Lowell Daily Courier, Bachelier, Dumas & Co., Vox Populi, Pickering Knitting Company, Criterion Knitting Company, Haworth & Watson, C. I. Hood & Co., Tremont & Suffolk Mills, Hamilton Manufacturing Co.,	Newspaper, Book bindery, Newspaper, Underwear, Underwear, Cop tubes, Patent medicine, Cotton cloth, Cottons,	15 12 17 41 7 17 125 592 815	8 13 4 221 50 14 125 1186 1110	— — — 3 — — — 2 6	— 1 — 16 — — — 91 84	Good, Fair, Fair, Good, Good, Good, Good, Good, Good,	None, None, None, None, None, None, Post time tables in every room, None, Guard engines, cranks, fly wheel, pulleys, belts, gears; change ropes on three elevators.	— — — — — — Complied. — Complied.

DISTRICT No. 1 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
LOWELL — Continued.								
Appleton Company, . . .	Cottons, . . .	305	510	1	40	Good, . .	None, . .	—
H. L. Parker & Sons, . . .	Spools, bobbins, . .	170	—	—	—	Poor, . .	None, . .	—
Massachusetts Cotton Mills, . .	Cottons, . . .	525	1100	2	63	Good, . .	None, . .	—
Middlesex Company, . . .	Cassimeres and shawls.	415	210	1	18	Good, . .	None, . .	—
Merrimac Manufacturing Co., . .	Cottons, . . .	1160	1450	3	80	Good, . .	None, . .	—
American Bolt Company, . . .	Nuts and bolts, . .	100	—	—	4	Fair, . .	None, . .	—
Sterling Mills, . . .	Flannels, . . .	84	60	1	7	Good, . .	None, . .	—
Boot Cotton Mills, . . .	Cottons, . . .	672	1331	4	66	Good, . .	None, . .	—
Shaw Stocking Company, . . .	Hosiery, . . .	70	340	1	11	Good, . .	Provide additional water-closets, . .	Complied.
Novelty Suspender Works, . . .	Suspenders, . . .	7	27	—	—	Good, . .	None, . .	—
L. W. Faulkner & Sons, . . .	Wool dress goods, . .	265	162	4	9	Good, . .	None, . .	—
Belvidere Woollen Manufacturing Company No. 2.	Wool dress goods, . .	70	40	1	3	Good, . .	None, . .	—
Lowell Manufacturing Company, . .	Carpets, . . .	954	1117	3	103	Good, . .	Post time table in every room, . .	Complied.
John Pilling, . . .	Shoes, . . .	89	55	—	1	Fair, . .	Post time table in every room, . .	Complied.
Lowell Worsted Mills, . . .	Worsted yarn, . . .	15	59	—	11	Fair, . .	None, . .	—
W. L. Davis, . . .	Elastic web, . . .	5	7	—	—	Good, . .	Designate water-closet, . .	Complied.
Geo. O. Hastings & Co., . . .	Morocco finishers, . .	6	—	—	—	Good, . .	None, . .	—
Wood, Sherwood & Co., . . .	Ironware, . . .	62	6	—	—	Fair, . .	None, . .	—
Joseph Turner, . . .	Jackscrews, . . .	10	—	—	—	Fair, . .	Guard set screws, . .	Complied.
A. P. Bateman, . . .	House finishers, . .	15	—	—	—	Good, . .	None, . .	—

Thorndike Manufacturing Co.,	Suspenders,	18	94	—	4	Good,	None,	Complied.
Scripture's Laundry,	Laundry,	10	25	—	—	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
Crossley Manufacturing Co.,	Woollen cloakings	50	10	—	—	Poor,	None,	Complied.
D. C. Brown,	Loom harness,	9	3	—	—	Good,	Post time tables,	Complied.
Cutter Walker Manufacturing Company,	Shoe linings,	2	25	—	—	Good,	None,	Complied.
Hamilton & Frost,	Laundry,	3	15	—	—	Fair,	Designate water-closet,	Complied.
United States Bunting Company,	Bunting, cloths,	254	358	1	42	Fair,	Guard set screws,	Complied.
C. Littlefield & Co.,	Paper boxes,	8	36	—	—	Good,	None,	Complied.
Citizen Company,	Newspaper,	28	3	—	—	Good,	None,	Complied.
Butterfield Printing and Binding Company,	Printing and binding,	6	—	—	—	Good,	None,	Complied.
Lowell Goring Works,	Elastic webbing,	4	5	—	1	Good,	Post time tables,	Complied.
Arey, Maddock & Locke,	Leather,	150	—	—	1	Fair,	Post time tables,	Complied.
Amraytown Cop Tubes Co.,	Paper tubes,	5	—	—	3	Good,	None,	Complied.
Geo. W. Harris,	Loom harness,	18	8	—	1	Good,	None,	Complied.
Joshua M. Stover,	Shoes,	40	30	—	6	Good,	Certificates for children,	Complied.
United States Cord Company,	Braided cord,	14	8	—	—	Good,	Guard fly wheels and press; designate water-closet.	Complied.
Lowell Card Company,	Card clothing,	12	4	—	—	Good,	None,	Complied.
L. S. Kimball,	Roll coverer,	6	—	—	1	Good,	None,	Complied.
H. A. Williams Manufacturing Company,	Brass finishers,	5	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	Complied.
Waukenhose Company,	Cotton hosiery,	16	34	1	—	Good,	Post time tables; designate water-closet.	Complied.
E. Hapgood & Son,	Mattresses,	12	4	—	—	Fair,	None,	Complied.
W. H. Carter,	Wool dress goods,	22	18	—	—	Fair,	Guards cut-off gears,	Complied.
Walter Coburn & Co.,	Cotton waste,	17	11	—	—	Good,	Bars for doors,	Complied.
United States Cartridge Co.,	Cartridges,	106	158	2	17	Good,	None,	Complied.
Ladneck Dye and Print Works,	Dyeing, printing cottons,	47	8	—	2	Fair,	Post time tables; certificates for children.	Complied.

DISTRICT NO. 1—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.				
LOWELL — Concluded.									
J. C. Ayer Company, . . .	Medical preparations.	117	70	—	—	Good, .	Guard elevator openings, .	Complied.	
American Bobbin, Spool and Shuttle Company.	Bobbins, spools and shuttles.	70	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
Walsh Worsted Mills, . .	Worsted yarn, .	31	107	3	12	Good, .	None, .	—	
S. E. T. Stott, . . .	Jute card clothing.	18	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—	
MALDEN.									
Boston Wall Paper Company, .	Wall paper, .	60	—	—	13	Fair, .	None, .	—	
Cochrane Carpet Company, .	Carpets, . .	137	284	—	26	Good, .	None, .	—	
Cochrane Turkey Red Works, .	Dyed cottons, .	63	20	1	2	Good, .	None, .	—	
Boston Rubber Shoe Company, .	Rubber boots and shoes.	682	721	—	14	Good, .	Guard fly wheel and set screws, .	Complied.	
S. E. Vaughan, . . .	Wood and paper boxes.	19	30	—	—	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
Wiggin & Stevens, . . .	Glue and flint paper.	31	9	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—	
Hill's Steam Laundry, . . .	Laundry, . .	3	50	—	—	Fair, .	Additional water-closet for females, .	Complied.	
National Steam Laundry, . .	Laundry, . .	14	67	—	—	Fair, .	Additional water-closet for females, .	Complied.	
Wanlancett Manufacturing Co.,	Shoe webbing, .	3	17	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
B. S. Hale & Son, . . .	Braided lines, .	13	28	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
Tate & Co., . . .	Braided wire cord, .	11	17	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	

Bettinson's Steam Laundry, G. A. Eberle,	Laundry, . Linen hose, .	6 2	18 3	- -	- -	Good, Good, .	None, Post time table, .	. . . . .	- *
MAYNARD. Assabet Manufacturing Co., .	Wool dress goods,	565	345	3	62	Good, .	None,	. . . .	-
MEDFORD. Mystic Print & Dye Works, Glenwood Dye Works, . Medford Steam Laundry, . Geo S. Delano, . . . J. Rennison & Co., . Patrick McGowan, . .	Printed cottons, . Dyed cottons, . Laundry, . . . Mattresses, . . . Furniture, . . . Leather, . . .	79 18 6 16 28 18	13 2 24 3 - -	- - - - - -	1 - - - - -	Fair, . Good, . Good, . Good, . Good, . Good, .	Guard gears of calenders, None, . None, . None, . Guard band saw, . None, .	. .	Complied. - - - - -
MELROSE. A. W. Cheston & Co., . . Coggeshall Manufacturing Co., . Boston Rubber Shoe Company, .	Steam packing, . Textile specialties, Rubber boots and shoes.	11 7 507	- - 545	- - 1	1 - 4	Fair, . Good, . Good, .	Post time table; certificate for boy, None, . None, .	. . . . . . . . .	Complied. - -
NORTH READING. O. P. Symonds & Sons, . .	Lumber and boxes,	15	-	-	-	Good, .	None,	. . . .	-
PEPPERELL. Champion Card & Paper Co., . Pepperell Card & Paper Co., . Leighton Brothers, . . .	Glazed paper, . Glazed paper, . Brogans, . . .	38 29 304	13 6 76	- - 3	1 - 22	Good, . Good, . Good, .	None, None, . Post time tables; designate water-closets.	. . . . . . . . .	- - Complied.
Fairchild Paper Company, . .	Book paper, .	210	70	-	-	Fair, .	Guard gears of calenders; post time tables.	. . . .	Complied.

* Recent order.

DISTRICT NO. 1—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
PEPPERELL — Concluded.								
H. A. Parker & Co.,	Lumber and asbestos paper.	10	2	—	—	Poor, .	Guard swing saw and main belt; post time table; separate water-closet.	—
READING.								
J. W. Richardson,	Children's shoes,	90	35	—	1	Good, .	Guard set screws, belt and pulley of fan; designate water-closets; post time tables; certificate for child.	Complied.
Reading Chronicle,	Newspaper, .	5	2	—	—	Good, .	Post time tables; separate water-closet.	Complied.
James A. Horton,	Wire hair brushes,	34	20	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Massachusetts Rubber Company,	Rubber clothing,	22	11	—	1	Good, .	Post time table; designate sanitary; guard gears; certificate for boy.	Complied.
E. B. Richardson,	Children's shoes,	50	10	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closet.	Complied.
C. E. Damon & Co.,	Neckties, . .	6	42	—	1	Good, .	Designate water-closet; certificate for boy.	Complied.
George H. Ryder & Co., . .	Church organs, .	15	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Reading Rubber Manuf'g Co., .	Rubber cloth and clothing.	30	9	—	—	Good, .	Guard stitching-machine shafting, .	Complied.

SHIRLEY.

Fredonian Mills, . . .
 Samson Cordage Works, . . .
 C. A. Edgarton & Son, . . .

20 Cotton bagging, . . .
 40 Braided cord, . . .
 59 Suspenders, . . .

2
 —
 9

Fair, .
 Good, .
 Good, .

None, .
 None, .
 Post time table; guard set screws;
 fly wheel.

—
 —
 Complied.

SOMERVILLE.

C. W. Lyman, . . .
 Union Glass Company, . . .
 David Walch, . . .
 C. M. Hinckley, . . .
 McDormond, Warner & Co., . . .
 G. H. Holland, . . .
 Somerville Journal, . . .
 Fireman's Standard, . . .
 Somerville Citizen, . . .

30 Furniture, . . .
 105 Glassware, . . .
 18 Glass grinding, . . .
 10 Pork provisions, . . .
 5 Ladders, . . .
 4 House finish, . . .
 17 Newspaper, . . .
 2 Periodical, . . .
 4 Newspaper, . . .

—
 9
 —
 —
 —
 1
 —
 —
 —

Good, .
 Fair, .
 Fair, .
 Good, .
 Good, .
 Good, .
 Good, .
 Good, .
 Good, .
 Good, .

Automatic gates for elevator open-
 ings.
 None, .
 None, .
 Guard elevator opening, .
 Guard set screws, .
 Guard band saw, .
 None, .
 None, .
 Post time table; additional water-
 closet.

Complied.
 —
 —
 *
 *
 *
 —
 *
 —

C. G. Tozier, . . .
 H. H. Bryant, . . .
 Somerville Desk Company, . . .
 I. H. Brown, . . .
 American Tube Works, . . .

6 Shade rollers, . . .
 3 Roller shades, . . .
 20 Desks, . . .
 21 House finish, . . .
 280 Brass and copper
 tubing.

—
 —
 —
 —
 —

—
 —
 —
 —
 —

Derby & Kilmer Desk Company,
 W. K. Lewis & Bros., . . .

85 Desks, . . .
 23 Pickles and pre-
 serves.

—
 1

Good, .
 Fair, .

The Sprague & Hathaway Co., . . .
 Cushman Bros. & Co., . . .

90 Pictures, . . .
 60 Shade rollers, . . .

—
 —

—
 —

* Recent orders.

DISTRICT No. 1—*Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
SOMERVILLE—Concluded.								
Miller Bros. & Co.,	Coffins and caskets.	30	2	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Middlesex Bleachery and Dye Works.	Bleaching and dyeing cottons,	170	33	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
North Packing and Provision Co.,	Pork packers, .	642	—	—	3	Good, .	Guard set screws and fly wheel; certificate for boys.	*
J. N. Ball,	Pasted shoe stock,	8	27	—	1	Good, .	None,	—
George R. Emerson,	Pickles and preserves.	7	5	—	—	Poor, .	Post time table; guard hatchway, .	†—
Holland & Daniels,	Curtains, .	13	3	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closet.	†—
Victoria Iron Works,	Machinery, .	5	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
STONEHAM.								
Henry Boyce & Son,	Shoes, .	14	2	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard set screws,	Complied.
Mrs. George F. Hathaway, . .	Shoe stitching,	—	3	—	—	Good, .	Post time table,	Complied.
H. H. Mawhinney & Co., . .	Shoes, .	156	100	—	8	Good, .	Safety for elevator,	—
D. P. Cochrane & Co.,	Shoes, .	8	8	—	—	Good, .	Post time table,	Complied.
William Tidd & Co.,	Leather, .	125	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
Sanborn & Mann,	Shoes, .	140	60	—	2	Good, .	Guard set screws,	Complied.
American Boot and Shoe Co., .	Shoes, .	12	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Vinton & Jenkins,	Shoes, .	56	36	—	—	Good, .	None,	—

W. D. Byron & Sons, . . .	Leather, . . .	15	—	—	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
Tucker & Moulton, . . .	Shoes, . . .	50	33	4	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
L. V. Colahan, . . .	Shoes, . . .	11	11	1	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
Frank Bryant, . . .	Shoes, . . .	15	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
E. P. Duncklee, . . .	Shoe stock, . . .	6	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
Benton & Sprague, . . .	Shoes, . . .	25	16	1	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
Stackpole & Daniels, . . .	Shoe trimmings, . . .	10	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
Foster Manufacturing Company, . . .	Pencil sharpeners, . . .	3	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
J. M. Noyes, . . .	Shoes, . . .	33	27	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
H. D. Wallace & Son, . . .	Shoes, . . .	13	7	—	Good, . . .	Designate water-closet, . . .	—	Complied.
Green & Jones Brothers, . . .	Shoes, . . .	18	12	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
Chas. K. White, . . .	Taps and heels, . . .	3	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
I. Blount, . . .	Shoe trimmings, . . .	6	—	1	Fair, . . .	Certificate for boy, . . .	—	Complied.
Worthen & Martin, . . .	Shoes, . . .	19	9	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
R. E. Kingsley & Co., . . .	Shoes, . . .	12	8	—	Good, . . .	Post time table, . . .	—	Complied.
J. H. Dempsey, . . .	Shoes, . . .	6	14	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
P. Cogan & Sons, . . .	Shoes, . . .	42	27	—	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
Acme Trimming Company, . . .	Shoe trimmings, . . .	9	3	—	Good, . . .	Post time table, . . .	—	Complied.
Middlesex Boot and Shoe Co., . . .	Shoes, . . .	19	12	—	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
STOW.								
C. W. & A. D. Gleason, . . .	Flannels, . . .	50	28	6	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
SUDBURY.								
Hurlbut & Rogers, . . .	Cut-off lathes, . . .	9	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—	—
TEWKSBURY.								
Taylor & Barker, . . .	Acids and colors, . . .	18	—	—	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	—	—

† Recent orders.

* Partial compliance.

DISTRICT NO. 1—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
TYNGSBOROUGH.								
J. G. Upton,	Boxes,	13	2	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
TOWNSEND.								
The Townsend Furniture Co.,	Furniture,	20	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
A. M. Adams,	Kegs,	20	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Spaulding Brothers, No. 2,	Leather board,	5	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Spaulding Brothers, No. 1,	Leather board,	11	4	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
E. W. Seaver & Co.,	Tubs, pails,	15	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Clarence Stickney,	Kegs, barrels,	9	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
WAKEFIELD.								
Harvard Knitting Company,	Underwear,	1	35	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Wakefield Rattan Company,	Rattan ware,	605	229	—	32	Good, .	None, .	—
Thomas Emerson's Sons,	Shoes,	40	35	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
S. J. Putney,	Shoe heeling,	9	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
L. B. Evan & Son,	Women's shoes,	25	2	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Wakefield Steam Laundry,	Laundry,	4	10	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
WALTHAM.								
Boston Manufacturing Company,	Cotton fancies; knit underwear.	764	816	—	67	Good, .	None, .	—

Judson L. Thomson Manufacturing Company. Waltham Gas and Electric Light Company. Parmenter Crayon Company, United States Watch Company, Waltham Dial Company, American Laundry Company, Waltham Bleachery, The Buttrick Lumber Company, Libby & Larcom, A. J. Logan, American Waltham Watch Co., Waltham Steam Laundry, American Watch Tool Company, Waltham Emery Wheel Co., John Stark, Waltham Electric Clock Co., Boston Emery Wheel Company, F. A. Howe, Sawin, Loker & Moulton, N. C. Griffin, C. W. Dean,	Buckles and rivets. Gas and electricity. Crayons, Watch movements. Watch and clock dials. Laundry, Bleaching, House finish, House finish, Watch and hair springs. Watch movements. Laundry, Watch tools, Emery wheels, Watch tools, Electric clocks, Emery wheels, Shoes, Shoes, Shoes, Shoes,	119 4 12 105 15 5 240 10 10 6 1473 11 60 75 12 9 12 12 6 25 35	10 — — 55 15 18 15 — — 6 1371 38 10 — — — — — — — 2 —	7 — — 5 1 — — — — — 14 — 1 — — — — — — — — —	Good, Good, Fair, Good, Good, Good, Good, Fair, Poor, Good, Good, Good, Good, Good, Good, Good, Good, Good, Fair, Fair,	Post time table; designate water-closet. Guard wheels, belts and pulleys, None, None, Post time table; designate water-closet. None, None, None, Guard band-saw, Post time table; provide additional water-closet. None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None, None,	Complied. Complied. — — Complied. Complied.

WAYLAND.

DISTRICT NO. 1—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
WESTFORD.								
Abbot Worsted Mills, . . .	Worsted yarn, . . .	74	85	3	18	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—
Abbot Worsted Company, . . .	Worsted yarn, . . .	47	113	—	18	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—
C. G. Sargent's Sons, . . .	Wool machinery, . . .	60	—	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—
George C. Moore, . . .	Worsted yarn, . . .	16	21	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—
WESTON.								
Hastings Organ Factory, . . .	Church organs, . . .	75	—	—	—	Good, . . .	Guard doorways and set screws, . . .	Complied.
A. G. Whitcomb, . . .	School furniture, . . .	7	—	—	—	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	—
WILMINGTON.								
Perry, Converse & Co., . . .	Leather, . . .	40	—	—	—	—	None, . . .	—
WINCHESTER.								
C. N. Bacon, . . .	Felting and bat- ting, . . .	31	4	—	—	Fair, . . .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
Beggs & Cobb, . . .	Leather, . . .	185	—	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—
Blank Bros. No. 1, . . .	Leather, . . .	12	—	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—
Blank Bros. No. 2, . . .	Leather, . . .	18	—	—	1	Good, . . .	Certificate for boy, . . .	—
S. C. Small & Co., . . .	Furniture, . . .	25	—	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—

Woburn.

J. B. Murray & Co., . . .	Leather and shoe stock.	55	21	-	-	Good, .	Repair elevator safety, . . .	Complied.
N. J. Symonds, . . .	Shoe stock, . . .	10	15	-	4	Fair, .	Repair elevator safety, . . .	-
Eaton Manufacturing Company, . . .	Shoes, . . .	2	5	-	-	Poor, .	Guard shafting and set screws; post time table; better sanitary provisions.	Complied.
Stephen Dow & Co., . . .	Leather, . . .	65	-	-	1	Fair, .	Guard set screws; repair elevator safety.	Complied.
Russell Counter Company, . . .	Shoe counters, . . .	53	35	1	4	Good, .	None, . . .	-
New England Leather Company, . . .	Leather, . . .	52	-	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
Geo. A Simonds & Co., . . .	Pasted shoe stock, . . .	34	74	-	6	Fair, .	Additional water-closet, . . .	Complied.
Charles Porter's Estate, . . .	Belt knives, . . .	4	-	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
Wilbur E. Cummings, . . .	Shoe stock, . . .	21	19	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
E. C. Cottle & Son, . . .	Leather, . . .	54	-	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
Beggs & Cobb, . . .	Leather, . . .	50	-	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
James Skinner & Co., . . .	Leather, . . .	50	-	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
James Houston & Co., . . .	Leather, . . .	12	-	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
P. McGowan, . . .	Leather, . . .	18	-	-	-	Fair, .	None, . . .	-
J. K. Murdock & Co., . . .	Leather, . . .	65	-	-	-	Good, .	Guard fly wheel, . . .	Complied.
F. A. Loring & Co., . . .	Leather, . . .	100	-	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
F. S. Basset & Co., . . .	Machinery, . . .	4	-	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
J. F. Ramsdell & Co., . . .	Leather, . . .	10	-	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
Otis & Cobb, . . .	Leather, . . .	50	-	-	-	Fair, .	None, . . .	-
E. L. Shaw & Co., . . .	Leather, . . .	70	-	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
J. P. Crane & Co., . . .	Leather, . . .	50	-	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
Woburn Steam Laundry, . . .	Laundry, . . .	4	90	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
Woburn Journal, . . .	Newspaper, . . .	2	2	-	-	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closet.	Complied.
G. R. Gage, . . .	Custom clothing, . . .	1	12	-	-	-	None, . . .	-
E. Rollins, . . .	Shoe stock, . . .	10	15	-	-	-	None, . . .	-

DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
WOBBURN — Concluded.								
James Robinson, . . .	Leather, . . .	30	—	—	—	—	None, . . .	—
D. W. Bond & Co., . . .	Leather, . . .	15	—	—	—	—	None, . . .	—
Allard Brothers' Agent, . . .	Leather, . . .	30	—	—	—	Good, . .	Guard fly wheel and belt knife, . .	Complied.
Edward Gallagher, . . .	Shoe stock, . .	1	6	—	—	Good, . .	Post time table; designate water-closet.	Complied.
Kenney & Murphy, . . .	Leather, . . .	30	—	—	—	Fair, . .	Automatic guards for elevator openings.	* —
J. H. Carr, . . .	Shoe stock, . .	5	20	—	—	Fair, . .	Repair and provide safety for elevator; guard for openings; repair and designate sanitaries; post time tables.	† —
North Woburn Shirt and Overall Company.	Shirts and overalls.	2	13	—	—	—	None, . . .	—
E. G. Place & Co., . . .	Fancy leather, . .	31	—	—	—	—	None, . . .	—
City Laundry, . . .	Laundry, . . .	1	4	—	—	—	None, . . .	—
G. W. Nichols, . . .	Shoe stitching, . .	2	24	—	—	—	None, . . .	—

* In process.

† Partial compliance.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HALSTRICK.

The industries in the district assigned me during the past three years have been thoroughly inspected, the requirements of the various factory laws promptly complied with, and the good results achieved are certainly manifest. In connection with the enforcement of the factory laws I desire to report to you the operations of one or more of the laws enacted and amended at a recent session of the Legislature. An act relative to the reports of accidents, and the law to prohibit the employment of persons under fifteen years of age as custodians of elevators; chapter 260, Acts of 1886, relative to reports of accidents in factories and in manufacturing establishments, were amended in 1890, so as to include mercantile establishments.

The law requiring mercantile establishments to send to the chief of the district police a written notice of any accident to an employee has been thoroughly enforced. This law includes all elevator accidents occurring in the city of Boston. I have had occasion to investigate, during the past twelve months, very many such accidents, about twenty of which proved fatal. The majority of the persons injured were boys, carelessness in operating the elevators, with but few exceptions, being the prime cause. Most of these elevators are supposed to be used for freight only, and are so designated; and I am pleased to say that all of them were provided with sufficient safeguards. The openings of the well-holes upon every floor were protected by sufficient trap doors or self-closing latches or safety catches, or such other safeguards as the inspectors of the city of Boston have directed. The elevators in my district have been invariably constructed in the manner required by law, and measures have been taken to have the well-holes thoroughly protected. The majority of the elevators in the district are used for freight only, and all have been provided with some device whereby the car is held in the event of an accident to the shipper or hoisting rope. The law relating to the employment of custodians of elevators (Acts of 1890, chapter 90, wherein it is provided that no person, firm or corporation shall employ or permit any person under fifteen years of age to have the care or operation of any elevator) was not in all cases complied with, as three boys under the prescribed age were found running passenger elevators. They were of course immediately discharged. The parties employing them were entirely ignorant of the law.

Under the law relating to the safety of employees, the safeguards provided to protect life and limb and the precautions taken by the manufacturers to guard all such dangerous machinery, tend to

show that the laws have been respected. The observance of the requirements of the law relative to the employment of children has been quite general. A large decrease during the past year in the number of children employed under the age of fourteen years is quite apparent. There also seems to be a prevailing disposition on the part of many of the employers not to employ children under sixteen years of age.

Much time has been devoted to the interests of sanitation in factories and workshops, as the enforcement of this law is a matter of vital importance. Considerable progress has been made and good results have been accomplished under the provisions of the law, which are manifest in every instance where orders have been given to remedy the imperfections.

I have the honor to report, in addition to my regular inspection duties, the special duty at Fall River assigned me in observation of the alleged violation of the law regarding the employment of women. Violations of the law were discovered, several complaints were made against four corporations in the district court, and the offending parties summoned to appear in said court, since which time the law has been strictly complied with.

In regard to the special duty assigned me by you, pursuant to an order from His Excellency Governor Russell, to make an investigation of the tenement-house sweat shops in Boston and New York, to ascertain, if possible, the per cent. of clothing made under the so-called "sweating system" and the conditions under which said clothing was manufactured, I will state that a thorough investigation was made, and the system of manufacturing clothing in tenement-houses under the so-called "sweating system" found to be dangerous to the public health. The matter was deemed of sufficient importance to call for legislative intervention, resulting in a wise and wholesome legislative enactment.

DISTRICT No. 2, JOSEPH HALSTRICK, Inspector.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14. 14 to 16.			
ASHLAND.							
Warren Thread Company, .	Cotton thread, .	20	50	—	Good, .	None, .	—
J. A. Balcom,	Shoes,	12	3	—	Good, .	None, .	—
C. Grieshaber,	Shoes,	6	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Houghton, Coolidge & Co., .	Boots and shoes, .	390	60	—	Good, .	None, .	—
BELLINGHAM.							
Taft, McKean & Co., . . .	Satinets,	55	45	2	Good, .	None, .	—
Ray's Woollen Company, . .	Satinets,	93	45	1	Good, .	None, .	—
BOSTON.							
E. Fleming & Co.,	Bookbinding, .	45	70	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Macdonald & Sons,	Bookbinding, .	17	17	—	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Complied.
A. L. Macdonald,	Bookbinding, .	7	4	—	Good, .	None, .	—
S. H. Sanborn,	Bookbinding, .	8	16	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Bradley & Woodruff, . . .	Bookbinding, .	20	30	—	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Complied.
E. Adams & Co.,	Bookbinding, .	23	43	—	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Complied.
George Coleman,	Bookbinding, .	14	12	—	Fair, .	Sanitary provisions; post notice of hours of labor.	Complied.
Chas. F. West,	Paper ruler, . .	5	8	—	Fair, .	Sanitary provisions, . .	Complied.
L. P. Coffin,	Pamphlet binding, .	4	25	—	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Complied.

DISTRICT No 2 — Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
BOSTON — Continued.							
James A. Hearn,	Bookbinding,	15	10	—	1	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
S. K. Abbott,	Pamphlet binding,	30	150	—	3	None,	—
H. W. Upham,	Bookbinding,	8	15	—	1	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Franklin Bookbindery,	Book binding,	1	3	—	—	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
H. G. Wilbur,	Art novelties,	5	15	—	—	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
F. H. Gilson,	Printing and book-binding,	50	50	—	—	None,	—
White-Smith Music Publishing Company.	Publishers,	38	7	—	2	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
McGlinchey & Locke,	Bookbinding,	6	3	—	2	None,	—
T. P. Brogan,	Tailoring,	5	20	—	—	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
John K. Dean & Co.,	Tailoring,	2	11	—	—	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
R. Carrington,	Bookbinding,	2	3	—	—	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Jos. H. Wheeler,	Plate printing,	10	2	—	—	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
F. J. Gilbert,	Brass novelties,	6	3	—	—	None,	—
Thompson & Norris,	Paper boxes,	10	35	—	—	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Wright & Moody,	Confectionery,	50	100	—	—	None,	—
Eastern Laundry Company,	Laundry,	2	8	—	—	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Everett Piano Company,	Pianos,	258	2	—	—	None,	—
H. Schwoner,	Tailoring,	10	6	—	—	Sanitary provisions; post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.

R. L. Videtto,	Vests,	1	17	14	Fair,	Sanitary provisions; post notice of hours of labor.	Complied.
Pearson Cordage Company,	Cordage,	305	220	14	Good,	None,	-
Union Laundry,	Laundry,	1	15	-	Good,	None,	-
W. Messing,	Tailoring,	15	15	-	Bad,	Sanitary provisions,	Complied.
Ordway & Drillingham,	Vests,	-	12	-	Fair,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
C. F. Grilley,	Axle washers,	4	10	2	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Hancock Inspirator,	Inspirators,	108	6	-	Good,	None,	-
Standard Cordage Mill,	Cordage,	130	94	6	Good,	None,	-
Branch Fall River Laundry,	Laundry,	10	15	-	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Atlantic Compressed Yeast Com- pany,	Yeast cakes,	8	2	-	Fair,	Sanitary provisions; post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Berwick & Smith,	Printing,	32	3	-	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
J. S. Cushing & Co.,	Composing,	40	60	-	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
J. F. Maynard,	Composing,	-	4	-	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
George C. Scott,	Electrotyping,	22	-	-	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Olympian Laundry,	Laundry,	-	9	-	Fair,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
B. & C. Yeast Company,	Yeast,	1	4	-	Fair,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Fleischman & Co.,	Yeast,	5	32	-	Fair,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
American Cultivator,	Publishing,	3	20	-	Good,	None,	-
C. Bates,	Ladies' under- wear,	-	16	-	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
D. M. Hodgdon,	Clothing,	18	2	-	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Hawley, Folsom & Romimus,	Neckwear,	35	45	-	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Myers & Andrews,	Tailoring,	26	21	-	Good,	None,	-
Cleveland, Brown & Co.,	Neckwear,	10	80	-	Good,	None,	-
George H. Lovejoy,	Tailoring,	1	24	2	Good,	Guard shafting,	Complied.
Novelty and Embroidery Co.,	Embroidery,	1	24	-	Fair,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Coburn & Whitman,	Overalls,	25	45	-	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Bouve & Daniels,	Clothiers,	16	6	-	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
H. Chaffin,	Clothiers,	2	2	-	Good,	None,	-

DISTRICT NO. 2 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BOSTON — Continued.								
C. F. Hovey,	Dry goods,	462	338	—	116	Good,	None,	—
Russ, Iveleth & Ingalls,	Fancy goods,	5	115	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Thompson, Willis & Newgent,	Clothiers,	35	5	—	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Isaac Fenno & Co.,	Clothiers,	31	4	—	—	Good,	None,	—
A. Levy,	Tailoring,	25	35	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Bronski Bros.,	Tailoring,	10	12	—	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
B. F. Green,	Tailoring,	12	13	—	—	Fair,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Miner, Beal & Co.,	Clothiers,	36	30	—	1	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
S. L. Rosnosky,	Tailoring,	1	3	—	—	Good,	None,	—
J. V. Dakin,	Tailoring,	2	6	—	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
John R. Farrill,	Tailoring,	4	9	—	—	Fair,	Sanitary provisions; post notice of hours of labor.	Complied.
Miss Mary E. Quinn,	Dressmaking,	—	6	—	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Fred Weiss & Co.,	Clothing,	13	3	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Yeretsky & Linsky,	Tailoring,	29	11	—	1	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
James Murphy,	Tailoring,	27	13	—	—	Good,	Sanitary provisions; post notice of hours of labor.	Complied.
Wyman & Hodges,	Matting,	4	8	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Houghton & Dutton,	Fancy goods,	75	625	7	78	Good,	None,	—
Ball & Socket,	Garters,	2	3	—	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Weil, Dreyfus & Co.,	Shirts,	15	110	—	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Cushing, Olmsted & Snow,	Clothing,	4	4	—	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.

Crystal Rock Pants Company,	Tailoring,	2	1	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Charles Abrams,	Tailoring,	20	40	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
George F. Pond,	Tailoring,	5	20	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Rhodes, Ripley & Co.,	Tailoring,	26	4	—	Good,	None,	—
Isaac Fleisher,	Tailoring,	3	27	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
S. Woodberry,	Printing,	8	4	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Temple Glove M'fg Company,	Gloves,	7	13	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Chandler & Co.,	Dresses and cloaks,	67	45	1	Good,	None,	—
S. Tilton,	Millinery,	—	20	—	Good,	None,	—
Norman Phillips,	Tailoring,	11	10	—	Good,	None,	—
G. A. McIntyre,	Tailoring,	1	12	—	Good,	None,	—
Excelsior Umbrella Co.,	Umbrellas,	27	75	—	Good,	Guard shafting,	Complied.
John P. Homer,	Corsets,	1	10	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Temple Manufacturing Co.,	Dresses,	—	2	—	Good,	None,	—
F. F. Hodges,	Straw hats,	60	140	—	Good,	None,	—
Jameson & Son,	Straw goods,	10	90	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Alexander & Fisher,	Hats and caps,	10	10	—	Fair,	Sanitary provisions; post notice of hours of labor.	Complied.
I. Levy,	Tailoring,	4	26	—	Fair,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Dyer, Rice & Co.,	Hats and furs,	6	14	—	Fair,	None,	—
Clark & Haufman,	Leather bags,	6	8	—	Good,	None,	—
Hewes & Potter,	Suspenders,	3	6	—	Good,	None,	—
A. Fox & Co.,	Hats and caps,	15	15	—	Good,	None,	—
Sanger & Basch,	Hats and caps,	10	12	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
I. Cohen & Co.,	Women's wrap-pers.	1	6	—	Good,	None,	—
A. Slectzky,	Women's wrap-pers.	5	20	—	Good,	None,	—
Wright & Potter,	State printers,	112	38	—	Good,	None,	—
Eagle Manufacturing Company,	Ladies' underwear,	—	45	—	Good,	None,	—
J. P. Lozowski,	Button holes,	2	2	—	Good,	None,	—

DISTRICT No. 2 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BOSTON — Continued.								
A. Korner,	Tailoring,	3	11	—	—	Good, . .	Post notice of hours of labor, . .	Complied.
James Donovan,	Tailoring,	1	16	—	1	Good, . .	Certificate for minors; post notice of hours of labor.	Complied.
C. D. Oltmanns,	Tailoring,	4	2	—	—	Good, . .	None,	—
O. E. H. Hillner,	Travelling bags,	1	2	—	—	Good, . .	None,	—
Berger & Cherry,	Tailoring,	6	6	—	—	Fair, . .	Post notice of hours of labor, . .	Complied.
F. Hughes,	Tailoring,	1	6	—	—	Good, . .	Post notice of hours of labor, . .	Complied.
Walter S. Barnes,	Paper boxes,	15	45	—	—	Good, . .	None,	—
S. C. Chase & Co.,	Over gaiters,	—	5	—	—	Good, . .	None,	—
A. Jacobs,	Tailoring,	4	19	—	—	Good, . .	None,	—
Julius Hersh,	Tailoring,	8	14	—	—	Good, . .	None,	—
J. J. Baird,	Paper boxes,	5	10	—	2	Good, . .	None,	—
F. D. Whitney & Co.,	Embroidering,	3	4	—	1	Good, . .	None,	—
M. Brace & Co.,	Suspenders,	3	9	—	—	Good, . .	None,	—
L. Snider,	Tailoring,	11	4	—	—	Good, . .	None,	—
Cohen & Winkler,	Cloth caps,	5	7	—	—	Fair, . .	None,	—
S. Rosenfield,	Cloth caps,	6	3	—	1	Good, . .	None,	—
Wilksinsky & Holsky,	Tailoring,	5	5	—	—	Good, . .	Post notice of hours of labor, . .	Complied.
H. Leonard & Co.,	Surcinglees,	5	7	—	—	Good, . .	None,	—
A. B. Crocker & Co.,	Dry goods,	1	7	—	—	Good, . .	None,	—
J. W. Smith & Co.,	Suspenders,	5	10	—	—	Good, . .	None,	—
A. G. Cheever,	Paper boxes,	10	25	—	—	Good, . .	Post notice of hours of labor, . .	Complied.

Holmes & Co.,	Athletic garments,	5	43	—	Good,	None,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Richardson, Howe & Lovering,	Ladies' garments,	50	150	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.	Complied.
Day, Callaghan & Co.,	Cloaks,	39	86	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.	Complied.
J. B. Babcock & Co.,	Straw hats,	24	50	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Electric Cable Company,	Insulated cable,	50	—	4	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
A. J. Tower,	Oil clothing,	50	250	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Roxbury Carpet Company,	Carpets,	300	400	57	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
L. Prang & Co.,	Lithographs,	75	75	2	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
A. Ziegler,	Silk trimmings,	12	84	5	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Phelps & Lombard,	Morocco,	23	14	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Brooks Bank Note Co.,	Lithography,	42	9	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.	Complied.
Fiedler, Moeldner & Co.,	Silk braids,	125	115	2	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
A. S. Morrison & Bros.,	Jersey waists,	2	28	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Styles & Winslow,	Morocco,	40	—	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Aene Silver Plate Company,	Plated ware,	28	2	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Cable Rubber Company,	Rubber clothing,	25	50	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Attna Rubber Company,	Rubber clothing,	21	21	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Boston Thread and Twine Co.,	Thread and twine,	30	160	35	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Dennison Manufacturing Co.,	Tags,	170	158	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Globe Nail Company,	Horseshoe nails,	34	38	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
N. E. Piano Company,	Pianos,	272	28	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Boston Piano Company,	Pianos,	30	—	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
E. Howard Watch Company,	Watches,	125	50	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
G. S. Guyer & Co.,	Felt hats,	65	26	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Hallet, Davis Manufacturing Co.,	Pianos,	256	4	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Chickering & Sons,	Pianos,	340	10	1	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
City Laundry,	Laundry,	4	40	1	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Sargent Laundry Company,	Laundry,	5	23	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Shawmut Steam Laundry,	Laundry,	2	28	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
J. W. Strider,	Cigars,	38	16	2	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.
Roxbury Steam Laundry,	Laundry,	3	15	—	Good,	None,	Complied.	Complied.

DISTRICT No. 2 — Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
BOSTON — Continued.							
Oak Grove Farm Creamery,	Creamery, . . .	36	4	—	1	Good, . . .	None, . . .
J. H. Sevey,	Whalebone, . .	2	3	—	—	Good, . . .	Post notice of hours of labor, . .
Mrs. W. R. Masury,	Tailoring, . . .	9	3	—	—	Good, . . .	Sanitary provisions; post notice of hours of labor.
H. S. Levy,	Tailoring, . . .	75	50	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .
David Harris,	Tailoring, . . .	28	25	—	1	Good, . . .	None, . . .
David Levy,	Tailoring, . . .	25	25	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .
L. Gactain,	Tailoring, . . .	10	10	—	2	Good, . . .	Post notice of hours of labor, . .
Mrs. C. McLean,	Vests, . . .	14	6	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .
I. Seamon,	Tailoring, . . .	8	3	—	—	Good, . . .	Post notice of hours of labor, . .
Tobias & Balkan,	Tailoring, . . .	14	16	—	—	Good, . . .	Post notice of hours of labor, . .
M. Solomon,	Tailoring, . . .	9	16	—	—	Good, . . .	Post notice of hours of labor, . .
E. Nurenberg,	Tailoring, . . .	20	15	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .
N. Wilson & Co.,	Bookbinding, . .	32	58	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .
Potter & Watson,	Shoe shanks, . .	30	10	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .
Columbia Rubber Company,	Waterproof garments.	25	75	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .
Vienna Pressed Yeast Company,	Pressed yeast, . .	13	12	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .
P. Lozowski,	Tailoring, . . .	25	11	—	2	Good, . . .	Post notice of hours of labor, . .
Hanly & Thompson,	Confectionery, . .	2	2	—	—	Good, . . .	Post notice of hours of labor, . .
G. A. Plummer & Co.,	Cloaks, . . .	—	36	—	—	Good, . . .	Post notice of hours of labor, . .
Mrs. M. Forsyth,	Dressmaking, . .	—	21	—	—	Good, . . .	Post notice of hours of labor, . .
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.
							Complied.

Company	Product	6	25	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Compld.
R. O'Brien, .	Tailoring, .	6	25	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
Wm. B. Carter, .	Cloaks, .	6	21	Good, .	Sanitary provisions; post notice of	Compld.
I. L. King, .	Tailoring, .	20	25	Fair, .	hours of labor.	Compld.
J. Rotman, .	Tailoring, .	11	7	Fair, .	Sanitary provisions; post notice of	Compld.
Reardon & Sullivan, .	Ruled paper, .	3	2	Good, .	hours of labor.	Compld.
Chas. F. West, .	Ruled paper, .	5	7	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
Geo. Coleman, .	Bookbinding, .	15	15	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
Rand, Avery Supply Company, .	Printing, .	115	35	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
N. E. Railroad Publishing Co., .	Printing, .	9	3	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
J. L. McIntosh, .	Printing, .	8	16	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
A. A. Blair & Co., .	Printing, .	17	3	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
Standard Publishing Company, .	Publishing, .	4	4	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Compld.
T. Danahy, .	Ruled paper, .	6	2	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Compld.
Lady Gray Perfumery Company, .	Perfumery, .	3	10	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
Gossamer Clothing Company, .	Rubber clothing, .	20	60	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
Acorn Bustle Company, .	Bustles, .	1	3	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
Boston Dress Stay Company, .	Dress stays, .	1	7	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
A. J. Smallege, .	Ladies' skirts, .	—	7	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
Freeland Loomis Company, .	Tailoring, .	40	110	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
Mrs. F. J. Sweeney, .	Dressmaking, .	—	5	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
Hollander, Bradshaw & Folsom, .	Fancy goods, .	30	113	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
M. Ascher, .	Tailoring, .	10	43	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
J. R. Grose, .	Paper boxes, .	—	12	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
Berghelm Brothers, .	Neckwear, .	1	10	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Compld.
H. B. Hatch, .	Paper boxes, .	2	10	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Compld.
W. U. Lewisson & Co., .	Umbrellas, .	20	20	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
Kingston Knitting Company, .	Knit goods, .	7	18	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
J. H. Callaghan & Co., .	Cloaks, .	20	10	Good, .	None, .	Compld.
M. Rosenfield, .	Ladies' wrappers, .	5	45	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Compld.

DISTRICT NO. 2 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14. 14 to 16.			
BOSTON — Concluded.							
Lamson & Hubbard,	Hats,	30	34	1	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Complied.
Kammler Brothers,	Boots,	4	2	—	Good, .	None,	—
R. Kammler,	Cigars,	3	1	—	Good, .	None,	—
Stack Brothers,	Tailoring,	12	13	—	Good, .	None,	—
De. L. Shepley & Co.,	Straw hats,	40	80	1	Good, .	None,	—
J. Lyons,	Tailoring,	19	5	—	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Complied.
Wolf & Goldband,	Tailoring,	10	20	1	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Complied.
Freedenthal & Kolski,	Tailoring,	10	16	2	Good, .	None,	—
David Wilcox & Co.,	Hats,	80	50	—	Good, .	None,	—
R. H. White & Co.,	Dry goods,	450	1050	10	Good, .	None,	—
Jordan, Marsh & Co.,	Dry goods,	1000	1600	131	Good, .	None,	—
F. E. Merriman,	Whalebone,	5	8	—	Good, .	None,	—
Geo. A. Levy & Co.,	Woollen clippings,	1	6	—	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Complied.
Silverman Brothers,	Tailoring,	11	9	—	Fair, .	Sanitary provisions; post notice of hours of labor.	Complied.
Creamer & Wing,	Laundry,	6	18	1	Good, .	None,	—
Boston Branch Fall River Laundry.	Laundry,	2	28	1	Good, .	None,	—
Morning Star Publishing House,	Publishers,	21	19	1	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Complied.
Baxter, Stoner & Schenkelberger,	Cut soles,	29	1	—	Good, .	None,	—
Boot and Shoe Recorder,	Publishers,	16	14	—	Good, .	None,	—
A. Peters & Son,	Embroideries,	5	20	1	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .	Complied.

Globe Buffer Company,	Sand-paper bands,	10	15	—	1	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
L. S. Sheinwald, . . .	Tailoring, . . .	25	12	—	—	Fair, . .	Sanitary provisions; post notice of hours of labor.	Complied.
H. Goldberg,	Tailoring, . . .	12	6	—	1	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Bosen & Cohen, . . .	Tailoring, . . .	10	6	—	—	Fair, . .	Sanitary provisions; post notice of hours of labor.	Complied.
Isaac Daniels, . . .	Tailoring, . . .	9	6	—	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
J. Jacobs, . . .	Tailoring, . . .	4	4	—	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
L. Gold, . . .	Tailoring, . . .	24	6	—	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
J. Witty, . . .	Tailoring, . . .	13	9	—	1	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
I. Simons, . . .	Tailoring, . . .	13	7	—	—	Fair, . .	Sanitary provisions; post notice of hours of labor.	Complied.
Bruno & Verforo, . . .	Tailoring, . . .	10	7	—	—	Fair, . .	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
D. Marks, . . .	Tailoring, . . .	23	12	—	2	Good,	Certificates for minors, . . .	Complied.
Clark & Rosnosky, . . .	Tailoring, . . .	15	25	—	—	Good,	None, . . .	—
S. Calish, . . .	Tailoring, . . .	30	15	—	—	Good,	None, . . .	—
N. E. Hutchins, . . .	Tailoring, . . .	4	6	—	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
FRAMINGHAM.								
Gregory & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	340	45	2	10	Good,	None, . . .	—
A. H. Ordway, . . .	Rattan chairs, . . .	44	—	—	—	Good,	None, . . .	—
Singapore Rattan,	Rattan chairs, . . .	41	9	—	—	Good,	None, . . .	—
Grant & Ames, . . .	Harnesses, . . .	22	2	—	—	Good,	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
F. L. Barber, . . .	Straw hats, . . .	150	250	—	—	Good,	None, . . .	—
Staples & Smalley, . . .	Straw hats, . . .	75	175	—	—	Good,	None, . . .	—
Framingham Steam Laundry,	Laundry, . . .	3	4	—	—	Good,	None, . . .	—
Gossamer Rubber Company,	Gossamer cloth, . .	3	—	—	—	Good,	None, . . .	—
New England Rattan Company,	Rattan chairs, . . .	28	2	—	—	Good,	None, . . .	—
FRANKLIN.								
Waite's Felting Mill, . . .	Felting, . . .	33	1	—	2	—	None, . . .	—

DISTRICT No. 2 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
FRANKLIN — <i>Concluded.</i>								
Snow, Bassett & Co., . . .	Straw goods, .	110	165	—	3	—	None, .	—
E. D. Rockwood, . . .	Hats, . . .	2	4	—	—	—	None, .	—
C. P. Carter & Son, . . .	Dressmaking, .	—	7	—	—	—	Post notice of hours of labor, .	—
Ray's Shoddy Mill, . . .	Shoddy, . . .	30	4	—	—	—	None, .	—
Ray's Cassimere, . . .	Cassimeres, .	90	60	—	1	—	None, .	—
Chas. J. McKenzie, . . .	Satinets, . . .	19	16	—	—	—	None, .	—
Franklin Knitting Company, .	Knit goods, .	23	12	—	3	—	None, .	—
Saxon Worsted Company, . .	Worsted goods, .	85	85	—	20	—	None, .	—
Bos' on Rubber Company, . .	Fleece linings, .	60	60	—	—	—	None, .	—
Erickson, Steward & Thayer, .	Straw hats, . .	31	110	—	—	—	None, .	—
Trowbridge Piano Company, .	Pianos, . . .	20	—	—	—	—	None, .	—
HOPKINTON.								
E. Thompson & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes, .	104	16	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
A. Coburn, Son & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes, .	180	20	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
S. & A. Crooks & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes, .	280	100	—	10	Good, .	None, .	—
G. & F. W. Wood, . . .	Boots and shoes, .	116	14	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
HOLLISTON.								
John Clancy, . . .	Boots and shoes, .	39	1	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Forbes, Wilson & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes, .	33	2	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
C. J. Driscoll, . . .	Boots and shoes, .	34	1	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—

D. C. Mowry & Co.,	Straw hats, .	50	100	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	—
Talbot Tack Factory, .	Tacks, .	19	2	—	1	Good, .	None,	—	—
J. T. Carpenter, .	Boots, .	14	1	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	—
Hollis Harness Company, .	Harnesses, .	45	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	—
Holliston Woolen Mill, .	Woolen blankets,	72	18	—	6	Good, .	None,	—	—
HOPEDALE.									
The Dutcher Temple Company, .	Loom temples, .	49	6	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	—
Hopedale Elastic Fabric Co., .	Elastic fabrics, .	25	65	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	—
MARLBOROUGH.									
J. B. Billings, .	Boots and shoes, .	85	40	—	2	Good, .	None,	—	—
The Boyd-Corey Boot and Shoe Company,	Boots and shoes, .	430	220	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	—
Rice & Hutchins' Middlesex Shoe Factory,	Shoes, .	210	90	—	5	Good, .	None,	—	—
Rice & Hutchins' Cotting Avenue Shoe Factory,	Shoes, .	245	135	—	8	Good, .	None,	—	—
Frank & Duston, .	Paper boxes,	15	45	—	6	Good, .	None,	—	—
Marlborough Steam Laundry, .	Laundry, .	5	12	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	—
Chase, Merritt & Co., .	Shoes, .	150	50	—	2	Good, .	None,	—	—
J. F. Desmond, .	Shoes, .	40	15	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	—
H. O. Russell, .	Boots and shoes, .	50	25	—	2	Good, .	None,	—	—
S. H. Howe Shoe Company, Diamond O.	Shoes, .	100	60	—	2	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor,	—	Complied.
Diamond F Shoe Company,	Shoes, .	200	130	—	20	Good, .	None,	—	—
T. A. Coolidge, .	Shoes, .	195	5	—	8	Good, .	None,	—	—
S. H. Howe Shoe Company,	Shoes, .	295	75	—	12	Good, .	None,	—	—
John A. Frye, .	Boots and shoes, .	240	100	—	12	Good, .	None,	—	—
E. M. Low, .	Paper boxes,	5	15	—	2	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor,	—	Complied.

DISTRICT NO. 2 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14. 14 to 16.			
MEDWAY.							
Medway Boot and Shoe Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	240	40	—	7	Good, .	None, .
J. W. Thompson & Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	110	20	—	—	Good, .	None, .
Hirsh & Park,	Straw hats, .	5	100	—	—	Good, .	None, .
L. S. Daniels,	Boots and shoes, .	45	5	—	—	Good, .	None, .
A. M. Smith,	Boots and shoes, .	65	5	—	—	Good, .	None, .
N. E. Awl and Needle Company,	Awls and needles, .	16	12	—	—	Good, .	None, .
Spencer Company,	Paper boxes, .	2	13	—	—	Good, .	None, .
MILFORD.							
Colburn, Fuller & Co.,	Shoes, .	150	50	—	—	Good, .	None, .
Greene Bros.,	Heels, .	100	40	—	11	Good, .	None, .
Milford Shoe Company No. 2,	Shoes, .	125	75	—	4	Good, .	None, .
Milford Shoe Company, Diamond S.	Shoes, .	165	60	—	2	Good, .	None, .
Eastman & Hobart,	Paper boxes, .	4	16	—	—	Good, .	None, .
Lilley & Co.,	Needles, .	—	3	—	—	Good, .	None, .
James S. Kelly,	Shoes, .	28	12	—	1	Fair, .	None, .
C. F. Quiggle & Co.,	Shoes, .	25	5	—	—	Good, .	None, .
MILLIS.							
Waite's Felting Works,	Felting, .	18	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .
Aqua-rex Bottling Works, .	Bottlers, .	20	3	—	—	Good, .	Post notice of hours of labor, .
							Complied

MENDON.									
Whiting Shoddy Mills,	Shoddy,	6	—	—	Good,	None,	.	.	—
NEEDHAM.									
Wm. Carter & Co.,	Knit goods,	25	30	—	8	Good,	.	.	—
Moseley & Co.,	Knit goods,	9	25	—	1	Good,	.	.	—
Wm. Toone,	Knit goods,	2	2	—	—	Good,	.	.	—
Alexander Lynes,	Knit goods,	6	24	—	—	Good,	.	.	—
Union Cycle Company,	Cycles,	128	2	—	5	Good,	.	Certificates for minors; post notice of hours of labor.	Complied.
NATICK.									
H. G. Wood,	Shoes,	300	50	—	—	Good,	.	Guard driving belt,	Complied.
J. L. Woodman,	Boots and shoes,	51	9	—	1	Good,	.	None,	—
H. Harwood & Son,	Base balls,	8	7	—	—	Good,	.	None,	—
Riley, Pebbles & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	95	30	—	1	Good,	.	None,	—
Geo. W. Travis,	Shoes,	13	2	—	—	Good,	.	None,	—
M. W. Hayward,	Shirts,	—	34	1	2	Good,	.	Certificate for minors; post notice of hours of labor.	Complied.
WILMINGTON.									
W. H. Garfield,	Shirts,	—	20	—	—	Good,	.	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
R. Hayes & Son,	Boots and shoes,	60	15	—	—	Good,	.	None,	—
E. Edwards,	Shirts,	6	79	—	—	Good,	.	None,	—
Johnson, Dale & Aldrich,	Boots and shoes,	110	15	—	1	Good,	.	None,	—
Bigelow, Madden & Co.,	Shoes,	10	20	—	—	Good,	.	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
John A. D. Mills,	Shirts,	—	14	—	—	Good,	.	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
P. T. Doherty,	Heel stocks,	5	20	—	—	Fair,	.	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
J. W. Walcott & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	87	18	—	—	Good,	.	None,	—
R. Best,	Shoes,	26	4	—	—	Good,	.	None,	—
Harriman & Ellis,	Shirts,	—	14	—	2	Good,	.	Post notice of hours of labor,	Complied.
Newell Cooper,	Shirts,	—	70	—	2	Good,	.	None,	—
C. H. Felch,	Shoes,	4	3	—	—	Fair,	.	None,	—
Felch Brothers,	Shoes,	78	12	—	—	Good,	.	None,	—

DISTRICT NO. 2 — *Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
NATICK — Concluded.								
Sheldon Brothers, . . .	Boots and shoes, .	10	2	1	1	Fair, .	None, .	1
W. F. Pfeiffer & Co., . .	Boots and shoes, .	33	2	1	1	Good, .	None, .	1
SOUTHBOROUGH.								
Cordaville Woolen Company, .	Woolen blankets,	61	29	1	6	Good, .	None, .	1
WELLESLEY.								
R. F. Sullivan, . . .	Wool substitutes,	23	12	1	1	Good, .	None, .	1
A. C. Wiswell & Son, . .	Paper, . . .	12	1	1	1	Good, .	None, .	1
C. F. Crehore, . . .	Press paper, . .	8	1	1	1	Good, .	None, .	1
W. S. & F. Cordingly, . .	Shoddy, . . .	11	1	1	1	Good, .	None, .	1
Dudley Hosiery, . . .	Hosiery, . . .	50	75	1	7	Good, .	None, .	1

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MULLEN.

In compliance with the established rule of the office, I have the honor to report, in addition to my tabulated statement submitted to you, the operations of the laws incumbent upon me to enforce, the laws referred to being those relating to the employment of labor, sanitary conditions of workshops and factories, the guarding of machinery, the locking of doors, egress from buildings, inspection of elevators, ventilation, etc.

Since my last report to you special duty at Fall River was assigned me, to carefully observe the alleged working of overtime in several of the mills in that city. Violations of the law were discovered, and the offending parties summoned into court, the effect of which has been a tendency to adhere to the law in relation to the hours of labor.

Another important special duty was also assigned me by you, through an order from His Excellency Governor Russell, to investigate as thoroughly as possible, in Boston and New York, a system which was becoming quite prevalent, termed the "sweating system." Acting upon the order to make the required investigation, I visited New York and made careful and searching inquiries into the sweating system, as carried on in tenement-houses in that city, and reported to you the facts obtained, also those in the investigation made in Boston. The result was legislative enactment for the better protection of those employed in legitimate clothing workshops. Since the passage of the law bearing upon this matter, I find in my district, where most of the tenement sweat shops existed, that to a considerable extent the evil is becoming less.

The law relating to the employment of children under fourteen years of age has to a great extent decreased. The procuring of certificates where it is necessary is done with cheerfulness by those requiring them.

The order to post time tables has been complied with. Orders for better sanitary conveniences for each sex have been adhered to, and a ready compliance with orders to that effect have always been carried out.

The law which went into effect July 1, 1891, relating to the employment of women and minors in manufacturing establishments between ten o'clock at night and six in the morning, has not, so far as my observation has gone, been violated in my district.

In the matter of ventilation of workshops there seems to be a tendency to make ventilation as good as possible, and to have such workshops kept as clean as circumstances will permit.

In the guarding of machinery, orders have been given to guard certain parts where a fatal accident occurred, and where there was one of a serious nature. As a general thing, belting, gearing and other parts of machinery requiring to be guarded are well protected.

I have investigated several fatal elevator accidents, the cause shown to be carelessness. The falling through an elevator well in one case resulted in death. In this instance the person killed pushed the catch back on the door situated on the first floor, which door gave entrance to the elevator and was accessible to any one; this person opened the door, the elevator being at the top story of the building and about to descend. The elevator boy called out to the person to "Hold on," "Look out;" but the man, being deaf, did not hear the words of warning, and stepped, as he thought, into the elevator, but instead fell into the well, striking the bottom. He died two hours afterwards from the effect of his injuries. Before dying he acknowledged that it was his own fault. In my opinion greater requirements are absolutely necessary for the safety of persons who use elevators. I find that elevators are a prolific source of many fatal and serious accidents, and the remedy to be employed is a more stringent legislative enactment, to the effect that none but capable persons be allowed to have charge of elevators, where so many thousands of people are ascending and descending from day to day. Extreme vigilance and watchfulness should be exercised on the part of those upon whom the responsibility rests of looking after and having the care of elevators. The sacrificing of human lives, the crippling and maiming of human beings, should not be lightly overlooked.

In my last report I referred to the reporting of accidents, — that it would be of much value and benefit. I find that very many accidents occur which are not reported, — not, perhaps through wilful neglect, but more through ignorance of the law.

Courteous and respectful treatment has been accorded me wherever inspection duties have required me to visit; every facility has been afforded me in the performance of my duty.

DISTRICT No. 3, ISAAC S. MULLEN, *Inspector.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BOSTON.								
H. Ruthman,	Shirts,	14	12	—	2	Fair,	Certificates for children; post time table.	Complied.
A. H. & E. G. Dodge,	Photographs,	3	—	—	1	Fair,	Certificates for children,	Complied.
Kent & Gore,	Paper stock,	14	8	—	—	Fair,	Provide water-closet,	Complied.
W. A. Hawes,	Groceries,	10	2	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Cobb, Bates & Yerxa,	Groceries,	24	3	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Burbank & Gannett,	Blacking,	2	2	—	—	Fair,	Provide water-closet,	Complied.
M. Milet,	Clothing,	3	5	—	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.
B. Hill,	Show cases,	4	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
H. P. Smith,	Marble,	13	1	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Jos. Rosenberg,	Clothing,	9	4	—	—	Fair,	Provide water-closet,	Complied.
L. Sahkin,	Clothing,	8	4	—	3	Fair,	Provide water-closet,	Complied.
Isaac Levi,	Clothing,	5	2	—	—	Fair,	Provide water-closet,	Complied.
E. Mayhoffer,	Clothing,	19	4	—	—	Fair,	Provide water-closet,	Complied.
Roser Rosenberg,	Corks,	4	1	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Diamond Match Company,	Matches,	8	46	—	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.
Joseph Kauffman,	Clothing,	4	3	—	1	Fair,	Post time table; certificates for children.	Complied.

DISTRICT No. 3—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BOSTON—Continued.								
Alden & Dutton,	Upholstering,	8	1	—	—	Fair,	Certificates for children; post time table; designate water-closet; guard belt.	Complied.
G. W. Bent & Co.,	Bedding,	25	15	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
N. B. Witham,	Pop corn,	5	4	—	—	Fair,	Provide water-closet,	Complied.
Atlantic Paper Box Company,	Paper boxes,	3	14	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Jordan & Christie,	Brushes,	12	29	—	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.
Assner & Navisky,	Cigars,	14	6	—	—	Fair,	Provide water-closet,	Complied.
Joseph Savage,	Bed springs,	3	1	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
A. N. Stewart,	Currier,	4	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Servinnage Brothers & Cook,	Brass work,	22	1	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Bay State Nickel Plate Company,	Plated,	7	1	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Rubber Step Manufacturing Co.,	Rubber steps,	3	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
A. Worcester & Sons,	Brushes,	4	16	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Michael Barron,	Clothing,	20	16	—	—	Fair,	Provide water-closet,*	—
H. L. Willard & Co.,	Harness ornaments,	13	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
H. Sullivan,	Clothing,	23	13	—	—	Fair,	Provide water-closet,	Complied.
M. Viera,	Cigars,	3	1	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
J. Kargules,	Clothing,	7	3	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
B. Weinburg,	Dresses,	4	1	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Isaac Golstein,	Clothing,	2	1	—	—	Fair,	None,	—

Atlantic Cigar Company,	Cigars,	.	4	—	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
H. Wasserboher,	Cigars,	.	2	1	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
Geo. T. Hoyt & Co.,	Awings,	.	4	4	—	Fair,	Post time table,	.	.	Complied.
T. W. McKee,	Preserves,	.	1	4	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
W. B. Rowell & Co.,	Awings,	.	2	13	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
H. P. Halwa,	Awings,	.	3	2	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
L. Nickerson,	Awings,	.	1	2	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
Jacobs Brothers,	Stencils,	.	3	—	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
J. F. Kimball,	Sundry,	.	13	1	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
G. W. Sammett & Son,	Mattresses,	.	2	5	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
C. M. Burrows,	Printing,	.	20	5	—	Fair,	Post time table,	.	.	Complied.
John E. Marshall,	Potato chips,	.	2	2	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
C. H. Bartlett,	Hassocks,	.	20	5	—	Fair,	Post time table,	.	.	Complied.
The Advent Church Publishing Society,	Newspapers,	.	16	9	—	Fair,	Post time table,	.	.	Complied.
Williams, Page & Co.,	Brass,	.	47	3	—	Fair,	Post time table,	.	.	Complied.
Mary Kirlin,	Dresses,	.	—	6	—	Fair,	Post time table,	.	.	Complied.
H. Sprague,	Fancy,	.	1	4	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
E. N. Jackson,	Fancy,	.	2	5	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
John Murdoch,	Confectionery,	.	2	3	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
Richard Matthews,	Dresses,	.	3	32	—	1 Good,	Certificate and time table,	.	.	Complied.
Boston Chair Manufacturing Co.,	Chairs,	.	12	—	—	Good,	None,	.	.	—
Wakefield Rattan Company,	Children's carriages,	.	14	8	—	Good,	Post time table,	.	.	Complied.
Wymss & Co.,	Furniture,	.	3	—	—	Good,	None,	.	.	—
A. Shydecker,	Jewelry,	.	25	25	—	Fair,	Post time table,	.	.	Complied.
H. K. Porter,	Tools,	.	5	1	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
J. A. Kitching,	Curled hair,	.	2	12	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—
F. M. Kimball,	Electric,	.	18	1	—	Fair,	None,	.	.	—

* Parties moved.

DISTRICT NO. 3—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
BOSTON — Continued.								
Merrimac Mattress Company,	Mattresses, .	8	7	—	Fair, .	None, .	—	
F. W. Folsom, .	Confectionery, .	2	2	—	Fair, .	—	—	
Camo & Co., .	Dresses, .	12	12	—	Fair, .	Time table and certificate, .	Complied.	
L. J. Barrele, .	Dresses, .	—	4	—	Fair, .	Time table and certificate, .	Complied.	
M. Pelonsky, .	Fancy, .	1	2	—	Fair, .	None, .	—	
E. Mayhoffer, .	Clothing, .	22	3	—	Fair, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
Roger Scannell, .	Mineral waters, .	9	1	—	Fair, .	None, .	—	
Geo H. Kempell, .	Clothing, .	11	1	—	Fair, .	None, .	—	
M. Levin, .	Ladies' wrappers, .	2	8	—	Fair, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
E. Mayhoffer, .	Clothing, .	13	5	—	Fair, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
M. Goldberg, .	Clothing, .	6	5	—	Fair, .	Provide water-closet; post time table.	Complied.	
Jaynes Manufacturing Company,	Medicines, .	3	3	—	Fair, .	None, .	—	
F. P. Snyder, .	Upholstered, .	6	4	—	Fair, .	Post time table; certificate; provide water-closet.	Complied.	
R. J. Caseby, .	Dresses, .	1	6	—	Fair, .	None, .	—	
Mary Cook, .	Vests, .	—	15	—	Fair, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
Ed. J. Tamlin, .	Cigars, .	8	2	—	Fair, .	None, .	—	
W. H. Lynch, .	Awnings, .	3	1	—	Fair, .	None, .	—	
G. W. Simmons & Co., .	Clothing, .	100	200	—	Good, .	Better egress; post time table and certificate.	Complied.	
John Holman, .	Mattresses, .	30	15	—	Fair, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	

Name	Address	Capital	Assets	Liabilities	Fair	None, Post time table,	Fair	None, Post time table,	Complied.
E. T. Pierce,	.	12	Chairs,	.	11	Fair,	.	.	.
Alex. Hill,	.	17	Mattresses,	.	11	Fair,	.	.	.
E. O. Vegelah,	.	78	Furniture,	.	2	Good,	.	.	.
Seavey & Co.,	.	18	Tinware,	.	2	Good,	.	.	.
Lalance & Grojean Manufacturing Company,	.	14	Kitchen goods,	.	1	Good,	.	.	.
C H. Mills,	.	7	Cigars,	.	2	Fair,	.	.	.
National Cigar Company,	.	6	Cigars,	.	1	Fair,	.	.	.
R. S. Bowen,	.	3	Awings,	.	1	Fair,	.	.	.
Twin Cigar Association,	.	5	Cigars,	.	3	Fair,	.	.	.
L. Doyle,	.	15	Carriages,	.	1	Fair,	.	.	.
H. M. Richardson,	.	40	Children's carriages,	.	2	Fair,	.	.	.
Susan A. Wood,	.	4	Dresses,	.	4	Fair,	.	.	.
D. J. O'Neil,	.	2	Extension cases,	.	1	Fair,	.	.	.
Cohen Bros.,	.	5	Fancy,	.	2	Fair,	.	.	.
Sarah F. Bacheller,	.	2	Clothing,	.	1	Fair,	.	.	.
James Welch,	.	6	Clothing,	.	2	Fair,	.	.	.
Milet & Elwell,	.	4	Clothing,	.	16	Fair,	.	.	.
Derby & Kellam Desk Company,	.	6	Desks,	.	1	Good,	.	.	.
Boston Rubber Shoe Company,	.	20	Shoes,	.	1	Good,	.	.	.
Tapley Machine Company,	.	20	Machinery,	.	1	Good,	.	.	.
Blount Manufacturing Company,	.	8	Door checks,	.	2	Fair,	.	.	.
National Electric Company,	.	7	Wire,	.	2	Fair,	.	.	.
O'hern & Co.,	.	5	Drugs,	.	2	Fair,	.	.	.
Eureka Door Bell Company,	.	3	Bells,	.	2	Fair,	.	.	.
Charles E. Gibbs,	.	3	Moulds,	.	3	Fair,	.	.	.
Jean White,	.	8	Music,	.	3	Fair,	.	.	.
A. G. Bratish,	.	4	Tubes,	.	1	Fair,	.	.	.
W. H. Hervy,	.	80	Furniture,	.	10	Good,	.	.	.
Green & Conly,	.	3	Plumbers,	.	1	Fair,	.	.	.

DISTRICT No. 3 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Under 14.			14 to 16.				
		Males.	Females.						
BOSTON — Continued.									
Boston Plating Company, . .	Nickel plate,	4	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
A. Harris, . . .	Clothing, . .	15	25	—	4	Fair, .	None,	—	
M Schwartz, . . .	Clothing, . .	5	6	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
Kimball & Co., . . .	Egg beaters,	16	3	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
Pulson Telephone Company,	Telephone, . .	12	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
E. R. Hill, . . .	Printing, . .	1	5	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	
Belvadere Manufacturing Co.,	Shoe linings,	4	1	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
H. M. Davis, . . .	Laundry, . .	2	2	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
C. H. Cadieu, . . .	Dies, . . .	12	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
William Hall, . . .	Locks, . . .	15	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
Chicago Frame Company, . .	Frames, . . .	3	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
J. S. Rice, . . .	Tin cans, . .	18	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
J. F. Murphy, . . .	Tin cans, . .	3	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
Elias Howe, . . .	Musical, . . .	7	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
Charles Friedman, . . .	Clothing, . .	1	3	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
Pond Desk Company, . . .	Desks, . . .	44	1	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	
F. C. Newhall, . . .	Screens, . . .	8	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
Murphy & Durgin, . . .	Brushes, . . .	25	25	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table,	Complied.	
Isaac Klous & Co., . . .	Paper stock,	8	15	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table,	Complied.	
James McCann, . . .	Corks, . . .	3	6	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table,	Complied.	
Houghton & Dutton, . . .	Candy, . . .	4	4	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table,	Complied.	
Alex. Bloom, . . .	Clothing, . .	5	15	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table,	Complied.	

Michael S. Simonds,	•	Clothing,	15	10	—	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.
Harry Hollander,	•	Clothing,	18	12	—	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.
Gustavus Asp,	•	Clothing,	1	4	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
John Lindall,	•	Clothing,	4	2	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
F. K. Brandman,	•	Shirts,	1	4	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Wheelock & Co.,	•	Paper boxes,	5	25	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
J. D. & R. M. Kelly,	•	Umbrellas,	3	4	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Harry J. Levy,	•	Cigars,	10	4	—	—	Fair,	Post time table; provide water-closet.	Complied.
DePesa Brothers,	•	Clothing,	22	3	—	—	Fair,	Post time table; certificate,	Complied.
Leftoveth & Goldstein,	•	Clothing,	15	5	—	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.
M. Schwartz,	•	Clothing,	14	7	—	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.
A. Harris,	•	Clothing,	15	25	—	—	Fair,	Keep water-closet clean,	Complied.
IL. Keshenofsky,	•	Clothing,	5	3	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
J. H. Fernberg,	•	Printing,	3	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Joseph Smalleusky,	•	Overalls,	1	3	—	—	Fair,	Post time table; provide water-closet.	Complied.
Illyman Bremer,	•	Clothing,	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
A. Applebaum,	•	Clothing,	17	3	—	—	—	Keep water-closet clean,	Complied.
Goldberg & Levy,	•	Clothing,	11	7	—	—	—	Keep water-closet clean,	Complied.
Philip Pearlstein,	•	Clothing,	21	11	—	1	Fair,	Provide water-closet; post time table.	Complied.
J. Schulman,	•	Clothing,	17	6	—	3	Fair,	Provide water-closet; post time table.	Complied.
P. Valero,	•	Clothing,	—	2	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
James Gratorex,	•	Clothing,	2	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
H. Sosnosky,	•	Clothing,	2	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
H. Albert,	•	Clothing,	12	3	—	—	Fair,	Post time table; keep water-closet clean.	Complied.
Jos. Rosenberg,	•	Clothing,	9	4	—	—	Fair,	Post time table; keep water-closet clean.	Complied.

DISTRICT No. 3—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
BOSTON — Concluded.								
Hodges & Haverstack,	Machinery,	2	—	—	Fair,	None,	—	
M. Goldberg,	Clothing,	25	13	1	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.	
Mariner & Ableman,	Clothing,	19	7	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.	
B. Levy,	Clothing,	5	2	—	Fair,	None,	—	
G. H. Gilbert,	Clothing,	14	6	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.	
H. Gurian,	Clothing,	3	3	—	Fair,	Provide water-closet; post time table.	Complied.	
M. E. McDonough & Co.,	Show cards,	4	—	—	Fair,	Certificates for children,	Complied.	
M. Levin,	Wrappers,	2	10	—	Fair,	Certificates for children, and time table.	Complied.	
Louise Martens,	Pants,	2	18	—	Fair,	None,	—	
Forbes, Haywood & Co.,	Candy,	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—	
Howard W. Spurr & Co.,	General merchandise.	110	20	—	Fair,	Certificates for children,	Complied.	
T. W. Russell,	Parlor furniture,	14	—	—	Fair,	Provide water-closet,	—	
Geo. T. McLaughlin,	Machinery,	75	—	—	Fair,	None,	—	
Warren H. Orne,	Edge tools,	3	—	—	Fair,	None,	—	
B. F. Brown & Co.,	Blacking,	6	33	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.	
S. G. Hammond,	Pickles,	2	—	—	Fair,	None,	—	
J. Cohen,	Clothing,	12	4	—	Fair,	Post time table; designate and keep clean water-closet.	Complied.	
G. W. Sammett,	Mattresses,	5	25	—	Fair,	None,	—	

John Holenan, . . .	Bedding, . . .	5	20	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
C. F. Shrouds, . . .	Brushes, . . .	5	30	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Alles & Fisher, . . .	Cigars, . . .	78	30	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
F. A. Walker & Co., . . .	Household furniture, . . .	18	-	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Wheelock & Co., . . .	Paper boxes, . . .	15	20	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Goldsmith, Silver & Co., . . .	Cigars, . . .	18	15	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
H. M. Carr, . . .	Jewelry, . . .	50	68	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
H. M. Richards, . . .	Jewelry, . . .	20	20	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
J. S. Rice, . . .	Tin cans, . . .	18	-	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Breslin & Campbell, . . .	Cigars, . . .	34	11	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Sewall & Day Cordage Company, . . .	Rope, . . .	380	165	-	15	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Thomas Dana, . . .	Groceries, . . .	23	5	-	-	Good, . . .	Provide water-closet, . . .	. . .	. . .	Complied.
NEWTON.										
O. C. Wiswall, . . .	Paper, . . .	12	-	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
N. S. & F. Cordingly, . . .	Shoddy, . . .	14	1	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
C. F. Crehore & Sons, . . .	Paper, . . .	9	1	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Newton Rubber Company, . . .	Rubber, . . .	45	-	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Hickey Paper Mill, No. 1, . . .	Paper, . . .	12	-	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Hickey Paper Mill, No. 2, . . .	Paper, . . .	10	-	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Newton Silk Mills, . . .	Silk yarn, . . .	60	120	2	2	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Gamewell Fire Alarm Company, . . .	Fire alarm, . . .	110	-	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Pettee Machine Works, . . .	Cotton machinery, . . .	350	-	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
W. H. Pettigrew, . . .	Building material, . . .	5	-	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
H. H. Hunt, . . .	Building material, . . .	15	-	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Ralph Davenport, . . .	Upholstering, . . .	3	-	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
C. A. Cole, . . .	Wagon work, . . .	3	-	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Mechanic Shirt Company, . . .	Shirts, . . .	5	30	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
Ward & Co, . . .	Carriages, . . .	7	-	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-
M. F. Lucas, . . .	Building material, . . .	24	1	-	-	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	. . .	. . .	-

DISTRICT No. 3—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
NEWTON — <i>Concluded.</i>								
Nonantum Worsted Company, .	Worsted yarn, .	190	380	—	1	Fair, .	None, .	—
Newton Machine Company, .	Machinery, . .	26	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Silver Lake Cordage Company, .	Cordage, . . .	22	82	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
H. F. Ross,	Building material, .	56	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
A. Fitzpatrick, . . .	Building material, .	13	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
BROOKLINE.								
Brookline Gas and Electric Co., .	Gas,	12	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard fly wheels, .	Complied.
Boynnton Brothers, . . .	Fancy,	5	2	—	1	Good, .	None, .	—
Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company, .	Electrical, . .	93	11	—	—	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.
Robert Brothers,	Upholstering, .	7	3	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
American Screen Company, . .	Screens, . . .	10	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
John Shields,	Fishing tackle, .	10	2	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
E. S. Ritchie,	Nautical, . . .	12	6	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
WATERTOWN.								
Lewando & Co.,	Dyeing,	60	100	—	—	Good, .	Post time tables, .	Complied.
L. A. J. Ayer,	Provisions, . .	4	1	—	—	Good, .	Certificates for children, .	Complied.
Hollingsworth & Whitney, . .	Paper bags, . .	88	33	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—

REPORT OF INSPECTOR BARDWELL.

Most of the manufacturing and other establishments in the district assigned to me have been inspected during the past year; and in those establishments women and minors have been given especial attention; in some instances several visits having been made.

I think one of the most trying things to an inspector is to see that the statute requiring certificates for children between the ages of thirteen and sixteen is complied with by well-intentioned but careless employers, without resorting to the extreme measure of a prosecution, and still perform his whole duty. Often in the press of business an employer does not exercise sufficient care to ascertain if the children are of the proper age to be at work without a certificate; and occasionally a superintendent is ignorant of the law. I recently called at a large establishment where there has always been the most cordial willingness to comply with all suggestions made, and where the children have heretofore furnished the proper certificates, and learned that a new superintendent from another State had taken charge, and several boys were at work illegally; it was only necessary to explain to him the law to have its provisions complied with. But few children have been discharged from work because of being below the legal age of thirteen years, as that law is now generally understood; not so, however, is that part of the statute relating to working in vacation, for I found as many at work during the past summer without certificates as I did last year, but not in the same factories. The wish has been often expressed by school authorities that the law might be modified so that pupils could work through the vacation period without being obliged to procure certificates.

But very few women in factories in my district are unprovided with seats, and those only because their special occupation will not permit of it.

One or two complaints have been made of factories where women and minors are employed running overtime; upon investigation it proved to be consequent upon a misapprehension of the meaning of the statute regulating the hours of labor so as to give a shorter day on Saturdays.

I do not find that an examination of a factory or workshop in one season is any excuse for omitting its inspection the following year; for there are but few in which changes will not have been made meantime, in some cases amounting to a complete remodelling. In such instances, oftener than in a new factory, the guarding of machinery is neglected until the inspector brings it to

mind ; and in other places guards are removed for repairs to be made, and are not replaced until the inspector calls. It is therefore important to keep well informed as to the changes going on, in order that visits, whether frequent or otherwise, may be of real benefit to all concerned. In this connection it may not be out of place to say that your recent order, requiring a careful and systematic canvass of the factories, workshops, public buildings and tenement-houses throughout the State, has been of great benefit in familiarizing me with every part of my district.

There have been two fatal accidents in the past year, neither of which was on account of insufficiently guarded machinery. In one instance the man, who had worked on the machine for nine years, removed the guard from its gears, in violation of orders, to save time in oiling them, and was drawn in and instantly killed ; the other one was a mechanic making repairs, who entered a narrow space between an outside wall and a rapidly revolving pulley, and was caught in the belting.

The larger part of my district is within the limits of the city of Boston, where elevators are in charge of its own inspection department, consequently there are not many for me to examine. These have been looked after carefully, and no accident has occurred on any of them. One establishment using four elevators requires its engineer to test them every Monday morning.

In but one instance have I thought it necessary to request that a change be made so that employees might have free egress from the factory in case of fire, and the order was promptly complied with.

HENRY J. BARDWELL, *Inspector.*

DISTRICT No. 4,

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14. 14 to 16.			
BOSTON.							
Atlas Storehouse, . . .	Merchandise storage.	18	—	—	Poor, .	Guard engine crank and fly wheel; better sanitary arrangements.	Complied.
Eugene Trafton, . . .	Planing mill, etc.,	3	—	—	Poor, .	Box lower wheel of band saw and countershafting of circular saw.	Complied.
Robert Bishop, . . .	Cotton waste, .	75	75	—	Poor, .	Post time tables; guard engine crank and fly wheel; two additional water-closets.	Complied.
A. Hale Rubber Manufacturing Company.	Submarine clothing.	10	—	—	Good, .	Guard gearing of two grinders, .	Complied.
Walworth Manufacturing Co., .	Steam and gas pipe fittings.	650	—	—	Fair, .	Post time tables; guard one fly wheel; cover two sets gears.	Complied.
Pierce & Sons, . . .	Shoes, . . .	110	90	—	Good, .	Certificates for six children; post time tables; designate water-closets; guard one belt.	Complied.
Eagle Extract Company, . .	Preserves and extracts.	7	8	—	Poor, .	Post time tables; one additional water-closet.	Complied.
James Mortell, . . .	Bags, . . .	14	—	—	Poor, .	Certificates for three children; post time tables; better sanitary arrangements.	Complied.
New England Soap Company, .	Soap, . . .	4	—	—	Good, .	Guard fly wheel, . . .	Complied.

DISTRICT NO. 4 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BOSTON — Continued.								
Terrio Bluing Company, . . .	Bluing, . . .	3	—	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	Complied.
Boston Cordage Company, . .	Cordage, . . .	190	250	—	5	Good, . . .	Certificates for three children, .	Complied.
Standard Coal and Fuel Co., .	Fuel compound, . .	12	8	—	—	Good, . . .	Post time tables; cover set screws,	Complied.
Daniel Russell,	Boilers and tanks, .	8	—	—	—	Fair, . . .	Guard fly wheel; cover one set screw.	Complied.
Boston Shoe Tool Company, . .	Shoe tools, . . .	18	—	—	—	Fair, . . .	Post time tables; cover set screws,	Complied.
Union Cotton Ginning Company,	Cotton waste, . . .	12	3	—	—	Fair, . . .	Post time tables; cover one set gears; cover set screws.	Complied.
Abraham Bloom,	Clothing, . . .	10	10	—	—	Bad, . . .	Post time tables; clean and repair water-closets.	Complied.
P. Lally & Co.,	Wagons, . . .	12	—	—	—	Fair, . . .	Box lower wheel of band saw, .	Complied.
Charles Holmes Estate, . . .	Machinery, . . .	5	—	—	—	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	Complied.
Henry R. Stevens,	Washing com-pound, .	6	29	—	—	Good, . . .	Post time tables; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Pratt Manufacturing Company, .	Shoe findings, . . .	15	—	—	—	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	Complied.
Christopher Wold & Co., . . .	Shoe machinery, . .	6	—	—	—	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	Complied.
Farwell Brothers,	Bundle wood, . . .	50	—	—	2	Poor, . . .	None, . . .	Complied.
Shales & May,	Furniture, . . .	50	—	—	1	Fair, . . .	Certificate for one child; post time table.	Complied.
Frank B. Foster,	Castings, . . .	67	—	—	—	Poor, . . .	None, . . .	Complied.
R. S. Hotchkiss,	Bundlewood, . . .	7	—	—	—	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	Complied.

Consolidated Electric Manufacturing Company.	Electrical goods.	50	—	—	—	Good.	None.	—	—
Hamburger Brothers.	Rags.	10	15	—	—	Good.	None.	—	—
Putnam & Co.	Mattresses and bedding.	34	25	—	—	Good.	Post time tables; guard fly wheel.	Complied.	—
Suffolk Manufacturing Company.	Suspenders.	35	165	—	10	Good.	Post time tables; guard engine crank.	Complied.	—
Thomas Earl.	Soap.	4	—	—	—	Poor.	None.	—	—
Gould & Kervin.	Vinegar.	4	—	—	—	Good.	None.	—	—
Bernstein Electrical Company.	Electric lamps, etc.	44	34	—	4	Good.	Certificates for three children; post time tables.	Complied.	—
Boston Antique Glass Company.	Antique glass.	8	—	—	—	Fair.	None.	—	—
H. O. Lothrop & Co.	Wire ferrules.	12	—	—	1	Fair.	None.	—	—
Compressed Steel Shafting Works.	Steel shafting.	25	—	—	—	Fair.	None.	—	—
P. F. Burke.	Steel toe calks.	12	—	—	—	Fair.	None.	—	—
City Point Works.	Steam ships.	600	—	—	10	Fair.	Box lower wheel of band saw.	Complied.	—
Geo. Lawley & Son Corporation.	Steam yachts and boats.	135	—	—	—	Fair.	Box lower wheel of band saw; cover gears of banding machine.	Complied.	—
Johnson & Shaw.	Chemicals.	12	—	—	—	Fair.	None.	—	—
Fiske, Coleman & Co.	Tiles, etc.	120	—	—	—	Fair.	Guard engine crank.	Complied.	—
S. A. Woods Machine Company.	Machinery.	195	—	—	1	Fair.	Box lower wheel of band saw.	—	—
S. H. L. Pierce.	Doors.	10	—	—	—	Fair.	None.	—	—
Lincoln & Dodge.	Castings.	42	—	—	—	Fair.	None.	—	—
W. E. Elliott.	Steam carpet beating.	2	—	—	—	Poor.	None.	—	—
N. A. Thompson Coal Company.	Kindling wood.	10	—	—	—	Fair.	None.	—	—
New Woodwork and Furniture Co.	Furniture.	4	—	—	—	Bad.	Provide a new water-closet.	†	—
Boston Button Company.	Cloth-covered buttons.	75	275	—	9	Good.	Certificates for five children; lengthen water-closet doors.	Complied.	—

† In abeyance.

* Machine sold and removed.

DISTRICT NO. 4—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BOSTON — Continued.								
Chase & Company Corporation, .	Candy,	50	125	—	—	Good, .	Box lower wheel of band saw; guard engine crank and fly wheel.	Complied.
New England Adamant Co., .	Adamant plaster, .	10	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Jenney Manufacturing Company, .	Kerosene oil,	30	—	—	1	Fair, .	None, .	—
J. Russell & Sons,	Steam boilers,	50	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Whittier Machine Company, .	Elevators,	175	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., .	Asphalt paving, . . .	25	—	—	—	Fair, .	Guard fly wheel; guard one gear, .	Complied
Moore & Wyman,	Elevators,	30	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard one gear, .	Complied
Bay State Belting Company, .	Leather belting, . .	11	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
South Boston Iron Works, . .	Castings and machinery.	400	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Broadway Crystal Laundry, .	Laundry,	—	5	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Antoine Vincent,	Carriages,	12	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Joseph Birtwell,	Iron girders,	10	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
N. E. Carriage Company, . .	Carriages,	12	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Lally Brothers,	Iron ash barrels, . .	8	—	—	—	Bad, .	To provide water-closet, .	—
George Miles,	Steam boilers,	50	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	*
Sweatt & Chase,	Metal castings, . . .	18	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard engine crank and fly wheel, .	Complied.
Boston Finishing Works, . .	Finishing cotton goods.	25	3	—	—	Good, .	Guard engine crank and fly wheel; post time tables.	Complied.
Suffolk Brewing Company, .	Lager beer,	35	—	—	—	Fair, .	Guard small engine crank and fly wheel; box four belts.	Complied.

Walter Baker & Co., . . .	Chocolate, . . .	230	225	-	-	Good, .	Guard one fly wheel and several machines, and cover set screws.	Complied.
A. G. Stearns & Co., . . .	Doors, etc. . . .	125	-	-	1	Fair, .	Certificate for one child; post time tables; guard several machines.	Complied.
Wrought Iron Casting Co., .	Castings, . . .	40	-	-	-	Fair, .	None.	-
Putnam Nail Co., . . .	Horse shoe nails, . . .	270	189	-	-	Good, .	Guard two fly wheels of dynamo, .	Complied.
D. Eddy & Sons, . . .	Refrigerators, . . .	45	-	-	-	Fair, .	Cover set screws, . . .	Complied.
Henry B. Simpson & Co., . .	Refrigerators, . . .	19	-	-	-	Fair, .	Box lower wheel of band saw; guard belts of moulder and planer.	Complied.
Jacob Ripley & Son, . . .	Furniture, . . .	9	-	-	-	Fair, .	Guard side belt of circular saw and irregular moulder.	Complied.
Manley W. Cain & Son, . . .	Furniture, . . .	50	-	-	-	Fair, .	Cover gearing of planer; guard lower wheel of band-saw and other machines.	Complied.
McKendry & Bird, . . .	Leather, . . .	5	-	-	-	Poor, .	Clean privy, . . .	Complied.
Dorchester Manufacturing Co.,	Furniture, . . .	25	-	-	-	Fair, .	Guard fly wheel, lower wheel of band-saw and other machinery.	Complied.
Mason Regulator Company, .	Valves, . . .	16	-	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
Eagle Paper Mill, . . .	Book paper, . . .	45	23	-	-	Good, .	Guard two engine cranks, and one fly wheel and one pulley.	Complied.
A. E. Whitehouse & Co., . .	Wire goods, . . .	6	-	-	-	Good, .	Certificate for child; post time table.	Complied.
Edward Lynch, . . .	Stairs, . . .	35	-	-	-	Fair, .	None, . . .	-
McNeil Bros., . . .	House finish, . . .	50	-	-	-	Fair, .	Guard countershafting of irregular moulder; box side belt of planer.	Complied.
C. M. Bugbee & Co., . . .	Sash and doors, . . .	12	-	-	-	Fair, .	Guard fly wheel and several machines.	Complied.
Novelty Wire Works Company, .	Wire goods, . . .	20	-	-	-	Good, .	Box countershafting of circular saw,	Complied.

* In abeyance..

DISTRICT NO. 4 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BOSTON — Continued.								
Tripp Manufacturing Company, .	Machinery, .	15	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Chas. W. Robbins, .	Spring beds, .	6	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
C. E. Cummings & Co., .	Desks and tables, .	40	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Geo. E. Tidd, .	Printing, .	3	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
James G. Breach, .	Machines, .	5	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Beacon Lithographic Company, .	Lithographs, .	70	30	—	2	Good, .	Certificates for two children; guard fly wheel.	Complied.
Lockwood Manufacturing Co., .	Steamships and yachts, .	70	—	—	—	Good, .	Box lower wheel of band-saw, .	Complied.
Emery & Preble, .	Ship work, .	5	—	—	—	Bad, .	Clean privy, .	Complied.
Thomas Hoey, .	Steam and gas fittings, .	29	—	—	—	Fair, .	Railing on engine-room stairs; cover gears; box a floor belt.	Complied.
National Tube Works, .	Iron and brass tubing, .	65	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard engine crank and fly wheel, .	Complied.
M. Killilea, .	Boilers and tanks, .	25	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Boston Electric Light Company, .	Electric lighting, .	6	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Boston and Lockport Block Co., .	Blocks and iron-work, .	50	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
N. E. Pottery Company, .	Crockery ware, .	61	13	—	—	Good, .	Certificates for two children; post time table; guard fly wheel; designate water-closets	Complied.

C. A. Woolley & Co., . . .	Laundry, . . .	3	7	—	1	Fair, .	Certificate for one child; post time table; designate water-closet.	Complied.
Maverick Oil Works, . . .	Tin cans, . . .	38	2	—	7	Fair, .	Post time tables, . . .	Complied.
The Aluminum Metal Manufacturing Company.	Aluminum flux, . .	4	—	—	—	Fair, .	Guard engine crank and crusher, .	Complied.
William H. Swift & Co., . .	Chemicals, . . .	13	—	—	—	Fair, .	Cover set screws, . . .	Complied.
Harmon & Drake, . . .	Building finish, . .	15	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
Glendon Company, . . .	House finish, . . .	250	—	—	2	Fair, .	Certificates for two children; post time tables; guard several machines.	Complied.
William B. Murray, . . .	Vests, . . .	1	34	—	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—
Edgar P. Lewis, . . .	Candy, . . .	18	17	—	1	Good, .	Certificates for one child; post time tables; cover set screws; designate water-closet.	Complied.
Levy & Cohen, . . .	Lounge frames, . .	4	—	—	—	Good, .	Box counter shafting of circular saw.	*—
McHugo & Snow, . . .	Boxes, . . .	19	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
C. W. Littlefield, . . .	Saw and planing mill.	9	—	—	—	Fair, .	Guard engine crank and fly wheel; belts of two machines.	Complied.
Towle & Foster, . . .	Mantels and mouldings.	26	—	—	—	Fair, .	Guard lower wheels of two band saws, and several machines.	Complied.
Graham & Cameron, . . .	Stairs, . . .	7	—	—	—	Fair, .	Box lower wheel of band saw; box two belts at floor.	Complied.
Robinson Boiler Works, . .	Boilers and machinery.	75	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
Boston Dyewood and Chemical Company.	Dyewoods, etc., . .	105	—	—	—	Fair, .	Guard one fly wheel; box 12-inch main belt.	Complied.
William F. Green & Son, . .	Shipwrights, . . .	90	—	—	—	Fair, .	Guard fly wheel, lower wheel of band saw and its side belt and counter shafting.	Complied.

* Moved away.

DISTRICT NO. 4 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.				
BOSTON — Continued.									
Turner & Kimball Cabinet Co.,	Furniture, . .	35	—	—	—	Good, .	Box lower wheel of band saw,	Complied.	
Sidney Peterson & Co., . . .	Ship and house finish.	7	—	—	—	Fair, .	Box lower wheel of band saw; box belts of tonguing machine and irregular moulder.	Complied.	
William H. McKie, . . .	Ship and house finish.	6	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
S. D. Manson & Co., . . .	Planing mill, etc.,	20	—	—	—	Fair, .	Box lower wheel of two band saws,	Complied.	
William O. Farmer, . . .	Photo cameras, .	2	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
Davis & White,	Mouldings, . .	3	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
Christian R. Durbeck, . . .	Stairs,	5	—	—	—	Bad, .	To clean privy,	Complied.	
Herman A. Hammond, . . .	Boxes,	10	—	—	—	Bad, .	Box two belts at floor; clean privy,	Complied.	
Frame & McPherson, . . .	House and ship finish.	15	—	—	—	Fair, .	Box lower wheel of band saw, countershafting of irregular moulder, and one belt at floor.	Complied.	
Webb & Watson,	Engines and boilers.	40	—	—	—	Good, .	Box lower wheel of band saw, .	Complied.	
New England Drug Mill, . .	Drug grinding, .	3	—	—	—	Fair, .	Box a belt at the floor,	Complied.	
M. Carbee & Co.,	Machinery, . .	11	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
George H. Bird,	Machinery, . .	3	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
George McQuesten & Co., . .	Lumber mill, . .	13	—	—	—	Fair, .	Box lower wheel of band saw,	Complied.	
A. B. Porter,	Leather,	4	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	

Standard Stave and Cooperage Company.	Casks and barrels.	95	-	-	-	Fair,	Box large belt to planer; cover set screws.	Complied.
Central Iron Foundry,	Castings,	150	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Bardwell, Anderson & Co.,	Furniture,	150	-	-	-	Fair,	Guard several machines and cover set screws.	Complied.
Ambrose Martin,	Boats,	4	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Boston Forge Company,	Railroad work,	80	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
William S. Pratt,	Whiting,	9	-	-	-	Fair,	Guard two fly wheels,	Complied.
William Smith & Co.,	Lager beer,	15	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Randall's Fertilizer Works,	Fertilizers,	15	-	-	-	Fair,	Guard fly wheel; box two belts through floor.	Complied.
Stimson Varnish Company,	Varnishes,	6	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
J. H. Cunningham,	Coating iron pipes.	10	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
H. W. Felton,	Laundry,	1	3	-	-	Good,	Post time tables,	Complied.
Mrs. Carrie E. Mallard,	Vests,	-	18	-	-	Poor,	Provide water-closet for exclusive use of women.	Complied.
F. O. Snow & Co.,	Window screens,	12	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
C. W. York & Co.,	Kindling wood,	10	-	-	-	Fair,	Guard fly wheel,	Complied.
American Arms Co.,	Fire-arms,	65	-	-	-	Fair,	Certificate for one child; post time table.	Complied.
Orient Manufacturing Company,	Condensed coffee,	4	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Potter & Wrightington,	Canned fish, etc.,	45	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
E. Hodge & Co.,	Steam boilers,	60	55	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Dee Brothers,	Furniture,	17	-	-	-	Fair,	Cover set screws,	Complied.
L. C. Sweet & Co.,	Steam carpet cleaning.	3	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Hall & Rogers,	Mantels, etc.,	10	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Chas. B. Holway,	Zithers,	4	-	-	-	Fair,	Certificate for one child; post time tables; guard two machines.	Complied.
Alex. McLaren,	House finish,	15	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-

DISTRICT No. 4 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
BOSTON — Continued.							
Fred O. Vegelahn, . . .	Furniture, . . .	8	—	—	Fair, .	Box lower wheel of band saw; box main belt through floor.	Complied.
Thomas F. Brown, . . .	Chairs, . . .	2	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
Geo. W. Adams & Co., . . .	Stairs and house finish.	10	—	—	Fair, .	Box countershafting of circular saw.	Complied.
The Atlantic Works, . . .	Steam yachts, etc., . . .	167	—	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—
Oriental Brass Foundry, . . .	Brass castings, . . .	10	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
Estate Wm. L. Sturtevant, . . .	House finish, . . .	15	—	—	Fair, .	Box countershafting two circular saws.	Complied.
P. L. Boudreau, . . .	Bicycles, . . .	2	—	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—
C. P. Whittle, . . .	Store fixtures, . . .	20	—	—	Fair, .	Box belt of boring machine at floor,	Complied.
Geo. E. Whitney, . . .	Yacht engines, . . .	5	—	—	Good, .	Cover set screws, . . .	Complied.
Atlantic Dye Wood Company, . . .	Dye-stuffs, . . .	26	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
Carrie A. Moreland, . . .	Vests, . . .	—	9	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—
Nellie Merrill, . . .	Vests, . . .	—	7	—	Bad, .	Clean and repair water-closet,	Complied.
Daniel D. Holt, . . .	Groceries, . . .	3	—	1	Poor, .	Certificate for one child, . . .	Complied.
J. A. Larrabee, . . .	Boys' coats, . . .	—	8	—	Good, .	Post time tables, . . .	Complied.
Sadie Lambert, . . .	Vests, . . .	—	8	—	Good, .	Post time tables, . . .	Complied.
Davidson Rubber Company, . . .	Rubber goods, . . .	70	70	1	Good, .	Certificate for one child, . . .	Complied.
Hodges-Mansur Company, . . .	Crackers, . . .	60	20	—	Fair, .	Certificate for one child; post time tables; guard fly wheel; designate water-closets.	Complied.

Richard A. Atwood, . . .	Preserves, . . .	8	6	—	—	Bad, .	Post time tables; guard side and end of engine; clean water-closets.	Complied.
Holland & Cheesboro, . . .	Wood turnings, . . .	4	—	—	—	Fair, .	Guard lower wheel of band saw, .	Complied.
E. A. Gillett & Sons, . . .	Bent felloes, . . .	20	—	—	—	Fair, .	Box lower wheel of band saw; guard several belts and pulleys.	Complied.
Alden Batchelder, . . .	Desks and book-cases.	40	—	—	—	Fair, .	Box lower wheel of band saw; box countershafting irregular moulder.	Complied.
Joseph Palmer, . . .	Carriage springs,	13	—	—	—	Fair, .	Cover set screws, . . .	Complied.
H. D. Gloyd, . . .	Preserves, . . .	7	—	—	—	Bad, .	Provide a privy, . . .	Complied.
Furbush & Co., . . .	Sausages, . . .	12	—	—	—	Poor, .	None, . . .	—
Edwin Porter, . . .	Furniture, . . .	15	—	—	—	Fair, .	Guard engine crank and fly wheel, .	Complied.
J. D. Robertson, . . .	Stairs, . . .	5	—	—	—	Fair, .	Box countershafting of buzz planer, .	Complied.
D'Este Company, . . .	Brass castings, . . .	8	—	—	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—
Stickney & Poor, . . .	Spices, . . .	25	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard fly wheel; one belt at floor; cover set screws.	Complied.
A. D. Hall & Son, . . .	Refrigerators, . . .	10	—	—	—	Fair, .	Box lower wheel of band saw; guard elevator drum; cover set screws.	Complied.
Henry E. Wright, . . .	Milk cans, . . .	23	—	—	—	Poor, .	Guard belt on second floor; cover set screws; clean water-closets.	Complied.
Charlestown Enterprise Company, . . .	Newspaper, . . .	8	2	—	1	Fair, .	Certificate for one child; post time tables.	Complied.
Waverly Magazine, . . .	Newspaper, . . .	5	16	—	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—
American Preserves Company, . . .	Preserves, . . .	10	5	—	—	Poor, .	Guard engine, main belt; box a floor belt; cover set screws; clean water-closets.	Complied.
W. D. Baker, . . .	Furniture, . . .	15	—	—	—	Bad, .	Clean and repair water-closet, .	Complied.
S. Wing & Co., . . .	Printing, . . .	2	3	—	1	Fair, .	Certificate for one child; cover set screws.	Complied.

DISTRICT NO. 4—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BOSTON — Continued.								
Haley & Cutter,	Trunks and bags,	32	8	—	1	Bad, .	Certificate for one child; post time tables; guard several machines; clean and designate water-closets.	Complied.
Barrett & Brother,	Dyeing,	35	40	—	—	Fair, .	Guard carder gearing; cover set screws.	Complied.
Wm. T. Van Nostrand & Co., .	Ales and porter, .	40	—	—	—	Fair, .	Guard belt to mash machine; cover set screws.	Complied.
Bunker Hill Iron Foundry, .	Castings,	70	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
J. T. Southwick,	Furniture,	10	—	—	—	Fair, .	Box lower wheel of band saw, .	Complied.
Hatch & Margesson,	Slippers,	15	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
Nathaniel Tufis,	Gas meters,	30	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard fly wheel; box one belt at floor.	Complied.
H. A. Derry & Co.,	Razor strops,	2	9	—	1	Bad, .	Certificate for one child; post time table; new water-closet for women, and designate.	Complied.
Galen M. Bowditch,	Wagon repairing,	10	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Chapin, Trull & Co.,	Distillery,	7	—	—	—	Bad, .	Clean water-closet,	Complied.
Kimball Manufacturing Co., .	Wooden ware,	8	2	—	2	Good, .	Certificates for two children; post time tables; guard several machines.	Complied.
Asbestos Packing Company, .	Asbestos felting, .	4	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—

Warren Mansur Branch, United States Baking Company.	Crackers, etc.,	56	24	-	-	Good,	Post time tables; rail engine room staircase; cover set screws.	Complied.
Rand & Byam,	Soap,	11	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Raymond Skate Company,	Skates,	43	7	-	5	Fair,	Certificates for three children; post time tables.	Complied.
Crosby Steam Gage and Valve Company.	Gages and valves,	150	9	-	-	Good,	Guard two fly wheels,	Complied.
J. T. Reed & Co.,	Cleaning kid gloves,	1	30	-	-	Good,	Post time tables,	Complied.
Bray & Estes,	Furniture,	15	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Orpen Brothers,	Furniture,	60	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Geo. G. Fox,	Pies,	54	6	-	-	Fair,	Certificate for one child; post time tables; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Palmer, Parker & Co.,	Lumber and veneers.	30	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
S. J. Sanger,	Leather,	35	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
David Foley & Co.,	Chains,	15	-	-	-	Fair,	Guard fly wheel,	Complied.
Clark & Smith,	Mahogany,	9	-	-	-	Good,	None,	-
W. H. Newell & Co.,	Steam carpet beating.	2	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Geo. H. Wood & Co.,	Leather cement,	6	2	-	-	Fair,	Guard gears of two rubber grinders,	Complied.
Wemyss Brothers & Co.,	Furniture,	80	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Edmonds & Hooper,	Stone ware,	20	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
O. P. Brown,	Trunks,	7	-	-	-	Fair,	Post time tables,	Complied.
Powers & Co.,	Grain,	9	-	-	-	Fair,	Guard engine crank,	Complied.
Nash Manufacturing Company,	Toys,	2	6	-	-	Fair,	Designate water-closet,	Complied.
Cunningham Iron Works,	Boilers,	60	-	-	-	Poor,	Guard one pulley and belt,	Complied.
Chas. F. Baker & Co.,	Patent nails,	18	2	-	-	Poor,	Post time tables; provide water-closet for women and designate.	Complied.
East India Bedding Company,	Bedding,	3	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-

District No. 4—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BOSTON—Concluded.								
City Square Carpet Cleaning Works.	Carpet cleaning.	2	—	—	—	Fair.	None.	—
United States Baking Company,	Crackers, etc.,	61	32	—	1	Good.	Certificate for one child; post time tables; guard fly wheel and several machines.	Complied.
The Artistic Carving Company,	Mantels, etc.,	39	1	—	—	Good.	Post time tables; guard fly wheel and several machines; designate water-closets.	Complied.
H. Burridge & Co.,	Doors and sash.	3	—	—	—	Fair.	None.	—
Philadelphia and Boston Face Brick Company.	Face brick.	50	—	1	—	Fair.	Certificate for one child; post time table; cover set screws.	Complied.
Robert Webb & Co.,	Black lead.	3	—	—	—	Good.	None.	—
Harrison, Beard & Co.,	Furniture.	25	—	—	—	Fair.	None.	—
Page & Littlefield,	Store and house finish.	40	—	—	—	Fair.	Guard fly wheel and several machines.	Complied.
CHELSEA.								
A. S. Rogers Shoe Company,	Children's and misses' shoes.	42	38	—	9	Bad.	Certificates for several children; guard engine crank and fly wheel; provide two new water-closets.	Complied.
Chapman & Soden,	Roofing and paving materials.	8	—	—	—	Bad.	Provide a new privy.	Complied.

Chelsea Suspender Manufacturing Company.	Suspenders,	3	27	-	-	Fair,	Guard sewing-machine cover set screws.	Complied.
S. K. Lovewell & Co.,	Machinery, . .	18	-	-	-	Fair,	Box countershafting of circular saw; cover set screws.	Complied.
Mechanics' Shirt Company,	Shirts and overalls,	2	33	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
J. M. Mason,	Machinery, . .	12	-	-	-	Fair,	Put rail around engine drive wheel,	Complied.
Beddall Manufacturing Co.,	Brass foundry, .	6	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Tebbet's Rolled Forging and Machine Company.	Rolled steel balls,	3	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Benj. P. Nichols,	Printing, . .	4	1	-	-	Fair,	Post time tables; cover set screws,	Complied.
D. & L. Slade Co.,	Spices, etc., . .	10	4	-	-	Good,	Designate water-closets, . .	Complied.
D. S. Turner,	Vests,	2	10	-	-	Fair,	Designate water-closets, . .	Complied.
Fred. Theise,	Willow baskets,	4	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Hannah Foye,	Vests,	4	21	-	-	Fair,	Designate water-closets, . .	Complied.
Mrs. J. D. Alley,	Vests,	2	12	-	1	Good,	Certificate for one child; post time tables	Complied.
O. C. Magoon & Co.,	Machine jobbing,	5	-	-	-	Bad,	Guard belt at floor; provide new water-closet.	Complied.
Boston Basket Company,	Splint baskets, .	5	-	-	-	Bad,	Box belt at floor; provide new water-closet.	Complied.
Henry F. Dearborn,	Shirts and overalls,	-	8	-	1	Good,	Certificate for one child, . .	Complied.
Lizzie D. Clark,	Vests,	2	8	-	-	Fair,	Guard sewing machine shafting; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Chas. H. Pike & Co.,	Printing, . . .	6	2	-	-	Fair,	Post time tables; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Henry Mason & Co.,	Newspaper, . .	3	4	-	-	Fair,	Post time tables; box one belt through floor.	Complied.
Dickinson Type Foundry,	Printers' type, .	50	50	-	-	Fair,	Post time tables,	Complied.
L. S. Slade Estate,	Cigars,	3	13	-	-	Poor,	Post time tables,	Complied.
Chelsea Brass Foundry,	Brass castings, .	3	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Bisbee, Endicott & Co.,	Castings, etc., .	35	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	-

DISTRICT NO. 4 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
CHELSEA — Continued.								
Steel Edge Stamping and Retin- ing Company.	Tinware, etc.,	130	50	—	12	Fair, .	None,	—
Perry & Cook,	House finish,	7	—	—	—	Fair, .	Box lower wheel of band saw; guard countershafting on two machines.	Complied.
Thomas L. Appleton,	Planes,	15	—	—	—	Fair, .	Box lower wheel of band saw, .	Complied.
Anderson Brothers,	Baskets,	7	2	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Suffolk Cordage Company, . .	Cordage,	82	18	—	2	Good, .	Certificates for children; guard gearing of layer machine.	Complied.
Revere Rubber Company, . . .	Rubber goods,	378	22	1	6	Good, .	Post time tables; box lower wheel of band saw; cover set screws.	Complied.
Sawyer Crystal Blue Company,	Bluing,	9	6	—	1	Fair, .	None,	—
Walker Bros. Dye Works, . . .	Dyeing,	12	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
William H. Norris,	Soap,	4	—	—	—	Poor, .	Guard fly wheel,	Complied.
Ewing Bros. & Co.,	Printers' ma- chinery.	12	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard countershafting of circular saw; cover set screws.	Complied.
Walter Bachelder,	House finish,	3	—	—	—	Good, .	Box lower wheel of band saw and countershafting, irregular moulder.	Complied.
H. C. Starkey & Sons,	Elastic braid,	—	15	—	—	Good, .	Post time tables,	Complied.
T. Martin & Bro. Manufacturing Company (Mill A).	Elastic fabric,	20	145	—	1	Good, .	Certificate for one child; guard engine crank; cover set screws.	Complied.

T. Martin & Bro. Manufacturing Company (Mill B).	Suspenders web, .	12	70	1	Good, .	Certificate for one child; guard fly-wheel.	Complied.
T. Martin & Bro. Manufacturing Company (Mill C).	Elastic shoe goring.	60	30	-	Good, .	None, .	-
Geo. F. Slade, .	Cigars, .	1	7	-	Fair, .	None, .	-
D. Cahlane, .	Leather, .	6	-	-	Poor, .	Box belt through floor, .	Complied.
Stella Wilcox, .	Vests, .	-	10	-	Good, .	Post time tables, .	Complied.
Julia Sparks, .	Vests, .	2	10	-	Good, .	Post time tables, .	Complied.
Linda W. Allen, .	Vests, .	-	8	-	Good, .	Post time tables, .	Complied.
C. H. Newell & Co., .	Matresses, .	10	10	-	Good, .	None, .	-
Wm. T. Cardy & Son, .	Paper boxes, .	8	20	-	Good, .	Post time tables; box one belt at floor; cover set screws.	Complied.
D. W. Bernard & Son, .	Laundry, .	2	7	-	Fair, .	Post time tables; guard fly-wheel and two belts; designate water-closet.	Complied.
Austin & Graves, .	Crackers, etc., .	12	6	-	Fair, .	None, .	-
A. Shear, .	Coats, .	4	-	-	Good, .	None, .	-
Boston Rubber Company, .	Rubber goods, .	150	150	-	Good, .	Post time tables, .	Complied.
Albert D. Black, .	Window screens, etc.	9	-	-	Good, .	None, .	-
Globe Laundry Company, .	Laundry, .	3	19	-	Fair, .	Post time tables; guard two tractor belts; designate water-closets	Complied.
Thomas Strahan & Co., .	Wall papers, .	20	-	-	Fair, .	None, .	-
United States Foundry Company, .	Window weights, .	34	-	-	Good, .	None, .	-
A. A. White & Co., .	Varnishes, .	6	-	-	Fair, .	None, .	-
Geo. D. Emery, .	Mahogany, .	80	-	-	Fair, .	Certificates for four children, .	Complied.
Standard Elastic Fabric Company, .	Elastic fabric, .	4	-	-	Good, .	None, .	-
Theodore H. Buck & Co., .	House finish, .	90	-	-	Fair, .	Guard fly wheel and main belt and countershafting of irregular moulder.	Complied.

DISTRICT NO. 4—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
CHelsea — Concluded.							
F. P. Baker Moulding Company,	Picture mould- ings.	40	—	—	Fair,	Box countershafting on second floor.	Complied.
George E. Downs,	Salt,	5	3	—	Fair,	None,	—
The Massachusetts Manufactur- ing and Electrical Supply Co.	Electrical sup- plies, etc.	31	—	—	Fair,	Post time tables,	Complied.
A. J. Rykeman & Co.,	Furniture,	30	—	—	Good,	Guard gearing of sandpaperer,	Complied.
White, Holman & Co.,	Chairs,	50	—	—	Good,	Guard countershafting of irregular moulder.	Complied.
Boston Blacking Company,	Blacking, etc.,	4	—	—	Good,	None,	—
P. T. McDonough,	Leather,	8	—	—	Fair,	Guard two belts in second story,	Complied.
James Porter,	Leather,	3	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Peter Smith,	Leather,	3	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
J. D. Loftus & Co.,	Currier's grease,	7	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
J. A. Tucker & Co.,	Fertilizers,	6	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
L. Richardson & Co.,	Currier's grease,	7	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Salamander Brick and Tile Co.,	Fire bricks,	30	—	—	Fair,	Guard fly wheel and main belt, pul- ley and belt of brick machine.	Complied.
J. W. Stickney & Co.,	Whiting,	15	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Samuel Cabot,	Lampblack,	20	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Turrell & Grant,	Leather,	40	—	—	Fair,	Guard two belts; cover set screws,	Complied.

REVERE.									
Revere Drop Forge Company, .	Iron work, .	.	8	-	-	-	Fair, .	Box lower wheel of band saw; guard engine main belt, and countershafting of circular saw.	Complied.
Revere Custom Laundry, .	Laundry, .	.	3	2	-	-	Good, .	Post time tables; guard extractor belts.	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR SPLAINE.

In submitting my observations of the operation of the laws which I am called upon to enforce, I am under a disadvantage, from the fact that I have been in the service of the State as inspector of factories and public buildings only a little over five months, and therefore feel a diffidence in my own ability to deal fully and intelligently with inspection matters generally. I am inclined to leave the broader and fuller discussion of these important matters to officers of longer experience and greater intelligence, while I confine my efforts to the simpler points of inspection which I have been called upon to enforce. I commenced work with some trepidation, believing that I had undertaken the duties of an office which would almost necessarily draw down upon my head the wrath of either the proprietors of factories and workshops or of the employees; but I am proud to say that months before this writing I was convinced that I was in error, and that, instead of being looked upon as an enemy of the proprietors, my presence among them was looked upon as an agency through which a solution could be had of misunderstandings with reference to the application of the laws bearing upon factory life, and the manner and means of complying with the same. By the employees my presence was hailed as a fulfilment of the promises of the Commonwealth through its law-makers that the moral and physical welfare of the operatives in the industrial establishments in the State should be looked after, protected and guaranteed; and as far as possible that they should be protected in life and limb by safely guarding all dangerous parts of machinery; and that measures of ventilation and sanitation should be so strictly enforced as to make it possible that the employees could pursue their work in factories and workshops without fear of injury to their health from unwholesome and perhaps poisoned atmosphere; and that also the most important of all things connected with factory life, means of escape from the horrors of a fire in case such a calamity should threaten the lives of employees, should receive the strictest attention of the officers of the law.

As regards the enforcement of the laws relating to ventilation and sanitation I find a general willingness to comply, with here and there a neglect in the matter of keeping up notices to designate the sanitaries intended for the use of persons of opposite sex. The most effective way, in my opinion, to overcome the difficulty, would be to compel the stencilling or painting such notices on the doors of the sanitaries, instead of tacking up paper notices, which seems at present to be the prevailing mode.

Ventilation is as good generally as can be expected under the circumstances attending factory life, and both ventilation and sanitation are better attended to in the newer and larger factories and workshops than in the older and less pretentious establishments; but in all cases I have found a generous willingness on the part of proprietors to correct anything pointed out by the inspector as needing correction. I have sent orders in some cases affecting sanitation, and I feel that they have been or are being attended to.

As regards the guarding of machinery at points where there is apparent danger to life and limb, in the factories which I have inspected I have found ample proof of the watchfulness of Officer Dyson and others in the fact that the machinery at dangerous points is generally well guarded, with here and there an exception, often caused by the removal of guards for the purpose of making repairs, and then neglecting to restore them to their former places; or, when new machinery has been placed in position, railings not being placed to guard it, until the attention of the proprietors has been called by the inspector to the omission. I have sent some orders bearing upon such cases as cited above, and I believe that all are or will be complied with.

As regards the enforcement of the laws relating to the employment of women, young persons and children in factories and workshops, I find that with very few exceptions the laws are being observed, the women as far as possible supplied with seats, and the ten-hour law almost without exception being obeyed; and, as regards children and young persons between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, the schooling certificates required by law have been, as far as my observation has gone, with one exception, procured and are kept on file by the employers. The one exception in this matter is being closely followed up, orders having been sent.

As regards the operation and enforcement of the laws relating to egress from factories, workshops and public buildings, in case of fire, in my district I find that such buildings are in a comparatively safe condition, the whole matter of egress and fire-escapes having been gone over and well attended to by Officer Dyson and others. There seems a general willingness on the part of proprietors to comply with the laws relating to means of escape in case of fire, although often standing out as to the modes to be employed and the expense attending the same. While treating the subject of egress and fire-escapes, let me say that I have carefully inspected every hotel in my district, — one hundred and eighty-four in number, — and I feel safe in saying that they are now in about as good condition against danger from fire as it is possible to make them under existing laws, considering that many of them are old,

and have within them many intricate corridors and passageways almost entirely unknown in hotels of more modern architecture.

In my observations of factory life and of the operation of the laws intended to elevate and make comparatively safe the lives of employees, I have found a peculiar something which I feel it my duty to refer to without offering any opinion or suggestion, believing that the matter is one deserving treatment by abler and more experienced persons than I am. The matter I refer to is, that the only provision made by the laws of the Commonwealth for dinner time among employees in factories and workshops is contained in the Acts of 1887, chapter 215, which provides that "no child, young person or woman shall be employed in a factory or workshop in which five or more children, young persons and women are employed, for more than six hours at one time, without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal." This is all right as far as it goes; but I know of a case in a woollen mill not many miles from Worcester where the time table reads: commence at 6.45 A.M., stop for dinner at 12 noon; start at 12.15 noon, and stop at 5.45 P.M., and on Saturday, commencing at 6.45 A.M., stop at 1 P.M., which finishes the week's work. By this it is seen that the dinner time allowed the employees at this factory is only fifteen minutes. Fearing that I had made a mistake in copying the notice of the hours of labor, I called the attention of the proprietor to the matter. He told me that I was right in my copy of the notice of the hours of labor, but that the time table as pasted was the result of an agreement between the employees and himself that they were to stop only fifteen minutes for dinner, so that they could get off a little earlier in the evening.

I wish to say in a general way that, from my observations of factory life, and the operation of the laws intended to protect the employees in life and limb and elevate them morally and physically, the attitude of the proprietors of factories and workshops towards the laws which many of them at first thought to be one-sided and tyrannical, and at best inoperative, is now that the Commonwealth has acted wisely in having framed the inspection laws; and I feel that they would not now undo what has been done through those laws, for they seem to realize that their factories are in better condition as regards cleanliness, ventilation and safety against fire, and that their employees are better mentally, morally and physically than ever before; and that the whole social atmosphere in the vicinity of factories has improved, is being improved, and will continue to improve.

And now, in closing, I would say to the inspector that eternal vigilance is the safest assurance that the inspection laws of the Commonwealth are being observed and obeyed.

HENRY SPLAINE, Inspector.

DISTRICT No. 5,

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
CLINTON.								
Clinton Wire Cloth Company, .	Wire cloth, .	150	150	—	8	Good, .	—	—
Bigelow Carpet Company, Weaving Mill.	Wilton and Brussels carpets	250	450	—	28	Good, .	—	—
Bigelow Carpet Company, Spinning Mill.	Carpet yarns, .	197	199	—	25	Good, .	—	—
Lancaster Mills,	Ginghams, . .	1019	1019	—	141	Good, .	—	—
DUDLEY.								
Stevens' Linen Works, . . .	Linen crash, .	125	300	8	77	Good, .	—	—
John Chase & Sons' Woolen Mill,	Woolens, . . .	265	135	—	45	Good, .	—	—
Lemuel D. Perry's Yarn Mill, .	Woolen and merino yarns.	18	5	—	—	Fair, .	To guard machinery and designate women's closet.	—
Josiah Perry's Mill,	Cassimeres, . .	80	60	—	8	Fair, .	Orders to designate women's closet,	*
Eben S. Stevens' Mill, . . .	Woolen and jute goods.	82	53	—	8	Good, .	—	—
FITCHBURG.								
Crocker, Burbank & Co.'s Mill, No. 7.	Variety of paper, .	46	30	—	3	Good, .	Orders to guard machinery, .	*
Beoli Mill,	Worsted coatings,	225	200	—	20	Good, .	—	—

* Not time to hear.

DISTRICT No. 5 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
FITCHBURG — <i>Concluded.</i>								
Berwick Mills,	Cassimeres, . .	55	30	—	1	Good, .	—	—
Fitchburg Manufacturing Co., . .	Ginghams, . .	60	40	—	8	Good, .	—	—
Mitchell Manufacturing Co., . .	Ginghams, . .	90	90	—	1	Good, .	Orders to guard machinery, . .	*
Parkhill Manuf'g Co. (Mill A), . .	Ginghams, . .	275	200	—	15	Good, .	—	—
Parkhill Manuf'g Co. (Mill B), . .	Ginghams, . .	60	40	—	—	Good, .	—	—
Parkhill Manuf'g Co. (Mill C), . .	Ginghams, . .	230	150	—	40	Good, .	—	—
The Orswell Mills,	Cotton yarn, . .	75	175	—	—	Good, .	Orders for notice on women's closet,	*
Star Worsted Company's Mill, . .	Worsted yarns, .	25	90	—	20	Good, .	—	—
Fitchburg Worsted Co.'s Mill, . .	Worsted suitings,	125	250	—	20	Good, .	—	—
Fitchburg Duck Mill,	Cotton duck, . .	60	60	—	—	Good, .	—	—
LEICESTER.								
George W. Olney's Mill,	White flannel, .	38	50	—	10	Good, .	—	—
Eli Collier's Mill,	Shoddy,	10	6	—	—	Good, .	Women's closet; new one, . .	Complied.
Newton Darling's Chapel Mill, . .	Satinets,	21	14	—	—	Good, .	—	—
Darling, Thayer & Co., Valley Mill,	Satinets,	40	25	—	—	Good, .	—	—
Lakeside Manufacturing Com- pany, Daniel Kent.	Satinets,	18	12	—	—	Good, .	—	—
Manville Mill, Geo. Mann & Bro., . .	Satinets,	39	16	—	—	Good, .	—	—

MILLBURY.

The John Rhodes' Warp Co.,

John Rhodes Warp and Yarn Co.

Mowrey A. Laphan's Mill, .

Wheeler's Cotton Mill, .

Hoyles Ramf's Horn Mill, .

Stonemetz's Printing Machinery Company.

The Aldrich Mills, .

Cordis Mills, .

Buck Bros.' Factory and Warehouse.

Millbury Cotton Mill, .

WEBSTER.

The H. N. Slater Mills, .

Slater Woolen Mills, .

Corbin's Shoe Factory, .

Baies' Shoe Factory, .

H. N. Slater Cambric Works, .

WORCESTER.

Lucien B. Butler's Hunt Mill, .

Albert W. Darling's Mill, .

Ed. D. Thayer's Mill, .

Satinet warps and yarns.	17	10	—	2	Good, .	—	—
Cotton warps and yarns.	12	19	—	4	Good, .	—	—
Fancy cassimeres, .	120	80	1	3	Good, .	—	—
Fancy serges, .	35	15	—	3	Good, .	—	—
Woolen stockings and yarn.	12	13	—	2	Good, .	—	—
Printing machinery.	75	—	—	—	Good, .	—	—
Satinets, .	60	30	—	5	Good, .	—	—
Tickings, .	71	74	—	13	Good, .	—	—
Edge tools, .	34	6	—	—	Good, .	—	—
Printing cloths, .	55	75	—	14	Good, .	—	—
Lawns, silesias, and satines.	300	150	2	33	Good, .	—	—
Woollens, .	600	300	—	68	Good, .	—	—
Shoes, .	240	60	—	17	Good, .	—	—
Shoes, .	175	75	—	25	Good, .	—	—
Cambric, etc., .	150	100	—	25	Good, .	—	—
Satinets, .	19	15	—	—	Fair, .	—	—
Satinets, .	28	14	—	—	Good, .	—	—
Woolen goods, .	70	55	—	3	Good, .	—	—

* Not time to hear.

DISTRICT No. 5 — *Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
WORCESTER — Concluded.								
Smith's Valley Woolen Mill, .	Woolen dress goods.	48	32	—	—	Good, .	—	—
The Whitcomb Envelope Co., .	Envelopes, .	50	150	—	—	Good, .	—	—
Logan, Swift & Brigham Envelope Company.	Envelopes, .	40	110	—	3	Good, .	—	—
The Wire Goods Company, 20 Union Street.	Wire goods, .	65	35	—	—	Good, .	—	—
The National Manufacturing Co.,	Special hardware,	60	140	—	6	Good, .	—	—
Wm. H. Burns & Co.'s Factory, .	Ladies' underwear,	15	535	—	—	Good, .	—	—
The Fox Mill,	Satinets, .	35	35	—	3	Good, .	—	—
The Piedmont Mill,	Satinets, .	35	20	—	—	Fair, .	—	—
W. H. Hill's Envelope Factory, .	Envelopes, .	25	75	—	1	Good, .	—	—
Hamblin & Russell Manufacturing Company.	Wire goods, .	60	60	—	11	Fair, .	—	—
Whittall's Edgeworth Mill, .	Carpet yarns, .	75	125	—	32	Good, .	—	—
Mathew J. Whittall's Mill No. 1,	Brussels and Wilton carpets.	108	54	—	22	Good, .	—	—
Mathew J. Whittall's Mill No. 2,	Brussels and Wilton carpets.	83	23	—	19	Good, .	—	—
Mathew J. Whittall's Mill No. 3,	Brussels and Wilton carpets.	32	—	—	11	Good, .	—	—

Worcester Carpet Co., No. 1,	Brussels and Wil-	56	16	-	-	-
	ton carpets.					
Worcester Carpet Co., No. 2,	Brussels and Wil-	42	12	-	-	-
	ton carpets.					
Worcester Carpet Co., No. 3,	Carpet yarns,	40	110	-	30	-
The Worcester Woolen Mill Co.,	Cassimeres,	120	130	-	15	-
L. D. Thayer Manufacturing Co.,	Tapes and bind-	4	46	1	8	-
	ings.					

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MCGRAW.

In presenting my annual report I am pleased to be able to say that the factories and workshops in this district are very much improved since my last year's report, as regards the running time, sanitary and school laws. The latter law is well obeyed by the managers and overseers, and they are adopting the rule of hiring older children than formerly, and they say with better results as to work, etc. I find there are in this district at present quite a number of factories and workshops that do not employ any children under sixteen years of age. I also find that superintendents and overseers are coming to the conclusion that the factory laws are a benefit to them, instead of a hindrance as they at first supposed they would be. I must also say here that, although the laws are very generally obeyed, the inspector must keep a careful lookout over these establishments, as his presence in those places has a beneficial effect, and keeps the overseers reminded of the law. I also find that elevators need a constant supervision, they are so liable to get out of repair; and those that are running them do not notice defects until attention is called to them by the inspector, or an accident happens. The careful guarding of machinery is very necessary, as employees will get injured no matter what guards or pains are taken to avoid them by either mill officials or inspectors.

The evening school laws in this district are very well regulated and enforced by our school boards and their officers and overseers. The difficulties heretofore encountered in the enforcement of this law with our non-English-speaking residents are lessened very much as they understand the language and the laws better. I must here state, in connection with this subject, that it would be impossible for an inspector to do much in this matter were it not for the effective co-operation of superintendents of schools and truant officers.

In conclusion, I am very happy to state, in my second annual report, that the courtesy shown to the inspector of this district by the manufacturers and their officers, and their general readiness to carry out any suggestions made or orders given, are very gratifying.

DISTRICT No. 6, FRANK McGRAW, Inspector.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14. 14 to 16.			
ATTLEBOROUGH.							
Smith & Crosby,	Jewelry,	30	6	—	Good,	Time notice,	Complied.
F. Sadler & Co.,	Jewelry,	14	6	—	Good,	Time notice,	Complied.
C. A. Robinson,	Jewelry,	7	2	2	Good,	Guard fly wheel,	Complied.
Marsh & Bigney,	Jewelry,	20	15	1	Good,	Time notice,	Complied.
Bliss Brothers,	Jewelry,	40	8	—	Good,	—	—
Regnall, Bigney & Co.,	Jewelry,	16	7	—	Good,	Designate closets,	Complied.
Wilmarth, Holmes & Co.,	Jewelry,	7	11	1	Good,	Time notice,	Complied.
F. Weaver & Co.,	Jewelry,	24	5	1	Good,	Time notice,	Complied.
J. M. Fisher & Co.,	Jewelry,	35	15	—	Good,	—	—
C. A. Wetherell & Co.,	Jewelry,	12	3	—	Good,	—	—
J. T. Inman & Co.,	Jewelry,	10	2	—	Good,	Time notice,	Complied.
D. E. Makepeace,	Jewelers' stock gold and silver plating.	6	—	2	Good,	Time notice,	Complied.
Mossberg Manufacturing Co.,	Jewelers' ma- chinery.	22	—	2	Good,	Time notice,	Complied.
Ellis, Livesey & Co.,	Jewelry,	12	2	—	Good,	Guard fly wheel,	Complied.
Nelson Carpenter,	Jewelry,	6	2	—	Good,	Time notice,	Complied.
Blake & Chaplin,	Jewelry,	24	4	—	Good,	—	—
C. S. Carpenter,	Electroplating,	5	—	2	Good,	—	—

DISTRICT No. 6 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
ATTLEBOROUGH — <i>Concluded.</i>								
W. H. Wilmarth & Co., . . .	Jewelry, . . .	65	68	—	—	Good, .	—	—
W. E. Denham, . . .	Enamelling jewelry.	5	2	—	—	Good, .	—	—
Smith Electric Company, . . .	Electric bells, . . .	8	—	—	2	Good, .	—	—
Attleboro Bell Company, . . .	Electric bells, . . .	4	—	—	2	Good, .	Time notice, . . .	Complied.
T. L. Watkins, . . .	Enamelling coffin trimmings.	4	4	—	—	Good, .	—	—
R. Walfenden & Sons, . . .	Bleaching and dyeing.	20	2	—	—	Good, .	Time notice, . . .	Complied.
Simms & Co., . . .	Jewelry, . . .	7	2	—	—	—	Time notice, . . .	Complied.
C. S. Smith & Brother, . . .	Electroplaters, . . .	5	—	—	2	—	Time notice, . . .	Complied.
Mechanics' Mill, . . .	Cotton cloth, . . .	60	4	—	8	Good, .	—	—
Hebron Manufacturing Company's Mill, Dodgeville.	Cotton sheetings, . . .	90	10	—	—	Good, .	Designate closets, . . .	Complied.
Hebron Manufacturing Company, Hebronville.	Cotton twills, . . .	100	150	—	1	Good, .	—	—
Adamsdale Yarn Mill, . . .	Cotton yarns, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horton & Angell, . . .	Jewelry, . . .	64	46	—	—	Good, .	—	—
A. A. Busher, . . .	Jewelry, . . .	26	16	—	—	Good, .	—	—
W. D. Wilmarth, . . .	Coffin trimmings, . . .	15	20	—	—	Good, .	—	—
Streeter Brothers, . . .	Watch charms, . . .	6	2	—	—	Good, .	—	—
Daggett & Clap, . . .	Jewelry, . . .	55	15	—	—	Good, .	—	—

W. E. Sandford, . . .	Enamelled trim- mings.	7	2	—	—	Good, .	—	—	—
Smith, Carpenter & Co.,	Coffin trimmings,	8	4	—	—	Good, .	—	—	—
W. & S. Blackinton, . .	Chains and brace- lets.	110	40	—	—	Good, .	—	—	—
Bates & Bacon, . . .	Watch cases and bracelets.	90	3	—	—	Good, .	4	—	—
Cummings & Wexel, . .	Jewelry, . . .	30	7	—	—	Good, .	8	—	—
Bates Button Company, . .	Collar and cuff buttons.	22	24	—	—	Good, .	5	Time notice, . . .	Complied.
Short, Werne & Co., . .	Jewelry and plated chains.	36	12	—	—	Good, .	4	—	—
Watson & Newell, . . .	Cuff buttons,	55	55	—	—	Good, .	2	—	—
Hayward & Sweet, . . .	Jewelry, . . .	22	3	—	—	Good, .	1	Designate closets, . .	Complied.
R. B. MacDonald, . . .	Jewelry, . . .	5	5	—	—	Good, .	1	—	—
Blake & Claflin, . . .	Jewelry, . . .	20	4	—	—	Good, .	—	—	—
G. A. Dean & Co., . . .	Jewelry, . . .	64	12	—	—	Good, .	—	—	—
D. F. Briggs Company, . .	Jewelry, . . .	55	30	—	—	Good, .	—	—	—
S. W. Gould & Co, . . .	Jewelry, . . .	46	2	—	—	Good, .	—	—	—
E. A. Patton & Co., . . .	Jewelry, . . .	10	6	—	—	Good, .	—	—	—
Wheaton & Richards, . .	Jewelry, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	To guard fly wheel,	Complied.
Attleborough Daily Sun, . .	Daily newspaper,	12	2	—	—	Good, .	2	Time notice, . . .	Complied.
Attleborough Daily News, .	Daily newspaper,	6	5	—	—	Good, .	—	Time notice, . . .	Complied.
J. M. Bates Steam Power Building,	Steam power, . . .	2	—	—	—	Good, .	—	Guard fly wheel,	Complied.
E. A. Robinson Steam Power Building.	Steam power, . . .	1	—	—	—	Good, .	—	Guard fly wheel,	Complied.
NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH.									
A. M. Draper, . . .	Jewelry, . . .	40	50	—	—	Good, .	—	—	—
E. Ira Richards, . . .	Jewelry, . . .	50	8	—	—	Good, .	—	—	—
H. D. Merrett, . . .	Jewelry, . . .	55	15	—	—	Good, .	—	—	—

NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH.

A. M. Draper,	Jewelry,	40	50	—	—	—
E. Ira Richards,	Jewelry,	50	8	—	—	—
H. D. Merrett,	Jewelry,	55	15	—	—	—

DISTRICT No. 6 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
NO. ATTELEBOROUGH — <i>Concluded.</i>								
Curtis & Wilkinson,	Jewelry,	36	3	—	4	Good,	—	—
T. I. Smith,	Jewelry,	65	15	—	—	Good,	—	—
T. G. Cheever & Co.,	Jewelry,	32	17	—	2	Good,	—	—
John P. Bennett,	Electroplating,	25	2	—	1	Good,	—	—
Thomas Totten & Co.,	Jewelry,	40	20	—	—	Good,	—	—
Healy Brothers,	Jewelry,	20	10	—	—	Good,	—	—
French & Franklin,	Jewelry,	17	3	—	1	Good,	Time notice,	Complied.
Riley French & Co.,	Jewelry,	54	14	—	4	Good,	—	—
F. S. Gilbert,	Jewelry,	25	6	—	1	Good,	—	—
S. E. Fisher & Co,	Jewelry,	44	6	—	—	Good,	—	—
Sandland Capron & Co.,	Jewelry,	38	2	—	2	Good,	—	—
E. L. Franklin & Co.,	Jewelry,	58	5	—	—	Good,	Time notice,	Complied.
R. B. Blackinton,	Jewelry,	50	5	—	—	Good,	Time notice,	Complied.
G. K. Webster,	Jewelry,	31	4	—	—	Good,	Time notice,	Complied.
D. E. Coddling & Co.,	Jewelry,	20	5	—	—	Good,	Time notice,	Complied.
Coddling Brothers,	Jewelry,	18	2	—	—	Good,	—	—
Cutler & Lull,	Jewelry,	10	2	—	3	Good,	—	—
Young & Stern,	Jewelry,	40	12	—	—	Good,	—	—
J. G. Cheever & Co.,	Jewelry,	20	12	—	—	Good,	—	—
Bugbee & Niles,	Jewelry,	20	6	—	—	Good,	—	—
F. M. Whiting & Co.,	Silverware,	47	3	—	2	Good,	—	—
Demarest & Brady,	Jewelry,	18	4	—	—	Good,	—	—

Cowel & Co.,	Jewelry,	20	11	—	Good,	—	Time notice,	—	Complied.
C. E. Sandland & Co.,	Silversmiths and novelties.	18	2	—	Good,	1	—	—	Complied.
J. A. Copeland & Co.,	Jewelry,	3	2	—	Good,	—	Time notice,	—	Complied.
A. H. Bliss,	Chains, etc.,	7	7	—	Good,	—	—	—	—
F. C. Somme,	Jewelry,	10	1	—	Good,	1	—	—	—
Walcott Manufacturing Company,	Beads and machinery.	25	2	—	Good,	4	Time notice,	—	Complied.
Co-operative Manuf'g Jewellers,	Jewelry,	30	10	—	Good,	5	—	—	—
T. G. Frothingham & Co.,	Jewelry,	18	2	—	Good,	—	—	—	—
H. F. Barrows & Co.,	Jewelry,	60	20	—	Good,	—	—	—	—
Stanley Brothers,	Jewelry,	12	8	—	Good,	—	—	—	—
Bell & Cobb,	Jewelry,	12	3	—	Good,	—	Time notice,	—	Complied.
Gold Medal Braid Company,	Worsted and cotton braid.	5	55	—	Good,	—	—	—	—
W. D. Fisher & Co.,	Jewelry,	20	6	—	Good,	—	—	—	—
J. F. Sturdy & Son,	Jewelry,	20	20	—	Good,	—	Time notice,	—	Complied.
V. H. Blackington & Co.,	Jewelry and society novelties.	18	2	—	Good,	—	—	—	—
Mason Jewelry Company,	Jewelry,	15	2	—	Good,	—	—	—	—
B. S. Freeman & Co.,	Jewelry,	25	12	—	Good,	—	—	—	—
Salmon Davidson,	Jewelry,	10	25	—	Good,	—	—	—	—
W. G. Clark Manuf'g Company,	Jewelry,	28	2	—	Good,	1	—	—	—
B. F. Simmons & Co.,	Watch chains,	105	30	—	Good,	2	—	—	—
E. Evans & Co.,	Military buttons,	6	2	—	Good,	—	—	—	—
William Coupe & Co.,	Factory cotton,	51	—	—	Good,	4	—	—	—
Adamsdale Yarn Mill,	Cotton yarns,	48	37	—	Good,	3	—	—	—
North Attleborough Chronicle.	Daily newspaper,	10	3	—	Good,	—	Time notice,	—	—

DISTRICT No. 6—*Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
MANSFIELD.								
D. S. Spaulding,	Jewelry,	80	20	—	3	Good, .	—	—
Chilson Furnace Company, . .	Stoves, furnaces and ranges.	50	—	—	6	Good, .	Time notice,	Complied.
S. W. Card & Co.,	Screw taps, wrenches, etc.	40	1	—	5	Good, .	Guard fly wheel,	Complied.
Comey & Co.,	Straw and felt hats.	200	100	—	—	Good, .	Time notice,	Complied.
Evans, Cobb & Co.,	Swivels and jewelers' findings.	25	25	—	—	Good, .	Time notice,	Complied.
C. D. Lyons & Co.,	Jewelry,	20	8	—	2	Good, .	Time notice,	Complied.
Rumsey Brothers,	Ladies' boots and shoes.	60	90	2	3	Good, .	—	—
NORTON.								
Engley, Wetherell & Co., . . .	Jewelry,	80	30	—	6	Good, .	—	—
W. A. Sturdy Manufacturing Co., .	Jewelry,	25	5	—	4	Good, .	Time notice,	Complied.
Sweet Paper Box Company, . . .	Paper boxes,	15	20	—	2	Good, .	—	—
Sweet Wood Box Co.,	Wood boxes,	10	—	—	4	Good, .	—	—
RAYNHAM.								
Zeno Kelly Shoe Factory, . . .	Men's and boys' shoes.	45	2	—	2	Good, .	—	—

Gushee's Shoe Factory,	Men's and boys' shoes.	10	2	-	1	Good.	-	-	-
FALL RIVER.									
Mechanics' Mills,	Cotton cloth,	290	260	27	50	Good.	-	-	-
Merchants' Manufacturing Company.	Prints and odd cotton cloth.	400	250	30	34	Good.	To repair elevator,	.	Complied.
Kerr Thread Company,	Spool cotton and yarns.	25	125	14	16	Good.	Post time notices and designate closets.	.	Complied.
Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company.	Cotton prints,	200	210	12	11	Good.	-	-	-
Osborn Mills, Nos. 1 and 2,	Cotton cloth,	400	420	20	24	Good.	-	-	-
Slade Mills,	Cotton prints,	189	150	10	12	Good.	To repair elevators,	.	Complied.
American Linen Mills, Nos 1 and 2.	Cotton cloth,	200	800	60	30	Good.	-	-	-
Fall River Iron Works Company,	Cotton cloth,	200	210	16	14	Good.	-	-	-
Fall River Manufacturing Co.,	Cotton cloth,	150	200	8	14	Good.	-	-	-
Tecumseh Mills, Nos. 1 and 2,	Cotton prints,	205	260	20	13	Good.	To repair elevator,	.	Complied.
Metacomet Manufacturing Co.,	Cotton cloth,	100	200	10	12	Good.	-	-	-
Davol Mills,	Odd cotton cloth,	230	250	12	16	Good.	-	-	-
Robeson Mills,	Cotton prints,	65	185	6	8	Good.	-	-	-
Union Cotton Manufacturing Company.	Cotton cloth,	415	475	36	45	Good.	-	-	-
Durfee Mills, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,	Cotton prints,	500	550	30	37	Good.	Repair elevator; improve sanitary condition.	.	Complied.
Granite Mills, Nos. 1 and 2,	Cotton prints and cotton cloth.	377	500	13	20	Good.	-	-	-
Stafford Mills, Nos. 1 and 2,	Cotton prints,	300	350	20	14	Good.	-	-	-
Crescent Mills,	Fancy cotton cloth,	200	200	16	20	Good.	Repair elevator,	.	Complied.
Hargrave's Mill,	Odd cotton cloth,	200	210	14	18	Good.	-	-	-
Barnard Manufacturing Co.,	Cotton cloth,	170	155	15	13	Good.	-	-	-
Flint Mill,	Cotton cloth,	225	275	30	37	Good.	To repair elevator trap doors,	.	Complied.

DISTRICT No. 6 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
FALL RIVER — Concluded.								
Cornell Mill,	Cotton cloth,	180	230	8	6	Good, .	To guard crank shaft,	Complied.
Seacomet Mill,	Print cloth,	150	255	10	4	Good, .	To repair elevator,	Complied.
Richard Borden Manufacturing Company.	Cotton cloth,	440	465	18	26	Good, .	—	—
Chace Mills,	Print cloths,	270	250	22	28	Good, .	—	—
Barnaby Manufacturing Co.,	Ginghams,	100	300	8	12	Good, .	To repair elevator,	Complied.
Laurel Lake Mills,	Cotton prints,	110	190	12	14	Good, .	To repair both elevators,	Complied.
Narragansett Mills,	Cotton prints,	200	225	15	17	Good, .	To repair elevators,	Complied.
Sagamore Manufacturing Company, No. 1 and 2.	Cotton prints,	400	450	35	38	Good, .	—	—
Border City Manufacturing Company, No. 1, 2 and 3.	Cotton cloth,	560	550	53	55	Good, .	—	—
Globe Yarn Mills, No. 1, 2 and 3,	Cotton yarns,	452	448	55	61	Good, .	—	—
Robeson Mill,	Print cloth,	65	175	6	8	Good, .	To designate closets,	Complied.
Wampanoag Mills, No. 1 and 2,	Cotton cloth,	350	350	24	16	Good, .	—	—
Union Belt Company,	Leather belting,	28	3	—	—	Good, .	—	—
American Supply Company,	Loom harness and reeds,	8	8	—	—	Good, .	—	—
Green & Wood,	Wooden spools and bobbins,	68	—	6	6	Good, .	—	—
Massasoit Manufacturing Co.,	Cotton waste, twine, mops, etc.,	100	50	—	—	Good, .	—	—

Wyoming Yarn Mill, . . .	Cotton yarns, twine and carpet warp.	60	100	4	19	Good, .	-	-	-
Mark Cummings, . . .	Roller covering, . .	25	4	-	-	Good, .	-	-	-
Charles F. Hill, . . .	Roller covering, . .	10	5	-	-	Good, .	-	-	-
Webster & Co., . . .	Loom harness, . .	8	15	-	-	Good, .	-	-	-
Fall River Laundry, . .	Laundry, . . .	21	54	-	4	Good, .	-	-	-
George T. Fraperie, . .	Paper boxes, . . .	4	8	-	4	Good, .	Time notice, . . .	Complied.	Complied.
Henry J. Langley, . . .	Reeds and loom harness.	25	18	-	6	Good, .	Time notice; closets to designate, .	Complied.	Complied.
James Marshal's Hat Factory, .	Men's and boys' hats.	200	100	-	20	Good, .	Time notice, . . .	Complied.	Complied.
Benson & Austin, . . .	Roller covering and loom harness.	4	10	-	2	Good, .	-	-	-
Fall River Daily News, . .	Daily newspaper, . .	34	9	-	3	Good, .	Time notice and designate closets,	Complied.	Complied.
Fall River Daily Globe, . .	Daily newspaper, . .	28	5	-	-	Good, .	Time notice and designate closets,	Complied.	Complied.
Fall River Daily Herald, . .	Daily newspaper, . .	32	4	-	-	Good, .	Time notice, . . .	Complied.	Complied.
Samuel E. Fiske, . . .	Job printing, . . .	10	4	-	1	-	Time notice, . . .	Complied.	Complied.
Quinn Brothers, . . .	Boys, youths' misses and children's boots and shoes.	4	5	-	2	Good, .	-	-	-
Shaw, Buffington & Co., . .	Nickel dressing combs.	4	5	1	1	Good, .	-	-	-
Covel & Osborn, . . .	Mill banding, . . .	8	-	2	2	Good, .	-	-	-
C. M. G. Fraparie, . . .	Paper cap tubes, . .	2	2	1	6	Good, .	-	-	-
Metallic Comb Company, . .	Metallic combs, . .	5	8	-	-	Good, .	-	-	-
George Congdon, . . .	Serims, leno, weaves, etc.	1	8	-	-	Good, .	-	-	-
Fall River Twine Company, . .	Cotton twine, . . .	8	2	-	-	Good, .	Time notice, . . .	Complied.	Complied.

DISTRICT No. 6 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.				
NEW BEDFORD.									
Job Wade,	Welt and inner-sole leather.	13	—	—	2	Good, .	—	—	
Charles Tabor & Co.,	Art publishers, .	230	45	—	—	Good, .	—	—	
New Bedford Journal,	Daily newspaper, .	11	3	—	1	Good, .	Time notice, .	Complied.	
Mercury Publishing Company, .	Daily newspaper, .	27	1	—	2	Good, .	—	—	
New Bedford Standard,	Daily newspaper, .	60	6	—	5	Good, .	—	—	
Acushnet Mills,	Odd cotton cloth, .	510	600	30	32	Good, .	Designate closets, .	Complied.	
Howland Mills,	Cotton yarns, .	275	345	45	43	Good, .	Repair elevator, .	Complied.	
Potomska Mills,	Odd cotton cloth, .	594	806	39	30	Good, .	—	—	
Wamsutta Manufacturing Co., .	Sheetings and shirrings.	1100	1300	75	125	Good, .	Designate closets, .	Complied.	
Grinnell Manufacturing Co., .	Cotton sheetings, satines, etc.	300	400	46	32	Good, .	—	—	
Bennett Manufacturing Com-pany, Nos. 1 and 2.	Cotton yarns, .	200	175	63	50	Good, .	—	—	
Hathaway Mills,	Odd cotton cloth, .	160	165	14	10	Good, .	Guard crank shafts in both mills, .	Complied.	
City Manufacturing Company, Nos. 1 and 2.	Cotton yarns, .	164	130	25	34	Good, .			
New Bedford Manufacturing Co., .	Cotton yarns, .	125	170	23	27	Good, .	—	—	
Oneka Woollen Mills,	Woollen dress goods.	75	100	—	4	Good, .	—	—	

Pairpoint Manufacturing Co.,	Silver-plated ware.	315	100	-	10	Good.	-	-	-
Mount Washington Glass Co.,	Glass ware,	250	23	-	30	Good.	-	-	-
Pinkham & Gifford,	Ladies' and misses' boots and shoes.	37	24	-	3	Good.	-	-	-
T. M. Denham & Brother,	Men's shirts,	15	125	-	8	Good.	-	-	-
New Bedford Casket Company,	Caskets and cof-fins.	35	15	-	4	Good.	-	-	-
Weeden Manufacturing Co.,	Steam toys,	75	15	2	48	Good.	Designate closets,	.	Complied.
Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company,	Twist drills, chucks, reams, etc.	265	25	-	-	Good.	-	-	-
H. C. Fowler Loom Harness, Coffin Brothers,	Loom harness,	8	6	-	-	Good.	Time notice and designate closets,	.	Complied.
Peirce & Bushnell Manufacturing Company,	Paper boxes,	25	25	-	-	Good.	Designate closets,	.	Complied.
D. A. Snell,	Picture frames and pictures.	69	25	-	6	Good.	-	-	-
King's Manufacturing Company,	Fancy crackers,	47	13	-	2	Good.	Furnish seats and designate closets,	.	Complied.
American Bobbin, Spool and Shuttle Company,	Picture frames and art goods.	26	17	-	4	Good.	-	-	-
Bay State Chair Company,	Bobbins, spools and shuttles.	48	6	-	-	Good.	-	-	-
J. C. Rhodes & Co.,	Chairs,	30	1	-	4	Good.	-	-	-
	Shoe eyelets,	19	11	-	-	Good.	-	-	-
SANDWICH.									
Sandwich Card and Tag Co.,	Cards and tags,	4	8	-	1	Good.	Time notice,	.	Complied.
Charles W. Spurr Company,	Veneers and pressed work.	50	2	-	2	Good.	-	-	-
Union Braiding Company,	Silks, braids,	2	8	-	2	Good.	To guard shafting; designate water-closets.	.	Complied.
Cape Cod Decorating Company,	Decorating glass,	8	10	-	4	Good.	Time notice,	.	Complied.

DISTRICT NO. 6—Continued

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
ORLEANS.								
Cummings & Howes, . . .	Men's clothing, .	90	100	-	-	Good, .	-	-
Snow's Clothing Factory, . .	Men's clothing, .	30	15	-	-	Good, .	-	-
PROVINCETOWN.								
Puritan Shirt Company, . . .	Men's white shirts,	4	160	-	-	Good, .	Time notice, .	Complied.
L. Pickert & Co., . . .	Canned fish, .	20	24	-	-	Good, .	-	-
FAIRHAVEN.								
Paulding Shoe Company, . . .	Ladies' boots and shoes.	35	15	-	-	Good, .	-	-
Atlas Tack Corporation, . . .	Tacks and shoes,	180	40	-	-	Good, .	-	-
FREETOWN.								
Crystal Spring Bleachery, . . .	Bleaching and dyeing.	100	15	-	2	Good, .	Guard fly wheel, .	Complied.
N. R. Davis & Sons, . . .	Sporting guns, .	33	-	-	4	Good, .	Guard fly wheel, .	Complied.
WESTPORT.								
Westport Manufacturing Com- pany, Mills No. 1 and 2, . . .	Twines, carpet warp and bat- ting.	67	104	-	17	Good, .	-	-

DISTRICT NO. 6 — *Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
EASTON — Concluded.								
Rice & Hutchins, . . .	Men's and boys' shoes.	150	125	—	6	Good, .	Time notice and designate closets,	Complied.
E. W. Gilmore, . . .	Hinges, washers, and picture wire.	27	5	—	2	Good, .	Time notice and designate closets,	Complied.
E. J. W. Morse & Co., . .	Sea Island cotton thread.	10	40	—	—	Good, .	—	—
Ames Shovel Works, . . .	Shovels, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New England Specialty Co., .	Specialties in hardware.	10	2	—	1	Good, .	—	—
TAUNTON.								
Cohannet Mills, 1, 2 and 3, . .	Cotton yarns, .	100	176	6	5	Good, .	Rail around fly wheel, . . .	Complied.
Elizabeth Pool Mills, . . .	Cotton flannel, .	55	120	6	10	Good, .	—	—
Whitenton Manufacturing Co., .	Colored cotton cloth.	555	554	10	85	Good, .	Designate closets; guard fly wheel,	Complied.
Canoe River Mills, . . .	Cotton yarns, .	30	110	—	10	Good, .	—	—
Eagle Mill Company, . . .	Print cloth, . .	34	71	4	8	Good, .	—	—
W. R. Patten Mill, . . .	Hosiery yarns, .	32	11	2	—	Good, .	—	—
Westville Mill, . . .	Cotton yarns, .	21	35	—	2	Good, .	—	—
Oakland Mill, . . .	Fancy cotton cloth.	50	55	2	3	Good, .	—	—

Reed & Barton,	Silver and silver plated ware.	540	110	-	-	Good, .	-	-	-
M. M. Rhodes & Sons & Co.,	Shoe buttons, .	25	25	-	-	Good, .	-	-	-
Albert Field Tack Company,	Tacks and nails, .	165	50	6	10	Good, .	-	-	-
Taunton Tack Company, . .	Rivets, tacks and nails.	80	20	6	-	Good, .	-	-	-
H. A. Williams Manufacturing Company.	Oil cans, awls, and crimping tacks.	30	15	-	-	Good, .	Repair closets.	elevator and designate	Complied.
Reed, Barton & Co., . . .	Silver-plated ware,	20	4	-	2	Good, .	Time notice, .	. . . .	Complied.
H. L. Cushman,	Shoe buttons, .	10	12	-	-	Good, .	Designate closets, .	. . . .	Complied.
S. A. Wilde,	Tinware,	18	3	-	4	Good, .	-	-	-
West Silver Company, . . .	Plated ware, . . .	50	10	-	-	Good, .	-	-	-
H. A. Cushman & Co., . . .	Men's clothing, .	24	12	-	-	Good, .	-	-	-
Charles Hewitt & Co., . . .	Men's and boys' shoes.	51	9	2	-	Good, .	-	-	-
Emery & Holmes,	Ladies' boots and shoes.	35	25	-	-	Good, .	-	-	-
Taunton Gazette,	Daily newspaper,	12	8	-	2	Good, .	Time notice, .	. . . .	Complied.
Taunton News,	Daily newspaper,	4	2	-	1	Good, .	Time notice, .	. . . .	Complied.
C. A. Hack & Son,	Job printing, etc.,	17	18	-	-	Good, .	-	-	-

REPORT OF INSPECTOR KNIGHT.

I have the honor herewith to submit this my annual report for 1891, regarding the laws entrusted to me to enforce in District No. 7, which comprises Hampden and Hampshire counties. Chapter 348, Acts of 1888, an act in relation to the employment of children under sixteen years of age in factories, workshops and mercantile establishments, is, I am pleased to report, very generally complied with in this district; although I find it requires constant attention on the part of the inspector, as changes are frequently being made in superintendents and overseers, and many of them profess to have very little if any knowledge of the laws regulating the same, — although every means possible has been extended to them that they may obtain such information as relates to this matter, and a copy of the inspection laws, from time to time, has been sent to the manufacturers throughout the district. I am glad to be able to report that in no case have I found a child under thirteen years of age employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment during the past year. The number of children between the ages of thirteen and fourteen in such establishments has been greatly reduced this year, and I am told by a great many employers that no children under fourteen will be employed by them hereafter, as the time is so short before they are obliged to attend school that it does not pay.

The sanitary condition of our factories and workshops is a matter of great importance, for on this depends to a great extent the health, well-being and energy of the operatives. I am pleased to be able to report that during the past year much improvement has been made in this direction in very many of our manufacturing establishments. But, while the most of them are in a very good sanitary condition, there is still room for further improvement. Some are not kept in that condition of cleanliness which is conducive to health, and I have had occasion to issue several orders during the past year for better sanitary closets and ventilation; all of which have either been complied with or are in the process of construction.

Sections 13 and 14 of chapter 104 of the Public Statutes, the law relating to the protection of the operatives in our factories against accidents from unguarded elevators and machinery, is working a very great change, not only in the mills that are filled with old machinery, but it has created a demand that all new machinery should be well guarded in all its parts where possible; and it is a fact that many parts are now very well and effectually guarded which were thought impossible to guard a few years ago.

Thus we see that the deadly set screw can be well guarded with a very little expense. Also, small gears that many times run very slowly, and which are often changed to suit different kinds of work, have been guarded, although it was thought at one time a very unnecessary precaution, until several accidents occurred. Thus we see that "experience is a good teacher."

A careful inspection has been made of nearly all the elevators in my district this year, and I have tested the safety device on the elevator car of many of them. Most of them were found to be in good condition. Where they were not, orders have been given to remedy the defect, and they have been promptly complied with. Fortunately this district has been free from serious accidents this year, caused by unsafe use of the same. I find that where proper safety devices and automatic guards are in use, and the hoisting machinery, ropes or cables are taken proper care of, accidents are reduced to a minimum. Where accidents do occur after the above precautions have been taken, in nearly all cases they can be attributed to the result of negligence or improper care on the part of the operative; as it is quite as necessary for the operative to use due care in operating all kinds of machinery as it is to have it well guarded. I think the tendency on the part of the operative has gradually improved in this direction, since the enactment and enforcement of the inspection laws.

The law requiring minors fourteen years of age and over, who cannot read and write in the English language, to attend an evening school, in my judgment is working advantageously, and excellent results are reported by the superintendents of schools in the cities and towns where evening schools are maintained. A thorough canvass of the factories and workshops has been made, to ascertain the number of illiterates employed; and the report from the teachers is very encouraging, both regarding the attendance and the desire on the part of the pupils to learn. In order to show some of the results of this beneficent law, I beg leave to cite one of the many instances that have come under my observation, which may be of interest. In making an inspection in one of the factories in my district, I enquired of the employer if all the illiterate minors employed in the factory were regular attendants at the evening school. He was unable to inform me, but referred me to the overseer of the department where such illiterates were likely to be employed. The overseer, in answer to my question, informed me that there were fifteen in his department that were regular attendants, and he among the rest, although he was nearly twenty-two years of age. He also stated that all the education he ever received was at the evening school, and that the result of this

education was his present position as overseer. He further said that he should continue to go as long as he could. Through his encouragement and influence all minors in his department were regular attendants, although not all were obliged to go.

The law known as the ten-hour law has been well complied with the past year. I have received but one complaint, and that was a case where the operatives, wishing for a holiday on Saturday, arranged with their employers to work twelve hours per day for the first five days of the week, to make up the time they would lose the sixth day. The posting of legal notices in rooms where women and minors are employed, giving the schedule time for each day of the week, has been carefully looked after.

Chapter 125, Acts of 1891, an act to prohibit imposition of fines or deduction of wages of employees engaged at weaving, is complied with in this district, although some of the manufacturers have adopted the so-called "grading system," and in this connection I would respectfully refer you to a report sent you relating to this matter.

Agreeable to your instructions, I have devoted considerable time to canvassing the public buildings, tenement-houses, lodging and boarding houses, hotels, etc.; the results of this work will appear in the reports I have sent from week to week.

In conclusion, permit me to say that uniform courtesy has been accorded the inspector by the manufacturer at all times, and a disposition has been manifested to assist him in his work.

JOHN L. KNIGHT, *Inspector.*

DISTRICT No. 7,

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.			
SPRINGFIELD.							
A. H. Goetting,	Music goods,	4	1	—	Good,	None,	—
A. M. Butterfield, . . .	Ladies' dresses, . . .	2	26	—	Fair,	Designate water-closets, .	Complied.
A. F. Ball,	Harnesses,	18	2	—	Fair,	New cable to elevator, . .	Complied.
Bay State Plating Works, . .	Silver and gold plating,	7	—	—	Fair,	Guard pulley and shafting running near floor.	Complied.
Birnie Paper Company, . .	Papeteries,	11	25	—	Fair,	None,	—
Bemis & Call,	Machine tools, . . .	53	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Bay State Corset Company, .	Corsets,	40	260	18	Fair,	None,	—
Boston & Albany Railroad Block,	—	25	—	—	Good,	Repair elevator gates, . .	Complied.
Blair Manufacturing Company, .	Lawn mowers,	40	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Bigelow & Co.,	Lithographing, . . .	7	—	—	Fair,	Outside doors to be kept unlocked,	Complied.
Bemis Car-box Company, . .	Car boxes,	79	—	—	Good,	Guard set screws on shafting, .	Complied.
B. F. Peet,	Bicycle saddles, . . .	2	2	—	Good,	None,	—
Charles R. Kaplinger, . . .	Printing and bind- ing,	12	2	—	Good,	None,	—
Chicopee Patent Box Company, .	Folding boxes, . . .	13	1	—	Good,	None,	—
Cutler & West,	Cigar boxes, etc., . .	55	—	6	Fair,	None,	—
Church & Richards,	Cotton mops,	10	4	4	Fair,	None,	—
C. C. Taylor & Son,	Paper boxes,	3	4	—	Good,	Post legal notices; designate water- closets.	Complied.

DISTRICT NO. 7 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
SPRINGFIELD — Continued.							
Cheney Bigelow Wire Works, .	Dandy rolls, .	65	10	—	4	File certificate for one minor, .	Complied.
Chapman Valve Manufacturing Company.	Hydrants, etc., .	225	—	—	3	None,	—
Charles C. Marshall,	Wood turning, .	7	—	—	—	None,	—
Charles Van Vlack,	Electrotyping, .	8	—	—	—	None,	—
Clarke W. Bryan & Co., . . .	Printing and binding.	40	20	—	6	None,	—
Century Manufacturing Co., .	Butchers' frocks, .	2	23	—	—	Post legal notices,	Complied.
C. H. & H. R. Hunason, . .	Cigars,	3	2	—	—	Post legal notices,	Complied.
C. W. Richards,	Sashes and blinds, .	3	—	—	—	None,	—
Chadwick Copybook Company, .	Copying books, .	5	11	—	—	Balance wheel to paper cutter to be guarded.	Complied.
Crescent Manufacturing Co., .	Coffin hardware, .	6	—	—	—	None,	—
Cyrus H. Atwood,	Printing,	9	—	—	—	None,	—
Dickinson Hard Rubber Co., .	Buttons,	30	50	—	4	None,	—
Davis Level and Tool Company,	Machine tools,	12	—	—	1	Post legal notices,	Complied.
Dwight Print,	Printing,	4	—	—	—	None,	—
Day, Jobson & Co.,	Planing mill,	14	—	—	—	None,	—
E. Stebbins Manufacturing Co., .	Brass goods,	110	—	—	—	None,	—
Excelsior Steam Laundry, . . .	Laundry,	6	12	—	—	Post legal notices,	Complied.
E. S. Stacy,	Machinery,	22	—	—	—	None,	—
E. C. Sheldon,	Meat market,	12	1	—	—	Provide safety device to elevator, .	Complied.

Fiske Manufacturing Company, .	Soap, .	23	2	—	—	Good, .	None, .	Good, .	Complied.
Franklin & Taylor, .	Paper stock, .	8	2	—	1	Good, .	Post legal notices, .	Good, .	Complied.
Felix Barelle, .	Harnesses, .	4	1	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	Good, .	Complied.
Foster Machine Company, .	Machinery, .	25	—	—	—	Good, .	Post legal notices, .	Good, .	Complied.
Gilbert & Barker, .	Gas machines, .	35	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	Good, .	Complied.
George A. Nye, .	Machine screws, .	5	—	—	1	Fair, .	Guard set screws on shafting, .	Good, .	Complied.
G. Baer, .	Cigars, .	23	16	—	—	Good, .	Post legal notices; designate water-closets.	Good, .	Complied.
Holyoke Paper and Card Company, .	Glazed paper, .	68	22	—	—	Fair, .	New cable to elevator at east end of building.	Good, .	Complied.
Hampton Paint and Chemical Company, .	Paints, .	28	2	—	4	Fair, .	None, .	Good, .	Complied.
Henry W. Pearl, .	Paper stock, .	3	17	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	Good, .	Complied.
Hampden Braid Company, .	Mohair braid, .	8	25	—	2	Good, .	Post legal notices, .	Good, .	Complied.
Hampden Corundum Wheel Co., .	Emery wheels, .	6	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	Good, .	Complied.
Haws Hat and Bonnet Bleachery, .	Bleachery, .	5	14	—	—	Good, .	Post legal notices, .	Good, .	Complied.
J. Duckworth, .	Sewing machine parts.	17	—	—	2	—	Post legal notices, .	Good, .	Complied.
J. S. Carr, .	Crackers, .	21	—	—	2	Fair, .	Post legal notices, .	Good, .	Complied.
Joseph Whitcomb & Co., .	Cigars, .	71	39	—	1	Good, .	None, .	Good, .	Complied.
J. H. D. Chamberlain, .	Brass and iron, .	8	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	Good, .	Complied.
J. C. Luly, .	Lithographing, .	13	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	Good, .	Complied.
John Dolan, .	Paper stock, .	6	4	—	1	Fair, .	None, .	Good, .	Complied.
J. K. Dexter, .	Paper stock, .	8	21	—	4	Good, .	Post legal notices, .	Good, .	Complied.
L. W. Brown & Co., .	Paper boxes, .	7	43	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	Good, .	Complied.
Morgan Envelope Co. .	Envelopes, .	55	117	—	7	Good, .	None, .	Good, .	Complied.
Milton, Bradley & Co., .	Lithographing, .	95	20	—	3	Good, .	None, .	Good, .	Complied.
Medlicott & Morgan Company, .	Knit goods, .	21	80	—	2	Good, .	Guard set screws on shafting in basement.	Good, .	Complied.

DISTRICT NO. 7 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14. 14 to 16.			
SPRINGFIELD — Continued.							
Merritt Manufacturing Company,	Typewriters,	43	17	—	Good, .	Guard set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
M. M. Goodale,	Planing-mill,	21	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
Martin Cash-Carrier Company, .	Cash carriers,	3	1	—	Good, .	None,	—
National Needle Company, . . .	Needles,	150	55	27	Good, .	Post legal notices,	Complied.
National Papeterie Company, . .	Papeteries,	37	112	27	* —	Better sanitary closets,	Complied.
New England Card and Paper Company.	Glazed paper,	22	6	—	Fair, .	Guard crank and fly wheel to engine.	Complied.
N. W. Merrill,	Paper boxes,	2	6	—	Good, .	None,	—
Newell Bros. Branch Mill, . . .	Buttons,	18	—	—	Good, .	Post legal notices,	Complied.
Novelty Manufacturing Co., . . .	Shade holders,	—	7	—	Fair, .	Post legal notices,	Complied.
O. W. Bullock,	Jewelers' tools,	19	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
P. D. Kellogg & Co.,	Envelopes,	25	56	8	Good, .	None,	—
P. P. Emery,	Coppersmith,	39	—	—	Good, .	Guard set screws,	Complied.
Phelps Publishing Co.,	Publishers,	97	47	3	Good, .	Guard shafting to Potter press, . .	Complied.
P. J. O'Connell & Sons,	Coppersmith,	12	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
P. C. Colby,	Paper ruling,	8	2	—	Bad, .	Better sanitary closets to be provided	Complied.
Newell Bros. Manufacturing Co.,	Buttons,	125	37.5	58	Fair, .	New cable to elevator in No. 1 mill.	Complied.
Russell & Day,	Machinery,	40	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
R. H. Smith & Co.,	Rubber typc,	22	3	—	Good, .	None,	—

Barrett & Leonard, Springfield Milk Association, Springfield Narrow Fabric Co.,	Printing, Milk and butter, Narrow fabrics,	6 11 10	— 2 55	— — —	1 — 1	Good, Good, Fair,	Post legal notices, None, Certificate filed for one minor; set screws in collars on shafting to be made flush.	Complied. — Complied.
Springfield Envelope Company, Springfield Braid Company, Springfield Waste Company, Springfield Printing and Bind- ing Company,	Envelopes, Silk braid, Waste, Printing and binding,	50 2 22 50	60 3 2 40	— — — —	16 — — 5	Good, Good, Fair, Good,	Set screws on shafting made flush, None, None, None, None,	Complied. — — —
Smith, Lesqueux & Co., Smith & Wesson, Springfield Shoe Company,	Spectacles, Fire-arms, Shoes,	26 425 35	1 — 30	— — —	— — 3	Fair, *— Good,	Post legal notices, None, File certificates; designate water- closets; post legal notices.	Complied. — Complied.
Shea Bros., S. P. Burgess, Springfield Pump Company,	Coating paper, Paper boxes, Pumps,	4 2 10	— 13 —	— — —	— — —	Good, Good, Good,	None, Post legal notices, Set screws in collars on shafting to be guarded.	— Complied. Complied.
Springfield Foundry Company, Town, Fuller & Co., S. P. Merrett, Springfield Brewing Company,	Elevators, etc., Cigars, Gold chains, Malt liquors,	75 33 12 25	— 17 11 —	— — — —	— — — —	Good, Fair, Good, Good,	Box belt in carpenter's shop None, None, Additional gate to outside entrance to elevator opening.	Complied. — — Complied.
Simon Brin, Springfield Brass Company, Springfield Steam Laundry, Springfield Narrow Fabric Co., Springfield Waste Co. No. 2, Springfield Felling Company,	Storhouse, Brass goods, Laundry, Narrow fabrics, Waste, Felling,	2 18 2 10 5 4	— 1 1 55 — —	— — — — — —	— — — 1 — —	— Good, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair, Fair,	Safety device to elevator, Post legal notices, Post legal notices, Provide safety device to elevator, None, None,	+ Complied. Complied. Complied. — —

+ Building not in use.

* Not good.

DISTRICT NO. 7 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
SPRINGFIELD — <i>Concluded.</i>							
Springfield Envelope Company,	Envelopes, .	54	44	—	16	Good, .	—
Springfield File Works, .	Files, .	6	—	—	—	Fair, .	—
George O. Shastery Company, .	Woodwork, .	120	—	—	—	Good, .	Complied.
Taylor, Nichols & Co., .	Papeteries, .	27	53	—	11	Good, .	—
The A. E. Wood Plating Co., .	Gold and silver, .	3	—	—	—	Post legal notices, .	Complied.
The Co-operative Company, .	Silver plating, .	7	—	—	—	Fair, .	—
Tucker & Cook Manuf'g Co., .	Cotton yarns, .	4	16	—	2	Good, .	Complied.
Troy Custom Laundry, .	Laundry, .	5	5	—	—	Good, .	—
T. M. Walker & Co., .	Sashes and blinds, .	35	—	—	—	Fair, .	—
The Ekerton Manufacturing Co.,	Electric motors, .	30	1	—	—	Good, .	—
The National Papeterie Co., .	Papeteries, .	22	113	—	16	Not good.	Complied.
Troy Steam Laundry, .	Laundry, .	10	25	—	—	Fair, .	Complied.
Taylor, Nichols & Co., .	Papeteries, .	18	48	—	4	Good, .	—
United States Spring Bed Co.,	Spring beds, .	4	—	—	—	Good, .	—
Union Newspaper Company, .	Publishers, .	66	15	—	1	Good, .	—

Kibbe Brothers,	Confectionery, . .	40	15	—	8	Good, .	Post legal notices; designate water-closets.	Complied.
United Manufacturing Company,	Cloth-faced paper,	12	—	—	—	Good, .	Fly wheel to the engine to be guarded.	Complied.
Francis Ellison,	Elevators, . .	19	1	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
The Indian Orchard Company, .	Cotton warp, . .	39	111	—	12	Good, .	Guard small spur gearing on twisting machine.	Complied.
W. H. Wright,	Cigars, . .	28	12	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Warwick Cycle Manuf'g Co., .	Bicycles, . .	140	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Warren S. Rogers,	Button parts, . .	3	5	—	—	Fair, .	Guard set-screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
William Simpson,	Cigars, . .	12	8	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
Whitmore Halter Company, .	Halters, . .	6	1	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Waltham Watch Tool Company,	Watch tools, . .	24	1	—	—	Good, .	Outside door kept unlocked during hours of labor.	Complied.
William Fernald,	Wood turning, . .	4	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
Oliver & Howland,	Gas piping, . .	25	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
Watson Manufacturing Company,	Car builders, . .	325	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
HOLYOKE.								
Albion Paper Company,	Book paper, . .	149	87	—	6	Good, .	Set screws in collars on shafting to be made flush.	Complied.
American Pad Company,	Paper blocks, . .	13	25	—	1	Fair, .	Guard set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
Beebe & Holbroke,	Loft-dried paper,	75	98	—	3	Good, .	Set screws in collars on shafting to be guarded.	Complied.
Beebe, Webber & Co.,	Woolen goods, . .	83	45	—	4	Good, .	Protect elevator openings; box belt; outside door kept unlocked.	Complied.
Buchanan, Bolt & Co.,	Wire cloth, . .	42	8	—	4	Good, .	None,	—
Brown & Sellars,	Ferdinare wire, . .	16	2	—	3	Good, .	Certificates to be placed on file, .	Complied.

DISTRICT No. 7 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.		
<i>HOLYOKE — Continued.</i>							
Connor Bros., New York Mill, .	Woolen goods, .	170	115	—	15	Fair, .	Complied.
Connor Bros., Bigelow St. Mill, .	Woolen goods, .	39	39	—	5	Not good.	Complied.
Chemical Paper Company, .	Wrapping paper, .	177	3	—	13	Fair, .	Complied.
Excelsior Paper Company, .	Book paper, .	28	22	—	—	Fair, .	Complied.
Connecticut River Paper Co., .	Writing paper, .	65	91	—	—	Good, .	—
Crocker Paper Company, .	Colored paper, .	74	29	—	—	Fair, .	—
Connecticut River Lumber Co., .	Saw mill, .	152	—	—	1	Good, .	—
Casper Ranger, .	Sashes and blinds, .	58	—	—	—	Fair, .	—
C. H. Smith & Co., .	Dandy rolls, .	5	2	—	—	Fair, .	—
Chemical Paper Company, No. 2, .	Engine sized paper, .	33	36	—	3	Fair, .	Complied.
Crocker Manuf'g Co. (wood mill), .	Book paper, .	22	2	—	—	Fair, .	Complied.
Chadwick Plush Company, .	Velour plushes, .	32	12	—	16	Fair, .	Complied.

D. Mackintosh & Son's Co.,	Cottons,	122	-	9	Fair,	Children's certificates to be kept on file; set screws in collars on shafting to be made flush or securely guarded.	Complied.
Dean Steam Pump Company,	Pumps,	275	-	3	Good,	None,	-
E. F. White,	Paper boxes,	2	8	-	Good,	Designate water-closets,	Complied.
E. L. Darl,	Tea squares,	3	-	-	Good,	None,	-
Eureka Ruling and Binding Co.,	Book binding,	8	12	-	Good,	Post legal notices,	Complied.
Farr Alpaca Company, No. 1,	Dress goods,	370	400	12	Fair,	None,	-
Farr Alpaca Company, No. 2,	Coat linings,	160	25	10	Good,	Certificates to be filed,	Complied.
Franklin Paper Company,	Envelope paper,	43	17	-	Good,	None,	-
George R. Dickinson Paper Co.,	Book paper,	131	45	-	Fair,	Fly wheel to engine to be guarded,	Complied.
Germania Mills,	Woolen goods,	275	75	19	*	Guard gears on six-ply feed; renovate water-closets	Complied.
George W. Prentice & Co.,	Wire goods,	60	-	-	Good,	Guard set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
Griffith Axtelle, Cady Company,	Printing,	23	2	-	Good,	Guard set screws on balance wheel to paper cutter.	Complied.
Hampden Glazed Paper and Card Company,	Cardboard,	45	7	2	Good,	Box belt on third floor on friction calender; box belt that runs cutter; guard set screws and balance wheel on Cranston cutter.	Complied.
Hadley Thread Company,	Cotton thread,	265	426	58	Good,	Water-closet in carding room to be ventilated; new cable to elevator in spooling room.	Complied.
Henry Seymour Cutlery Company,	Shears and scissors,	70	-	7	Fair,	None,	-
Holyoke Envelope Company,	Envelopes,	56	146	-	Good,	None,	-

* Not good.

DISTRICT NO. 7 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
HOLYOKE — <i>Continued.</i>								
Holyoke Warp Company, . . .	Cotton warp, . . .	60	58	—	18	*—	Guard gearing on twisting frame and lapping machine; better sanitary arrangements; guard set screws on shafting.	Complied.
Holyoke Lithograph Company, . .	Lithographing, . .	8	—	—	—	Fair, .	Time table to be posted, . .	Complied.
Holyoke Printing Company, . .	Printing, . . .	12	—	—	4	Fair, .	Post legal notices, . . .	Complied.
Judson & Williams, . . .	Screen plates, . .	3	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
J. F. T. McDonnell, . . .	Paper finishing, . .	4	6	—	—	Fair, .	Post legal notices, . . .	Complied.
J. H. & W. Jolly, . . .	Machinery, . . .	72	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
Lyman Mills, . . .	Cotton goods, . .	300	650	2	80	Good, .	New table to elevator, . .	Complied.
Merrick Thread Company, No. 1, .	Cotton thread, . .	253	448	1	77	Good, .	None, . . .	—
Merrick Thread Company, Nos. 2 and 3.	Cotton thread, . .	164	242	1	107	Good, .	Certificates for two minors to be placed on file.	Complied.
McCullen & Constable, . . .	Hosiery, . . .	19	13	—	—	Good, .	Post time tables, . . .	Complied.
Massachusetts Screw Company, .	Wood screws, . .	19	3	—	1	Good, .	None, . . .	—
Merrick Lumber Company, . . .	Stairwork, etc., . .	75	—	—	—	Fair, .	Send illiterate minors to evening school.	Complied.
M. Connor, . . .	Cigars, . . .	10	2	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
Newton Paper Company, . . .	Sheathing paper, . .	65	—	—	—	*—	None, . . .	—
Nonotuck Paper Company, . . .	Book paper, . . .	103	57	—	6	Good, .	Certificates to be filed; guard spur gearing on coating machine.	Complied.
National Blank Book Company, . .	Blank books, . . .	128	72	—	5	*—	None, . . .	—

Holyoke Paper Company, . . .	Loft-dried paper, . . .	90	125	-	2	Fair, .	None, .	-
Hadley Thread Company, . . .	Thread, . . .	265	424	6	72	Good, .	Elevator ropes to the elevator in bell-tower spinning room to be replaced by new.	Complied.
Parsons Paper Co., Mill No. 1, .	Loft-dried paper, . . .	48	122	-	2	Fair, .	Repair safety device to elevator that runs to rag room.	Complied.
Parsons Paper Co., Mt. Tom Mill, .	Bond and ledger paper, . . .	28	59	-	1	Good, .	Repair safety device to elevator, .	Complied.
Parsons Paper Co., Mill No. 2, .	Loft-dried paper, . . .	39	175	-	-	Good, .	Guard set screws on shafting, .	Complied.
Riverside Paper Company, . . .	Writing paper, . . .	60	100	-	-	Good, .	Guard set screws on shafting, .	Complied.
Syms & Dudley, . . .	Writing paper, . . .	60	70	-	5	Fair, .	New cable in tower elevator, .	Complied.
Springfield Blanket Company, .	Horse blankets, . . .	196	185	2	22	Fair, .	Children's certificates filed, . .	Complied.
Smith & White, . . .	Paper ruling, . . .	9	27	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
Tuttle Rubber Company, . . .	Rubber goods, . . .	42	-	-	4	Fair, .	Certificates for minors kept on file, .	Complied.
Valley Paper Company, . . .	Writing paper, . . .	51	105	-	3	Good, .	Guard set screws in collars, . .	-
Taylor Manufacturing Company, .	Paper boxes, . . .	17	26	-	9	Good, .	Designate water-closets, . . .	Complied.
Wauregan Paper Company, . . .	Writing paper, . . .	50	100	-	-	Fair, .	Guard ventilating fan with wire screen.	Complied.
Whiting Paper Company, No. 1, .	Loft-dried paper, . . .	67	135	-	2	Good, .	None, . . .	-
Whiting Paper Company, No. 2, .	Loft dried paper, . . .	100	175	-	1	Good, .	None, . . .	-
Williams & Lockwood, . . .	Laundry, . . .	3	4	-	-	Good, .	Guard gearing to collar calender; set screws in collars on shafting made flush.	Complied.
Watson, Ealy & Son, . . .	Planing mill, . . .	30	-	-	-	Good, .	Guard wheel to band saw, . . .	Complied.
William Skinner & Son, . . .	Silk goods, . . .	172	274	-	37	Good, .	File certificates for two minors, .	Complied.
Whitmore Manufacturing Co., . .	Glazed paper, . . .	55	15	-	-	Good, .	Set screws on coloring machine to be made flush.	-
Connor Brothers' Biglow St Mill, .	Woolen goods, . . .	57	23	-	3	* -	Better sanitary arrangements, .	-

* Not good.

DISTRICT NO. 7 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Under 14.			14 to 16.				
		Males.	Females.						
HOLYOKE — <i>Concluded.</i>									
Winona Paper Company, . .	Engine-sized paper.	146	54	—	4	Fair, .	Guard set screws in collars on shafting; guard crank to engine No. 3.	*Complied.	
Powers' Paper Company, . .	Paper,	20	52	—	5	Good, .	Designate water-closets, . .	Complied.	
Massasoit Paper Company, .	Paper,	60	120	—	—	Fair, .	Repair elevator gates, . .	—	
B. F. Nichols,	Beltng,	11	—	—	—	Good, .	Set screws in collars on shafting to be made flush.	Complied.	
Holyoke Bar Company, . . .	Machine knives, .	9	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
CHICOPEE.									
Ames Manufacturing Company, .	Machinery and tools.	375	1	—	—	Bad, .	Outside doors to be kept unlocked; better sanitary arrangements.	Complied.	
A. W. Page,	Latch needles, .	15	17	—	3	Fair, .	File minors' certificates, . .	Complied.	
Ames Sword Company, . . .	Swords and locks, .	92	8	—	4	Fair, .	File certificate for one minor, .	Complied.	
Belcher & Taylor,	Agricultural tools, .	86	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	
Chicopee Manufacturing Co., .	Cotton goods, . .	455	655	—	77	Good, .	Guard hand-saw; set screws in collars on shafting to be made flush.	Complied.	
Chicopee Reed Manuf'g Co., .	Reeds,	4	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
Crystal Springs Brewery, . .	Malt beer, . . .	5	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
Chicopee Falls Knitting Co., .	Hosiery and gloves.	1	9	—	—	Good, .	Post legal notices,	Complied.	

Cotton goods,	615	927	106	†-	Repair gates to elevator in picker room; better sanitary arrangements in picker department. Better sanitary arrangements in Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 mills.	Complied.
Dwight Manufacturing Company,						
Dwight Manufacturing Company,	615	927	106	†-		
Dana & Courtney,	30	-	3	Fair,	None,	-
Hampden Brewing Company,	9	-	-	Fair,	Protect elevator openings,	-
Hampden Bleachery,	15	-	1	Fair,	Post legal notices,	Complied.
J. H. Hague,	11	-	4	Fair,	Post legal notices; box belt running through floor; file certificates.	Complied.
Jacobs Steam Print,	2	-	1	Good,	Post legal notices,	Complied.
Lamb Knitting Machine Co.,	250	1	2	Fair,	Post legal notices; provide new cable to elevator.	Complied.
L. S. Brown Facing Company,	2	-	-	Fair,	Box main belt that runs pulverizer,	Complied.
Overman Wheel Company,	800	3	3	Good,	Guard set screws on shafting,	Complied.
Olmstead & Tuttle,	30	20	-	Fair,	Post legal notices,	Complied.
Samuel Blaisdell, Jr., & Co.,	17	28	-	Fair,	None,	-
Springfield Provision Company,	86	-	2	Good,	None,	-
Taylor & Bromley,	1	21	5	Fair,	Post legal notices,	Complied.
The J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co.,	85	2	-	Good,	None,	-
Tape Manufacturing Company,	1	1	-	Good,	Post legal notices,	Complied.
Wedge Steam Bakery,	10	-	1	Fair,	Post legal notice; file certificate for one minor.	Complied.
RUSSELL.						
Blandford Brick and Tile Co.,	19	-	-	Good,	None,	-
Chapin & Gould,	57	38	-	Good,	None,	-
Fairfield Paper Company,	77	-	-	Good,	Box main belt that runs dynamo,	Complied.
Woronoco Manufacturing Co.,	5	9	-	Good,	None,	-

† Not good.

* Out of business.

DISTRICT NO. 7 — Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
MUNSON.								
D. W. Ellis & Sons,	Cassimeres,	30	35	—	2	Fair,	Guard set screws in collars, . .	Complied.
Gage & Reynolds,	Straw goods,	19	62	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Hermaine & Lichtein,	Straw goods,	95	110	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Munson Woollen Company,	Woollen goods,	40	25	—	3	Fair,	Provide new rope to the elevator, .	Complied.
Munson Woollen Company,	Woollen goods,	50	25	1	3	Poor,	Guard set screws; better sanitary arrangements; provide safety device to elevator; protect elevator openings.	Complied.
R. M. & T. Reynolds No. 1 Mill,								
R. M. & T. Reynolds No. 2 Mill,	Woollen goods,	47	31	—	7	Fair,	Set screws in collars on shafting to be guarded.	Complied.
S. F. Cushman No. 1 Mill,	Woollen goods,	59	32	—	7	Fair,	Box belt in spinning room; repair elevator gates.	Complied.
S. F. Cushman No. 2 Mill,	Cassimeres,	43	42	—	10	Good,	None,	—
	Cassimeres,	32	18	—	3	Good,	None,	—
WALES.								
Barkley Woollen Mill,	Woollen goods,	48	12	—	3	Fair,	File certificates for two minors, . .	Complied.
Excelsior Woollen Mill,	Woollen goods,	48	12	—	3	Fair,	File certificates,	Complied.
Valley Mills,	Woollen goods,	20	5	—	2	Fair,	File certificate for one minor, . .	Complied.
EASTHAMPTON.								
Dibble & Warner,	Elastic goods,	5	18	—	—	Good,	Protect openings to hoistway with railing.	Complied.

Easthampton Rubber Thread Co.,	Rubber thread,	54	—	3	Good,	File certificates for minors,	Complied.
Easthampton Elastic Web Co.,	Elastic webbing,	12	2	—	Fair,	None,	—
George S. Colton,	Elastic goods,	42	43	4	Good,	File certificates,	Complied.
Glendale Elastic Fabric Co.,	Elastic goods,	125	75	8	Good,	None,	—
Nashawanuck Manufacturing Company, No. 1.	Elastic goods,	155	330	15	*—	Better sanitary arrangements,	Complied.
Nashawanuck Manufacturing Company, Mill No. 2.	Elastic goods,	100	200	14	Good,	Keep tower door unlocked during hours of labor.	Complied.
Valley Pump Company,	Pumps,	43	—	—	Good,	None,	—
King's Silk Mill,	Silk goods,	2	3	—	Fair,	None,	—
Williston & Knight Company,	Buttons,	24	126	1	Good,	File certificates for one minor,	Complied.
Williston Cotton Mills, Nos. 1 and 2.	Cotton goods,	100	176	21	Fair,	None,	—
WARE.							
The Otis Company,	Hosiery and underwear.	755	913	14	140	Good,	Complied.
Cover set screws in jack shaft in No. 3 mill; cover set screws in collars on main shaft in No. 1 mill.							
C. A. Stevens & Co.,	Woolen goods,	100	75	18	Fair,	None,	—
George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Company.	Dress goods,	179	123	14	Fair,	None,	—
West Ware Paper Mill,	Paper,	13	9	1	Fair,	Guard shaving tank,	Complied.
SOUTH HADLEY FALLS.							
Carew Manufacturing Company,	Loft-dried paper,	34	42	—	Good,	None,	—
Glasgow Company,	Dress goods,	132	172	21	Fair,	Provide new cable to elevator,	Complied.
Glasgow Company,	Dress goods,	132	172	21	Fair,	Better sanitary arrangement,	—
Hampshire Paper Company,	Loft-dried paper,	107	17	—	Fair,	None,	—

* Not good.

DISTRICT No. 7 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
NORTHAMPTON.							
Mt. Tom Sulphite Company,	Sulphite pulp,	70	—	—	Fair,	—	—
A. Kingsbury & Son,	Paper boxes,	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belding Bros.,	Silk goods,	278	201	1	Good,	None,	—
Clement Manufacturing Co.,	Cutlery,	125	—	—	Good,	None,	—
C. A. Maynard,	Shovels and hoes,	51	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Connecticut Valley Lumber Co.,	Saw mill,	80	—	—	Fair,	—	—
Day & Morgan,	Tissue paper,	4	1	—	Fair,	None,	—
E. E. Wood Cutlery Company,	Cutlery,	97	3	4	Fair,	None,	—
E. N. Foot & Co.,	Buttons,	20	4	1	Good,	None,	—
Florence Manufacturing Co.,	Brushes and mirrors,	60	48	7	Fair,	None,	—
Florence Machine Company,	Oil stoves,	160	1	—	Good,	None,	—
Florence Tack Company,	Tacks,	30	6	—	Good,	None,	—
Florence Furnishing Company,	Caskets,	22	3	—	Good,	None,	—
Hill Machine Works,	Machinery,	46	—	2	Fair,	Set screws to be made flush with collar or guarded.	Complied.
Horace Lamb,	Wire,	12	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Joseph Hebert,	Sash and blinds,	35	—	—	Good,	Guard under wheel to band saw and belts that run the upright molder.	Complied.
J. N. Leonard Silk Company,	Silk goods,	40	114	12	Fair,	Designate water-closets; file certificates; new cable to elevator.	—

Nonotuck Silk Company,	113	164	-	22	Good, .	None, .	-
Nonotuck Silk Company, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.	112	313	-	30	Good, .	None, .	-
Knap Dovetail Machine Co.,	7	-	-	-	Good, .	None, .	-
Damon Narrow Fabric Co.,	6	38	-	3	Good, .	Set screws in collars on shafting to be guarded; guard spur gearing and vibrators to the Knowles looms; outside door kept unlocked.	Complied.
Northampton Cutlery Company,	289	11	-	14	Fair, .	File certificate for one minor, .	Complied.
Smith & Car Baking Company,	4	-	2	-	Good, .	Post legal notices,	Complied.
Whitney Safety Fire-arms Co.,	34	1	-	1	Good, .	Guard set screws in collars on shafting and under wheel to band saw.	Complied.
Watson Paper Company,	5	1	-	-	Fair, .	Guard the pulleys to washer and beater; guard water-wheel gearing and approaches to the same.	Complied.
Williams Manufacturing Co.,	110	-	-	8	Fair, .	None,	-
Webster Herrick,	13	-	-	-	Good, .	None,	-
Boston Cash Register Company,	37	3	-	1	Good, .	None,	-
WESTFIELD							
American Whip Company,	97	53	-	5	Fair, .	Better sanitary arrangements, .	Complied.
American Cigar Company,	40	60	-	-	Good, .	None,	-
A. C. Barnes Whip Company,	3	1	-	-	Good, .	None,	-
Atlantic Whip Company,	4	1	-	-	Fair, .	None,	-
American Brass and Rivet Company.	33	3	-	3	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard set screws in shafting.	-
A. E. Ensign,	7	-	-	-	Fair, .	Post legal notices,	Complied.
American Casket Hardware Co.,	5	-	-	-	Fair, .	None,	-

DISTRICT No. 7 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
WESTFIELD — <i>Concluded.</i>								
Bay State Whip Company, . .	Whips, . .	9	6	—	—	Fair, .	Better sanitary closets to be provided; set screws in collars on shafting to be made flush.	Complied.
Bay State Cigar Company, . .	Cigars, . .	11	3	—	—	Good, .	None, . .	—
Connecticut Valley Cigar Co., .	Cigars, . .	10	37	—	—	Good, .	None, . .	—
Crane Brothers, Glen Mill, . .	Linen ledger paper.	14	1	—	—	Good, .	None, . .	—
Crane Brothers, Japanese Paper Mill.	Record paper, .	75	125	—	—	Good, .	None, . .	—
Colton Cigar Company, . .	Cigars, . .	40	13	—	—	Good, .	None, . .	—
C. B. Hadley, . .	Whips, . .	2	1	—	—	Fair, .	None, . .	—
Donavon Brothers, . .	Whips and lashes, .	7	3	—	—	Good, .	Post legal notices, .	Complied.
Eastern Cigar Company, . .	Cigars, . .	41	11	—	—	Good, .	None, . .	—
E. Cooper, . .	Whips and lashes, .	4	2	—	—	Fair, .	None, . .	—
Edgar Bryant, . .	Cigar boxes, . .	6	6	—	—	Fair, .	None, . .	—
Enos Phelps, . .	Whips, . .	5	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, . .	—
Emmands Howard, . .	Church organs, . .	11	—	—	—	Good, .	None, . .	—
George E. Whipple, . .	Whips, . .	20	—	—	3	Fair, .	None, . .	—
Hampden Toy Company, . .	Toys, . .	10	3	—	—	Good, .	Post legal notices, .	Complied.
John Schmidt & Co., . .	Whips and lashes, .	45	10	—	—	Good, .	Guard main belt in engine room; guard set screws in shafting; box main belt in stocking room.	Complied.

J. C. Mesick,	Whips and lashes,	6	5	-	Fair,	Post legal notices,	Complied.
L. H. Beals & Son,	Whips and lashes,	18	9	-	Bad,	Better sanitary closets to be provided and properly ventilated.	-
Lay Whip Company,	Whips and lashes,	25	9	-	Fair,	Children's certificates placed on file,	Complied.
Massachusetts Whip Company,	Whips,	35	9	-	Good,	None,	-
Peck & Whipple,	Whips,	20	10	-	Bad,	Better sanitary closets provided and properly ventilated.	-
Pomery & Van Dusen,	Whips and lashes,	29	11	-	Good,	Certificates to be placed on file,	Complied.
Pfeiffer & Sauter,	Lithographing,	3	-	-	Good,	Post legal notices,	Complied.
Sanford Whip Company,	Whips,	60	15	-	Fair,	New cable to elevator; set screws on shafting to be made flush or guarded.	-
Springdale Paper Company,	Fine writing paper,	36	42	-	Fair,	None,	-
Standard Whip Company,	Whips and lashes,	12	5	-	Fair,	Better sanitary arrangements,	Complied.
Steuner & Moore,	Whips and lashes,	13	-	1	Good,	None,	-
Searle Whips Company,	Whips,	4	2	-	Good,	None,	-
Textile Manufacturing Company,	Casket Mfg Co.,	61	18	-	Fair,	None,	-
Troy Steam Laundry,	Laundry,	4	2	-	Good,	None,	-
The H. B. Smith Company, No. 1,	Steam heater,	130	-	-	Good,	None,	-
The H. B. Smith Company, No. 2,	Steam heater,	200	-	-	Good,	None,	-
The Keating Wheel Company,	Bicycles,	10	-	5	Fair,	None,	-
Vetrified Wheel Company,	Emery and corundum,	10	-	-	Fair,	None,	-
Westfield Cigar Company,	Cigars,	36	8	-	Fair,	None,	-
William H. Owen Company,	Whips and lashes,	11	5	-	Good,	None,	-
William Warren Thread Co.,	Whip thread,	25	25	-	Good,	Set screws on shafting to be made flush or guarded.	Complied
W. W. Clawson & Company,	Waste,	6	-	-	Good,	None,	-

DISTRICT No. 7 — Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
AGAWAM.								
Agawam Company, . . .	Flannels, . .	20	7	-	-	Good, .	Box belt that runs hot-air fan in falling room; guard gearing on picker.	Complied.
Worthy Paper Company, . .	Paper, . .	38	62	-	-	Fair, .	None,	-
WEST SPRINGFIELD.								
Agawam Paper Company, No. 1,	Loft-dried paper,	45	60	-	1	Good, .	New cable to elevator; guard fan in washerroom; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Agawam Paper Company, No. 2,	Loft-dried paper,	43	90	-	1	Good, .	Guard set screws in collars on shafting; designate water-closets; guard balance wheel to paper cutter.	Complied.
Springfield Glazed Paper Co., .	-	40	6	-	-	Fair, .	None,	-
MIDDLEFIELD.								
Bancroft Mill,	Wall paper,	16	3	-	1	Fair, .	Guard hoistways by a properly constructed railing.	Complied.
Church Mills Knitting Company,	Woolen goods,	6	3	-	-	Fair, .	None,	-

WILBRAHAM.	Loft-dried paper,	29	129	-	-	Good, .	Box belt in duster room; guard set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied
Collins Manufacturing Company,	Fancy cassimeres,	27	13	-	-	Good, .	None,	-
WILBRAHAM Woolen Company, .								
WILLIAMSBURG.								
A. C. Morton,	Wood turning, .	4	-	-	-	Good, .	None,	-
Henry L. James,	Woolen goods, .	50	17	-	1	Fair, .	Guard set screws in collars on shafting.	-
Hayden Manufacturing Company,	Brass goods, .	250	30	-	6	Good, .	None,	-
Hill Brothers & Co.,	Wood buttons, .	3	2	-	-	Fair, .	Guard pulleys and shafting running circular saw near the floor; guard set screws on shafting.	Complied.
Nonotuck Silk Company,	Silk goods, . .	23	55	-	17	Good, .	None,	-
W. William E. Thair,	Cutlery, . . .	13	-	-	-	Fair, .	Guard set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
GRANVILLE.								
Noble & Cooley,	Toy drums, . .	34	11	-	-	Good, .	Post legal notices,	Complied.
Holcomb Brothers,	Sew in g-machine parts.	8	-	-	-	Fair, .	None,	-
CHESTER.								
Grant Corundum Wheel Co., . .	Emery wheels, .	17	-	-	-	Good, .	None,	-
Hampden Emery Corundum Company, No. 1.	Emery wheels, .	50	-	-	-	Good, .	None,	-
Hampden Emery Corundum Company, No. 2.	Emery wheels, .	10	-	-	1	Fair, .	None,	-
Flag Manufacturing Company, .	Beds and cribs, .	5	1	-	-	Good, .	None,	-
James Keef,	Quartz, . . .	3	-	-	-	Good, .	None,	-
H. L. Smith,	Toy whips, . .	2	4	-	-	Fair, .	Designate water-closets,	Complied.
Timothy Keef,	Bedsteads and cribs.	7	-	-	-	Fair, .	None,	-

DISTRICT NO. 7 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
CUMMINGTON.								
L. L. Brown Paper Company,	Loft-dried paper,	12	—	—	—	Good,	Guard fly wheel to engine,	Complied.
A. V. Stevens,	Wood turning,	21	4	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Hawley & Bradley,	Penholders, etc.,	6	3	—	—	Fair,	Post legal notices,	Complied.
ENFIELD.								
D. Tebo & Co.,	Satinets,	22	13	—	2	Fair,	Guard gearing on cards, and open- ings to hoistways.	Complied.
Swift River Company,	Fancy cassimeres,	80	40	—	4	Fair,	None,	—
HUNTINGTON.								
Chester Paper Company,	Loft-dried paper,	37	37	—	3	Good,	None,	—
Highland Woolen Mill,	Woolen goods,	66	34	—	7	Good,	Guard set screws in collars on shafting.	Complied.
LONGMEADOW.								
W. W. Combs,	Thimbles,	4	—	—	—	Fair,	Box main belt running through floor.	Complied.
HATFIELD.								
C. S. Shattuck,	Fire-arms,	21	—	—	—	Good,	Post legal notices,	Complied.
Porter Machinery Company,	Machinery,	34	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Wilder's Grist Mill,	Grist mill,	2	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—

DISTRICT NO. 7 — *Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
PALMER — Concluded.								
Frank Cushing,	Nails,	11	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard set screws near pulleys on hangers.	Complied.
Holden & Fuller,	Woollen goods,	25	16	—	1	Good, .	Post legal notices,	Complied.
J. M. Smith,	Shoddy,	4	1	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Thorndike Mill No. 1,	Cotton goods,	136	134	—	20	Good, .	None,	—
Thorndike Mill No. 2,	Cotton goods,	144	122	1	16	Good, .	None,	—
Palmer Manufacturing Co.,	Carpets,	44	11	—	7	Good, .	Post legal notices,	Complied.
Palmer Wire Manufacturing Co.,	Wire,	48	1	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Palmer Mills of Otis Co.,	Dress goods,	363	262	—	56	Good, .	None,	—
Woolrich & Co.,	Ridge's food,	3	2	—	—	Good, .	None,	—

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HAMMOND.

In connection with my tabular statement I would respectfully make the following report. My duties, besides inspecting factories and workshops, require me to visit hotels, tenement, boarding and lodging houses, to see that they have complied with the law governing them. In a great many instances I have found that, through ignorance of the law or neglect on the part of the landlord, the notices descriptive of the means of egress, required by section 1, chapter 251, Acts of 1883, are not kept posted. This is caused in a great measure by change of proprietors, the painting and renovating of rooms, etc., when notices are torn down and not replaced. The attention of the proprietors having been called to the fact, the notices have been replaced and the law complied with.

Chapter 307, Acts of 1890, an act for the better protection of human life in case of fire, has been complied with by every hotel in my district. This law does not apply to tenement, lodging or boarding houses, although a great many of them have more people above the second story than some of the hotels have.

Chapter 426, Acts of 1888, an act in relation to ways of egress and means of escape from fire in certain buildings, applies to boarding, lodging and tenement houses, providing ten or more persons lodge or reside above the second story in said houses. If there are less than ten above the second story, the law does not apply. In Lawrence recently I found two lodging-houses side by side, built nearly alike, and each having eight rooms above the second story. One house contained eleven persons lodging above the second story; the other had but seven persons above the second floor. The owner of the first-named house will be obliged to make additional means of egress for the eleven lodgers, while the seven lodgers have no protection. A fire with loss of life may occur at any time after an inspector has visited such a house as the last named, each room in the mean time being occupied by two persons. The inspector in that case would be blamed, while it is the law which is at fault. The law should be amended so as to include lodging, tenement and boarding houses that have accommodations for any number of persons above the second story.

During the year I have received a great many complaints of locked doors in buildings where operatives were employed. On investigating, in most cases I have found that the doors were fastened in such a manner as to prevent the entrance of persons into the building, but not to prevent free egress. In several cases I have found the doors locked in violation of chapter 52, Acts of

1884. In these cases I have sent a notice calling the attention of the proprietor to the fact, and I am pleased to state that in every case the law has been speedily complied with.

I have given great care to the guarding of machinery during the past year, and the manufacturer is usually willing to act on the suggestion of the inspector, and guard his machinery in a suitable manner to make it safe. Often, however, careless foremen and employees neglect to see that the guards are kept in place and in good working order, and consequently accidents frequently occur which might be prevented if the guards were operative. One accident of that kind occurred in Haverhill last winter. An elevator with automatic gates, in a large shoe factory, had been repaired by the owner of the building in a satisfactory manner. Having occasion to visit the factory on February 4, I found one gate open and out of repair, and warned the occupant who had control of the elevator on that floor to have the gate put in order, as an accident might occur at any time, and he would be liable. He thought that the owner of the building ought to be responsible, but said he would have the gate repaired. The next day a young man went into the factory to that very gate, and fell down the well-hole, a distance of about twenty-two feet. Fortunately, the young man received only a severe shaking up and a badly sprained ankle. In another case a workman had occasion to tighten a set screw under a machine on which he was working. Pushing the guard from the gears and holding it away with his left arm, he reached in with his right hand to perform the work. His right arm was caught in the gear and fearfully mangled. I have since been asked if the proprietor of the factory was not liable for the accident.

Chapter 173, Acts of 1886, requires that communication shall be established between each room where machinery is placed and the engineer's room, by speaking tubes, electric bells or appliances that may control the motive power; provided, that, in the opinion of the inspector, such communication is necessary. There are a great many engines, especially in the shoe districts, that furnish power to quite a number of buildings, each having several rooms occupied as separate factories. If the engine is stopped for any cause from either of these many factories, the whole must remain idle until the cause is remedied. I would suggest that the law be amended so as to require that a friction clutch, loose pulley or other means to control the power be placed in every room where the machinery used is propelled by steam.

I have found but one flagrant violation of what is known as the ten-hour law during the past year. In this case women were

employed in a factory without any regard to the time table which was posted there. The overseer was brought before the police court of Haverhill, found guilty, and a fine of fifty dollars imposed. I received information that a small factory in Lawrence was working overtime Saturday afternoon, which on investigation I believe to be true, but could not obtain evidence to convict, as the factory was not running when I went there the following Saturday afternoon, and none of the help wished to testify in regard to the matter. I am satisfied that the law has been complied with at that factory since that time.

In conclusion, I would say that I believe that the factory laws are as well enforced as any of the statutes of the Commonwealth.

DISTRICT No. 8, DANIEL W. HAMMOND, Inspector.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
AMESBURY.							
A. N. Parry & Co.,	Carriages,	30	—	1	—	Good, . .	Complied.
Biddle, Smart & Co.,	Carriages,	175	10	1	—	Good, . .	
Folger & Drummond,	Carriages and sleighs.	90	3	—	1	Good, . .	Complied.
Hume Carriage Company,	Carriages,	70	5	—	—	Good, . .	Complied.
Robert Drummond & Son,	Carriages,	30	—	—	—	Good, . .	
E. M. Currier,	Carriages,	15	—	—	—	Good, . .	—
Osgood Morrill,	Carriages,	50	—	—	—	Good, . .	—
Hamilton Woollen Company,	Cotton goods,	233	457	4	37	Good, . .	—
Adams & Pettingill,	Boots and shoes,	20	25	—	1	Good, . .	—
S. R. Bailey & Co,	Carriages and sleighs.	75	—	—	1	Good, . .	—
Attwood Bros. Man'g Co.,	Carriage lamps,	78	3	—	—	Good, . .	Complied.
Amesbury Carriage Company,	Carriages,	98	-2	—	—	Good, . .	
G. W. Marden & Co.,	Carriages,	25	—	—	—	Good, . .	—
John H. Clark & Co.,	Carriages,	48	2	—	—	Good, . .	Complied.
H. F. Chase,	Carriages,	22	—	—	—	Good, . .	
Essex Leather Company,	Carriage leather,	12	—	—	—	Good, . .	—
Charles H. Palmer, Jr.,	Carriages,	19	—	—	—	Good, . .	—
T. W. Lane,	Carriages,	30	—	—	—	Good, . .	—

N. H. Folger,	Carriages,	50	—	—	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
Samuel Rowell & Son,	Carriages,	50	—	—	Good,	None,	—
C. W. Long & Co.,	Carriages,	30	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Hasset & Hodge,	Carriages,	33	2	—	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
J. H. Shields & Co.,	Carriages,	36	1	—	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
B. F. Lewis,	Carriages,	20	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Currier, Cameron & Co.,	Carriage wood- work,	80	—	—	Good,	Guard belts and saw tenant,	Complied.
Dennet & Clark,	Carriages,	40	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Connor Carriage Company,	Carriages,	40	—	—	Good,	None,	—
G. W. Osgood,	Carriages,	48	2	—	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
E. S. Felch & Co.,	Carriages,	68	2	—	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
Briggs Carriage Company, No. 1,	Carriages,	50	—	—	Good,	Guard belt and well hole,	Complied.
Briggs Carriage Company, No. 2,	Carriages,	40	—	—	Good,	Guard fly wheel, crank and stairs,	Complied.
Amesbury Steam Laundry,	Laundry,	5	4	—	Poor,	Post time table, and additional sanitary.	Complied.
J. F. Esten,	Carriages,	20	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Kendall, Lunt & Co.,	Bodies and gears,	30	—	—	Good,	None,	—
ANDOVER.							
Abbott Village Mill,	Thread, twine, etc.	88	87	3	32	Designate closets; guard set screws,	Complied
Frye Village Mill,	Thread, twine, etc.	58	26	1	11	Guard set screw to water wheel,	Complied.
Marland Mill,	Woolen dress goods,	125	75	—	11	Guard belts, pulley and set screws,	*—
Tyer Rubber Company,	Druggists' and moulded goods.	40	60	—	—	Designate closets,	Complied.
Ballard Vale Mills,	Flannels,	113	75	2	11	Guard set screws; procure certifi- cate.	Complied.

* Complied partially.

DANVERS.

Geo. W. Baker, . . .	Boots and shoes, .	23	7	-	Good, .	Post time table; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
C. C. Farwell & Co., . .	Boots and shoes, .	75	50	-	Good, .	Post time table; new cable to elevator; procure certificate	Complied.
W. H. Burns, . . .	Boots and shoes, .	50	25	-	Good, .	Post time table; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
N. Glover & Co., . .	Boots and shoes, .	40	35	-	Good, .	Post time table; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
J. H. Regan & Co, . .	Boots and shoes, .	6	6	-	Poor, .	Post time table; guard fly-wheel and splitter; additional sanitary.	Complied.
A. H. Putnam, . . .	Felt shoes, .	3	3	-	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.
P. Sullivan & Sons, . .	Boots and shoes, .	34	16	-	Good, .	Guard fly-wheel, roller and splitter,	Complied.
A. J. Stettson & Co., . .	Cigars, .	4	-	-	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.

GROVELAND.

Groveland Mill No. 1, .	Woolen goods, .	90	60	-	Good, .	None, .	-
Groveland Mill No 2, .	Woolen goods, .	45	45	-	Good, .	None, .	-
Groveland Mill No. 3, .	Woolen goods, .	115	55	-	Good, .	None, .	-

GEORGETOWN.

W. M. Brewster, . . .	Boots and shoes, .	69	1	-	Good, .	None, .	-
S. Osgood, . . .	Gents' clothing, .	10	10	-	Good, .	None, .	-
A. B. Noyes Co. Corporation,	Shoes, .	70	1	-	Good, .	None, .	-
Parker River Mill, . .	Woolen blankets, .	24	11	-	Good, .	Procure certificate, .	Complied.
L. F. Carter, . . .	Drugs, .	6	-	-	Good, .	None, .	-
H. E. Hariman, . . .	Boots and brogans, .	4	-	-	Good, .	None, .	-
G. W. Chaplin & Co., . .	Boots and shoes, .	50	-	-	Good, .	Post time table; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.

* Complied partially.

DISTRICT No. 8 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
HAVERHILL.								
F. W. Jacobs & Sons, .	Dry goods, .	13	12	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
Brooks Brothers, .	Dry goods, .	12	10	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
Simonds & Adams, .	Dry goods, .	9	8	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
C. N. Rhodes, .	Dry goods, .	2	11	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
Nealey & Hazen, .	Dry goods, .	12	10	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
Mitchel & Co., .	Dry goods, .	9	11	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
Mitchel & Co, .	Ladies' cloaks, .	—	24	—	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
W. H. Woodbury, .	Shoe stitching, .	2	23	—	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
John W. Russ, .	Boots and shoes, .	49	1	—	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
G. B. Case, .	Boots and shoes, .	14	2	—	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
N. F. Gorman, .	Shoe stitching, .	1	15	—	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
N. F. Gorman, .	Shoes and slippers, .	31	3	—	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
L. F. Pinkham & Co., .	Shoe stitching, .	1	19	—	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
Edward Kruck, .	Shoe stitching, .	1	10	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
F. E. Hutchinson, .	Slippers, .	70	5	—	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
C. K. Fox, .	Boots and shoes, .	18	2	—	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
Foss & Reynolds, .	Heel slippers, .	10	—	—	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
Thompson & Welsh, .	Boots and shoes, .	15	—	—	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
Emery & Merritt, .	Heel shoes, .	12	—	—	Good, .	Guard belt, .	Complied.	
Hunking & Wilds, .	Shoes and slippers, .	22	20	—	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
F. W. Garron & Co., .	Dry and fancy goods.	3	15	—	Poor, .	Post time table, .	Complied.	
						Additional water-closet, .	Complied.	

H. S. Fellows,	Heels,	1	3	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied
Hovey & Weeks,	Lasts,	6	-	-	Good,	None,	-
Jennie P. Sanborn,	Shoe stitching,	1	20	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
L. J. Crepean & Co.,	Shoe stitching,	4	14	-	Poor,	Post time table; additional water-closet.	Complied.
Goodell Brothers,	Slippers,	12	3	-	Poor,	Additional water-closet,	Complied.
H. I. Pinkham,	Shoe findings,	4	-	-	Good,	None,	-
Webster & Tabor,	Slippers,	15	5	1	Poor,	Post time table; additional sanitary.	Complied.
Bartlett & Johnson,	Shoes,	20	1	-	Good,	None,	-
The Daily Bulletin,	Newspaper,	13	10	-	Good,	Post time table; unlock rear door,	Complied.
Wiley & Breckett,	Shoe contractor,	36	-	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
Miller Brothers,	Shoe stitching,	4	47	-	Poor,	Additional sanitary arrangements,	Complied.
M. F. Fluert,	Shoe stitching,	1	19	-	Poor,	Additional sanitary arrangements,	Complied.
Solina Chateaufneuf,	Shoe stitching,	1	29	1	Poor,	Additional sanitary arrangements,	Complied.
Bray Brothers,	Shoe stock,	9	-	-	Good,	None,	-
Perley A. Stone & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	100	25	1	Good,	None,	-
J. H. Winchell & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	450	250	2	Good,	None,	-
Fith & Weeks,	Slippers,	14	2	1	Good,	None,	-
Geo. H. Hardy,	Heel shoes,	34	-	-	Good,	None,	-
Franklin P. Stiles,	Job printing,	4	-	-	Good,	None,	-
Hoyt & March,	Shoe contractor,	15	-	-	Good,	None,	-
Chesley & Rugg,	Shoes,	8	4	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
H. H. Hoyt,	Slippers,	5	1	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
H. S. Sprague,	Shoe contractor,	35	-	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
E. C. Miller,	Shoe stitching,	5	60	2	Good,	None,	-
P. N. Wadleigh,	Slippers,	25	-	-	Good,	None,	-
E. J. Donohue,	Innersoles, etc.,	6	-	-	Good,	None,	-
Blake Brothers,	Boots and shoes,	80	50	1	Good,	None,	-
S. J. Lombard,	Shoe stitching,	1	12	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
W. F. Chase & Co.,	Shoes,	8	6	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.

DISTRICT No. 8 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
HAVERHILL — <i>Concluded.</i>							
Stevens & Co.,	Flannels,	60	70	—	2	None,	—
Chick Brothers,	Boots and shoes,	350	150	—	2	None,	—
Ellis & Connor,	Boots and shoes,	50	25	—	—	Guard roller and splitter,	Complied.
John Owens & Co.,	Wood and paper boxes,	12	18	—	—	Guard fly wheel and belt,	Complied.
W. B. Thom & Co,	Hats,	400	100	—	2	None,	—
Jennie A. Foster,	Stitching shoes,	1	31	—	1	None,	—
D. O. Clark & Co.,	Nails and tacks,	22	1	—	—	None,	—
R. C. Miller,	Shoe stitching,	3	32	—	—	Post time table,	Complied.
John Corson,	Boots and shoes,	10	5	—	—	Post time table,	Complied.
N. Provost & Co.,	Shoe contractors,	30	—	—	—	Guard roller and splitter,	Complied.
E. A. Tasker & Co.,	Soles, etc.,	8	—	—	—	Guard hatchway,	Complied.
D. B. Cluff & Son,	Slippers,	3	1	—	—	Post time table,	Complied.
R. G. Ayer & Co.,	Cut sole leather,	5	—	—	—	Post time table,	Complied.
Ham Bottling Works,	Light drinks,	8	—	—	—	Post time table,	Complied.
A. M. Varney,	Stitching shoes,	2	23	—	—	None,	—
M. A. Howe & Co.,	Paper boxes,	6	39	—	—	None,	—
Haverhill Hat Company,	Wool and fur hats,	90	40	—	3	None,	—
A. L. Tappan,	Slippers,	6	12	—	—	Post time table,	Complied.
E. O. Bullock,	Shoe stock,	25	—	—	—	None,	—
F. P. Woodsum,	Cabinet,	7	—	—	—	None,	—
Elizabeth J. Hennesey,	Shoe stitching,	1	6	1	—	None,	—

J. M. Stover,	Boots and shoes,	35	15	—	Good,	None,	—	Complied.
Thomas Ruddock & Son,	Boots and shoes,	140	69	—	Good,	None,	—	Complied.
J. W. Hayes,	Cut sole leather,	5	—	—	Good,	None,	—	Complied.
J. F. Currier,	Slippers,	12	2	—	Good,	None,	—	Complied.
Burrows & Crowell,	Shoe stitching,	4	38	—	Good,	None,	—	Complied.
F. W. Boynton,	Gents' clothing,	2	7	—	Poor,	Post time table; additional sanitary arrangements,	—	Complied.
J. C. Drinkwater,	Gents' clothing,	1	5	—	Good,	Post time table,	—	Complied.
Eagle Laundry,	Laundry,	2	4	—	Poor,	Additional sanitary,	—	Complied.
Haverhill Gazette,	Newspapers,	14	4	—	Good,	None,	—	Complied.
I. W. Tapley,	Paper boxes,	2	4	—	Good,	Post time table; procure certificate,	—	Complied.
LAWRENCE.								
Samuel Smith,	Machine repair shop,	14	—	—	Fair,	Guard fly wheel, crank and entrance to elevator,	—	Complied.
O'Connor & Whalan,	Laundry,	2	5	—	Good,	Procure certificate; guard belt and post time table,	—	Complied.
John F. Bingham,	Tin, copper and brass ware,	49	1	—	Good,	Post time table; guard fly wheel and elevator,	—	Complied.
Townsend's Steam Laundry,	Laundry,	5	17	—	Poor,	Additional sanitary; gate to elevator; post time table,	—	Complied.
Butler & Robinson,	Worsted yarns,	40	185	3	Good,	None,	—	Complied.
Merrimac Paper Company,	Paper,	90	35	—	Good,	None,	—	Complied.
Everett Mills,	Cotton dress goods,	476	574	—	Good,	None,	—	Complied.
Wright Manufacturing Company,	Braids,	12	104	—	Good,	None,	—	Complied.
Tower, Wing & Co.,	Shoddy,	65	60	—	Good,	Guard fly wheel and crank,	—	Complied.
R. M. Smith,	Webbings,	4	—	—	Good,	Post time table; guard stairway,	—	Complied.
Munroe Felt and Paper Company,	Paper,	48	2	—	Fair,	Designate closets; guard fly wheel and pulley,	—	Complied.
Phillips & Kunhardt,	Woolen goods,	120	80	—	Good,	None,	—	Complied.

DISTRICT No. 8—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
LAWRENCE — Concluded.								
Lawrence Duck Company, . .	Cotton duck and twine.	115	110	6	13	Good, .	None,	—
Pemberton Company, . .	Fancy cotton goods.	250	500	1	48	Good, .	None,	—
Russell Paper Company, . .	Paper,	215	25	—	1	Good, .	Guard fly and balance wheels and set screws in winder.	Complied.
The Bacon Paper Company, .	Paper,	100	25	—	3	Good, .	Guard belt to rag room,	Complied.
Pacific Mills (Upper), . .	Cotton goods, .	1996	715	8	134	Good, .	Guard crank in weave and yarn mills; set screws in print works; designate closets.	Complied.
Pacific Mills (Lower), . .	Worsted goods, .	499	1164	20	116	Good, .	Guard set screws in looms, hydraulic pump and folding machine.	* —
E Frank Lewis,	Wool scouring, .	70	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard fly wheel, shaft, gears, pulleys and belts.	—
Arlington Mills,	Worsted goods, .	1180	1220	22	201	Good, .	None,	—
Dartmouth Mills,	Dress goods, .	15	15	—	—	Good, .	Post time table,	Complied.
Spicket Mills,	Loom pickers and roll covers, etc.	20	—	—	—	Good, .	Post time table,	Complied.
LYNN.								
Young & Sanborn,	Counters, taps and innersoles.	50	—	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.

W. J. Young,	Counters, . . .	20	—	—	Good, . .	Post time table, . .	Complied.
J. T. Sutherland & Co.,	Counters and in- nersoles.	15	—	—	Good, . .	Post time table, . .	Complied.
S. J. Hollis & Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	50	50	—	Good, . .	Post time table; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
Morse & Parker, .	Boots and shoes, .	7	—	—	Good, . .	Guard roller and dinking machine,	Complied.
R. & L. Shute & Co.,	Stitching shoes, .	1	40	—	Good, . .	Post time table, . .	Complied.
C. B. Tebbets, . .	Boots and shoes, .	175	75	—	Good, . .	None, . .	—
George & Brothers, .	Cut soles, . . .	10	—	—	Good, . .	None, . .	—
E. S. Johnson, . .	Cut soles, . . .	12	—	—	Good, . .	Post time table, . .	Complied.
Jones Curtin & Towne,	Boots and shoes, .	48	—	—	Good, . .	Guard roller and dinking machine; put shipper on belt.	Complied.
John C. French, . .	Shoe stitching, .	21	20	—	Good, . .	Post time table, . .	Complied.
Keene Brothers, . .	Boots and shoes, .	200	25	—	Good, . .	Guard roller, splitter and belt on fourth floor.	Complied.
Thomson-Houston Electric Co.,	Electrical appa- ratus.	2000	300	5 45	Good, . .	None, . .	—
King & Page, . . .	Shoe stitching, .	1	24	—	Good, . .	Post time table, . .	Complied.
N. J. Coburn, . . .	Pasted stock, . .	4	13	—	Good, . .	Post time table, . .	Complied.
Lynn Heel Company, .	Heels, etc., . . .	6	—	—	Good, . .	Guard roller, splitter, fly wheel and belt.	Complied.
W. H. Clark & Co., .	Cut soles, . . .	20	—	—	Good, . .	Guard splitter, . .	Complied.
Catchson & Johnson, .	Shoe machinery, .	10	—	—	Good, . .	None, . .	—
Balecom & Nutter, . .	Shoe stitching, .	1	99	—	Good, . .	Post time table, . .	Complied.
G. F. Knowles, . . .	Boots and shoes, .	48	2	—	Good, . .	Guard roller and splitter, . .	Complied.
D. A. Donovan & Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	80	60	—	Good, . .	Post time table; guard roller, split- ter and dinking machine.	Complied.
Coreoran, Callahan & Co., .	Boots and shoes, .	52	54	—	Good, . .	Post time table; guard roller, split- ter and dinking machine; gates to elevator put in order.	Complied.

* Complied partially.

DISTRICT NO. 8 — *Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.				
METHUEN.									
J. M. Tenney, . . .	Wool hats, . . .	64	20	—	—	Good, . .	Guard shafting, belt and pulley, .	Complied.	
Methuen Company, . . .	Cotton goods, . . .	140	280	3	16	Good, . .	None, . . .	—	
Owasco Company, . . .	Wool scouring, . . .	22	—	—	—	Fair, . .	None, . . .	—	
Wendell Brothers, . . .	Woolen yarn, . . .	14	—	—	—	Fair, . .	Post time table; guard fly-wheel and crank.	Complied.	
NEWBURYPORT.									
Towle Manufacturing Company, . . .	Silverware, . . .	199	35	—	1	Good, . .	None, . . .	—	
E. P. Dodge Manufacturing Company (N. D. Dodge factory). . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	150	50	—	2	Good, . .	Post time table; guard roller and splitter; procure certificate.	Complied.	
Victoria Mills, . . .	Cotton goods, . . .	120	115	—	3	Good, . .	Safety device for elevator in store-house.	*—	
Dodge Brothers, . . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	135	50	—	2	Good, . .	Post time table; guard fly-wheel, rollers and belt; procure certificate.	Complied.	
Bayley Hat Company, . . .	Wool and fur hats, . . .	170	80	1	9	Good, . .	Guard set screws and shafting; gears to stiffening machine and key to washing machine.	Complied.	
Peabody Mills, . . .	Cotton goods, . . .	90	275	—	18	Good, . .	None, . . .	—	
A. & G. J. Caldwell, . . .	Rum, . . .	6	—	—	—	Good, . .	None, . . .	—	
NEWBURY.									
Byfield Woolen Mill, . . .	Blankets, . . .	74	16	—	1	Fair, . .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.	

NORTH ANDOVER.

Sageholmme & Byers,	Worsted goods,	35	11	—	—	Good,	Guard belts and stairway,	—
Stevens Mills,	Woolen goods,	46	79	2	13	Good,	Guard crank, set screw and stairs,	Complied.
Sutton Mills,	Fannei dress goods,	56	37	—	2	Good,	None,	—
North Andover Mills,	Fannei dress goods,	60	30	2	7	Good,	None,	—
Davis & Furber	Mill machinery,	387	13	—	10	Good,	None,	—

SALEM.

J. C. Macdonald,	Gents' clothing,	10	10	—	—	Poor,	Additional sanitary arrangements,	Complied.
------------------	------------------	----	----	---	---	-------	-----------------------------------	-----------

ROWLEY.

W. C. Foster's Sons,	Boots and shoes,	30	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Milton Ellsworth,	Heels,	15	10	—	—	Good,	Post time table; guard roller,	—
S. A. Boynton,	Heels,	1	9	—	—	Good,	None,	—
S. A. Boynton,	Heels,	35	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—
F. W. Henderson & Co.,	Shoes,	21	—	—	—	Good,	Guard hoistway,	Complied.
D. K. Prime & Sons,	Boots and shoes,	15	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Geo. E. Daniels,	Wagons,	7	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—

WEST NEWBURY.

S. C. Noyes & Co.,	Combs,	55	5	—	—	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
--------------------	--------	----	---	---	---	-------	------------------	-----------

* New elevator.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR SHEEHAN.

In making this my first report, I desire to state that by having the advice and counsel of Messrs. Hammond and Cheney my duties have been made much easier and my inspections more complete.

Chapter 348, Acts of 1888, an act in relation to the employment of children, has been a matter that has required a good part of my time, there having been few inspections made in this district for a considerable time. I found minors employed in a great number of factories in the district, without certificates, and the persons employing them either did not know what the law was, or were careless in complying with it. It is quite common for the manufacturers to leave all the details in connection with the running of their factories to foremen, who feel that the only responsibility they have on them is to employ the quickest and cheapest way to get out a large amount of work; and consequently they hire minors without inquiring their age, or caring whether they are under the limit or not. There are but very few minors under fourteen years of age employed at present even in the large mills, and, not being obliged to attend school, the parents endeavor to procure work for them as soon as the school limit expires. I have taken great pains to impress on the minds of the employers the fact that they are responsible for the employment of any minor under sixteen years of age in their factories without a certificate on file at the office, and have furnished them with a copy of the law. I believe that in the future they will exercise more care, as they all believe that it is for the best interests of the State that the children should be kept at school as long as possible. In regard to the act relating to the employment of minors who cannot read or write the English language, the employers promise to discharge all those who will not attend the evening schools, and are heartily in sympathy with the State in its efforts to carry out this law. It seems a pity that all the cities and towns coming under the act cannot be compelled to furnish evening schools for the benefit of those poor unfortunates who are prevented from attending day school by being obliged to earn a living either for themselves or those dependent on them.

The act to prohibit the employment of women and minors in manufacturing establishments between the hours of ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning is strictly observed. The shoe firms complain that, while they are obliged to comply with the law of posting printed notices of the number of hours' work required of women and minors, they cannot get them to work eight hours a day.

The law relating to the sanitary conditions of factories and workshops has been carefully attended to by having the closets properly designated, and additional ones put in where necessity required them; and in all cases the orders sent have been cheerfully complied with. I find that where proper sanitary conditions are wanting it is mostly the fault of the operatives themselves, who are careless and untidy; especially is this so in the factories where large numbers of both sexes are employed. The superintendents inform me that they are obliged to employ a person whose duty it is to have them kept clean and in proper working order.

The act prohibiting the locking of doors in buildings wherein operatives are employed during the hours of labor is generally complied with in this district. I have had occasion to send but four orders for the year, which were immediately complied with.

The guarding of dangerous machines, shafting, gearing, set screws, fly wheels and cranks of engines is something that requires the careful and constant attention of the inspector, and it can be truthfully said that his work is never done. The number of accidents that happen each year, although the greater number are through carelessness, shows the wisdom of the State in compelling the employer to place every reasonable safeguard on and around them; and they have as a general rule recognized the danger to employees, and in most cases willingly comply with the wishes of the inspector when dangerous parts are pointed out to them. In the shoe district the firms are continually moving from one building to another, or changing their employees from one story to another; consequently they require to be visited very often, to see that the shafting in the stitching rooms is kept securely guarded. I have been obliged to issue an unusual number of orders to have guards placed on the dinker and roller machines, which I am pleased to report have been complied with. The law in relation to the guarding of machinery is very indefinite, and I would recommend that it be so amended as to make it compulsory to have guards placed on dangerous machines.

The elevators in this district have been examined carefully, and all not having a safety device have been notified to have one placed on the car; also new hoisting ropes when necessary; all of which has been attended to. The elevator wells have been guarded with either self-closing hatches, automatic gates or bars. In the new buildings the latest improved elevators are being put in, and a person placed in charge whose duty it is to have them kept in proper running order, and see that the engineer tests them frequently and overhauls the running gear. There has been no elevator accident reported in this district for the year, and employers

are particularly careful not to allow their employees to ride on the elevators, and give positive orders to that effect.

There are but three corporations in this district that come under the act to prohibit the imposition of fines of employees engaged at weaving. Two of these have never imposed any fines, while the weavers in the third corporation complain that fines are imposed upon them, and claim that the law is evaded by compelling them to sign a contract to work under the rules they have posted up. The case has been taken before the grand jury, and a bill reported against the mill, which is in the charge of the district attorney.

In conclusion, I would state that, with but two exceptions, I have been received with kindness and courtesy by the employers and superintendents of the various mills and factories in my district; they have placed every facility at my disposal, and in most instances have expressed a desire to accompany me, and to have pointed out to them anything that I thought would be for the improvement of their factory or the better protection of their employees.

DISTRICT No. 8,

JOHN J. SHEEHAN, *Inspector.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14. 14 to 16.			
BEVERLY.							
Wallis, Kilham & Bray,	Boots and shoes, .	100	100	1	Fair, .	Guard dinker, .	Complied.
Frank Woodbury,	Boots and shoes, .	33	12	—	Fair, .	Guard dinker, .	Complied.
C. H. Creesy & Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	40	30	—	Fair, .	Guard dinker and splitter, .	Complied.
Marsters & Walker,	Boots and shoes, .	40	30	—	Fair, .	Procure certificates; designate water-closets.	Complied.
J. N. Smith & Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	75	50	—	Fair, .	Guard splitter, .	Complied.
Woodbury Brothers,	Boots and shoes, .	125	75	11	Fair, .	None, .	—
Geo. H. Allen,	Wood and paper boxes.	14	16	1	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.
S. F. Crosman,	Stitching room, .	4	96	—	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.
P. A. Field & Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	86	6	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard dinkers; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Myron Woodbury,	Boots and shoes, .	11	1	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard roller, splitter and dinker.	Complied.
J. F. Carter & Co.,	Oil clothing, .	20	35	2	Good, .	Procure certificates, .	Complied.
Levi K. Goodhue,	Heels, . . .	17	8	—	Good, .	Designate water-closets, .	Complied.
Solon Lovett,	Counters, . .	23	1	3	Fair, .	Procure certificates; post time table; guard fly wheel.	Complied.

DISTRICT No. 8—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14. 14 to 16.			
BEVERLY — Concluded.							
John H. Baker,	Boots and shoes, .	63	62	—	Fair, .	Procure certificates; post time table; guard drinker.	Complied.
F. B. Mower,	Boots and shoes, .	40	20	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard roller and drinker; designate water-closets.	Complied.
A. Perry & Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	40	20	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard drinker and fly-wheel.	Complied.
Millett, Woodbury & Co., .	Boots and shoes, .	40	5	—	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.
B. E. Cole & Co,	Boots and shoes, .	64	36	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard shafting, stitching room; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Wm. E. Choate, Jr., & Co., .	Soles,	15	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Tuck & Hassett,	Boots and shoes, .	18	12	—	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.
D. A. Kilham,	Wood and paper boxes, .	12	20	—	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Grover & Friend,	Wood and paper boxes, .	13	12	—	Good, .	None,	—
Whitman Manufacturing Co., .	Novelties,	55	20	8	Fair, .	None,	—
Beverly Steam Laundry, . .	—	3	17	—	Good, .	None,	—
Naumkeag Buffing Machine Co.,	Buffing machines, .	2	5	—	Fair, .	Guard fly wheel and crank, . .	Complied.
Fernald & Ebersson,	Stitching room, .	1	20	1	Fair, .	Post time table,	Complied.

Sawyer & Flint, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	9	4	—	Fair, . .	Post time table; guard roller, .	Complied.
G. W. Ellis, . . .	Innersoles, . . .	15	2	—	Fair, . .	Post time table; guard roller, .	Complied.
J. L. Porter, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	3	3	—	Fair, . .	Post time table; safety device on elevator.	Complied.
Creesy & Obear, . .	Boots and shoes, . .	18	2	—	Fair, . .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
E. J. Caldwell, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	29	6	1	Fair, . .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
F. A. Seavey & Co., .	Boots and shoes, . .	30	15	1	Fair, . .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
Clark Bros. & Co., . .	Boots and shoes, . .	12	5	—	Fair, . .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
A. W. Burbank & Co., .	Boots and shoes, . .	6	3	—	Fair, . .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
Curtis, Symmes & Co., .	Boots and shoes, . .	12	—	—	Fair, . .	None, . . .	—
R. E. Larcom, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	23	5	—	Fair, . .	Post time table; guard roller and dinker.	Complied.
Raymond & Maeder, . .	Boots and shoes, . .	9	—	—	Fair, . .	None, . . .	—
Lynch Bros., . . .	Morocco, . . .	80	1	—	Fair, . .	Procure certificates; post time table, .	Complied.
William F. Burns & Co., .	Morocco, . . .	7	—	—	Fair, . .	None, . . .	—
DANVERS.							
Eaton & Sears, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	40	36	—	Fair, . .	Post time table; procure certificate; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
C. A. Keith, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	13	12	—	Fair, . .	Guard roller, . . .	Complied.
C. A. Rogers, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	15	1	—	Fair, . .	Procure certificates; post time table, .	Complied.
J. W. Tullock, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	15	10	—	Fair, . .	Guard roller, splitter and shafting in stitching room.	Complied.
E. A. Mudge & Co., . .	Boots and shoes, . .	125	75	—	Fair, . .	Post time table; procure certificate; designate water-closets; guard dinker.	Complied.
Clapp & Tapley, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	75	2	—	Good, . .	Designate water-closets; guard roller.	Complied.
F. W. French, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	10	30	—	Good, . .	Post time table; guard roller, splitter and dinker.	Complied.

DISTRICT NO. 8 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.			
DANVERS — <i>Concluded.</i>							
Crosby, Hucksins & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes, .	30	20	—	—	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard roller, splitter and drinker.	Complied.
George W. Hawkes, . . .	Heels and taps, .	5	—	—	—	Guard roller, . . .	Complied.
Martin Kelley, . . .	Boots and shoes, .	5	3	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
L. E. Learyd, . . .	Morocco, . . .	40	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
H. A. Southwick, . . .	Morocco, . . .	75	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
Derry & Gould, . . .	Wood and paper boxes, .	16	7	—	Fair, .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
R. B. Pray & Co., . . .	Cigars, . . .	6	1	—	Fair, .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
Albert A. Bates, . . .	Morocco, . . .	15	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
Cross & Murphy, . . .	Morocco, . . .	14	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
Woodman Brothers & Co., . .	Wood and paper boxes, .	18	11	—	Good, .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
Pope Brothers, . . .	Mouldings, . . .	15	—	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—
McKenzie, Stewart & Co., . .	Morocco, . . .	12	—	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—
Geo. Plummer & Co., . . .	Bag leather, . . .	50	—	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—
Wm. Armstrong, . . .	Morocco, . . .	15	—	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—
B. Barnard, . . .	Morocco, . . .	75	1	—	Good, .	Post time table; procure certificates.	Complied.

DISTRICT No. 8 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
IPSWICH — Concluded.								
Farley & Daniels,	Boots and shoes, .	17	3	—	—	Fair, .	Guard roller and splitter, .	Complied.
J. A. Johnson,	Boots and shoes, .	40	20	—	—	Fair, .	Guard roller, splitter and dinker, .	Complied.
LYNN.								
W. & E. W. Lacroix,	Cut leather, . .	60	—	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table,	Complied.
Littlefield & Plummer,	Wood and paper boxes.	30	30	—	5	Fair, .	Post time table; procure certificates; new cable for elevator.	Complied.
A. B. Martin & Co.,	Morocco, . . .	140	—	—	1	Fair, .	Post time table,	Complied.
Geo. E. Barnard & Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	300	100	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; guard roller, .	Complied.
New York Shoe Manufacturing Company.	Boots and shoes, .	75	50	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
Wm. T. Ash,	Boots and shoes, .	110	30	—	2	Good, .	Post time table; procure certificates, .	Complied.
P. H. Nourse,	Soles,	8	—	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table,	Complied.
Kelly & Murphy,	Boots and shoes, .	65	60	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard dinker, .	Complied.
Redpath Brothers,	Boots and shoes, .	60	40	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; guard splitter and dinker.	Complied.
V. R. & A. H. Jones,	Boots and shoes, .	42	18	—	1	Fair, .	Post time table,	Complied.
Wm. Porter & Son,	Boots and shoes, .	85	40	—	—	Fair, .	Guard dinker,	Complied.
R. E. Hilliard,	Soles,	20	—	—	3	Fair, .	Post time table; procure certificates.	Complied.
J. B. Renton,	Soles,	125	—	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; guard roller, splitter, fly wheel.	Complied.

Leary & Luddy,	Boots and shoes,	55	30	—	3	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; procure certificates; guard dinker.	Complied.
Souther & Bubier,	Soles,	4	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
N. D. C. Brown,	Soles,	8	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
J. H. Parke,	Slippers,	40	20	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard roller and dinker.	Complied.
A. G. Potter,	Wood and paper boxes,	10	10	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Davis Shoe Company,	Boots and shoes,	100	70	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard roller, splitter and fly wheel.	Complied.
G. W. Herrick & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	40	35	—	2	Good, .	Post time table; secure certificates; guard roller and dinker.	Complied.
C. M. Howard,	Boots and shoes,	75	50	—	1	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; procure certificates; guard roller.	Complied.
M. J. Worthley,	Boots and shoes,	125	75	—	2	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard roller and dinker.	Complied.
Chas. D. Pecker & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	115	60	—	—	Good, .	Post time table,	Complied.
A. F. Smith,	Boots and shoes,	230	140	—	1	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; procure certificate; guard roller and dinker.	Complied.
C. S. Sweetser & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	71	4	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; guard roller and dinkers.	Complied.
Chas. S. Fuller & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	35	70	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard shafting in stitching room.	Complied.
Frank Hilliard,	Soles,	25	—	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
Phinney Brothers,	Soles,	4	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—

DISTRICT No. 8—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
LYNN — Continued.								
Williams, Plant & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes,	140	110	—	3	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; procure certificates; guard roller and dinker.	Complied.
J. J. Grover's Sons, . . .	Boots and shoes,	30	20	—	—	Good, .	None,	Complied.
J. F. Swain & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes,	115	60	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; guard roller and splitter and dinker; guard shafting in stitching room.	
Luther S. Johnson, . . .	Slippers, . . .	67	8	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard dinker.	Complied.
C. W. Varney, . . .	Boots and shoes,	125	75	—	—	—	Guard roller and dinker; guard shafting in stitching room.	Complied.
M. H. Whittredge, . . .	Boots and shoes,	100	50	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; guard roller, .	Complied Complied.
New York Shoe Manufacturing Company.	Boots and shoes,	33	27	—	2	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; procure certificates; guard roller and dinker.	
Egan & Bolger, . . .	Boots and shoes,	40	35	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; guard roller, splitter and dinker.	Complied.
D. J. Crowley & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes, .	40	25	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; guard dinker, .	Complied.
D. A. Sutherland, . . .	Boots and shoes, .	28	12	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
B. G. Patten & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes, .	60	40	—	2	Fair, .	Post time table; procure certificates; guard roller, splitter and dinker.	Complied.

Freeman & Johnson, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	45	15	—	1	Fair, .	Post time table; procure certificate; guard roller, splitter and dinker.	Complied.
A. M. & J. H. Preble, . .	Boots and shoes, . .	42	8	—	—	Fair, .	Guard roller, splitter and dinker, .	Complied.
Baker & Creighton, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	60	40	—	1	Fair, .	Designate water-closets; guard roller, splitter and dinker; guard shafting in stitching room; safety device on elevator.	Complied.
M. M. Sellers, . . .	Shoe stitching, . .	1	18	—	1	Fair, .	Guard shafting in stitching room, .	Complied.
Murphy Brothers, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	75	50	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard roller and dinker.	Complied.
H. Y. Emery, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	19	1	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard roller, .	Complied.
Faunce & Spinney, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	170	80	—	2	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; procure certificates; guard shafting in stitching room.	Complied.
Houghton & Godfrey, . .	Leatherboard, . .	7	1	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard splitter, .	Complied.
Wm. B. Cushing, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	19	1	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard dinker, .	Complied.
G. A. & E. A. Mansfield, .	Boots and shoes, . .	14	6	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; additional water-closet; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
Given, Morse & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	19	1	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
James Phelan, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	100	75	—	2	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard roller and dinker; procure certificates.	Complied.
H. G. Connor, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	24	1	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
M. R. Conner & Co., . .	Shoe stitching, . .	1	25	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table, . .	Complied.
P. W. Powers, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	20	—	—	—	Fair, .	Guard roller, splitter and dinker, .	Complied.
American Shoe Company, . .	Boots and shoes, . .	60	40	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard roller, splitter and dinker.	Complied.

DISTRICT No. 8 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
LYNN — Concluded.								
Shillaber & Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	115	60	—	4	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; procure certificates; guard roller, splitter and dinker; unlock doors.	Complied.
C. H. Aborn & Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	97	3	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
Cutter & Ames,	Heels,	6	2	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closet.	Complied.
Dastavius Austin,	Shoe stitching, .	1	10	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table,	Complied.
Rumsey Bros.,	Boots and shoes, .	100	100	—	1	Fair, .	Procure certificates; designate water-closets; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
Richard Bros.,	Boots and shoes, .	100	50	—	2	Fair, .	Procure certificates; post time table; guard roller, dinker and shafting.	Complied.
Richard McBrien,	Boots and shoes, .	27	3	—	2	Good, .	Procure certificates; post time table; designate water-closets; guard roller and dinker.	Complied.
Mable D. Page,	Shoe stitching, .	1	35	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
William H. Holt, Jr.,	Boots and shoes, .	22	3	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard roller and dinker.	Complied.
J. L. Libbey,	Soles,	20	2	—	1	Good, .	Procure certificates; post time table.	Complied.

Brown & Atherton,	.	.	Boots and shoes,	25	15	-	-	Good,	.	Post time tables; designate water-closets; guard dinker.	Complied.
G orge F. Burgess,	.	.	Leather taps,	9	-	-	1	Fair,	.	Procure certificate; post time table; guard roller.	Complied.
Morgan & Dore,	.	.	Boots and shoes,	20	-	-	-	Fair,	.	None,	-
J. C. Fox & Co.,	.	.	Boots and shoes,	18	12	-	-	Fair,	.	Designate water-closet; guard roller, splitter and dinker.	Complied.
D. S. Boynton,	.	.	Soles,	6	-	-	1	Good,	.	Procure certificate; post time table,	Complied.
I M. Atwill,	.	.	Boots and shoes,	30	20	-	-	Fair,	.	Post time table; guard roller,	Complied.
Brown & Oliver,	.	.	Soles,	8	-	-	-	Fair,	.	None,	-
Willis W. George,	.	.	Soles,	13	1	-	-	Fair,	.	Post time table,	Complied.
L. S. Johnson & Co.,	.	.	Boots and shoes,	54	6	-	-	Fair,	.	None,	-
E. M. Cole,	.	.	Boots and shoes,	9	-	-	-	Fair,	.	Guard roller and splitter,	Complied.
Ross Heel Company,	.	.	Wooden heels,	5	2	-	-	Fair,	.	None,	-
Ames & Chase,	.	.	Boots and shoes,	12	-	-	-	Fair,	.	Box belt; guard roller and splitter,	Complied.
F. L. Johnson,	.	.	Boots and shoes,	13	2	-	-	Fair,	.	Guard roller and splitter,	Complied.
Murphy & Shortell,	.	.	Boots and shoes,	11	-	-	-	Fair,	.	Guard splitter,	Complied.
Nathaniel Davis,	.	.	Shoe stitching,	1	20	-	-	Fair,	.	Post time table,	Complied.
F. L. Bubier,	.	.	Soles,	7	-	-	1	Good,	.	Procure certificate; post time table,	Complied.
B. H. Dorman,	.	.	Boots and shoes,	23	12	-	-	Good,	.	Post time table; guard roller,	Complied.
Lynn Box Company,	.	.	Wood and paper boxes,	10	50	-	4	Good,	.	None,	-
Walter S. Dickson,	.	.	Soles,	9	1	-	-	Good,	.	None,	-
J. H. Bowen,	.	.	Leather soles,	9	1	-	-	Good,	.	Post time table,	Complied.
Jones & Curtis,	.	.	Boots and shoes,	45	30	-	1	Good,	.	Procure certificate; post time table; unlock doors; guard dinker.	Complied.
H. S. Johnson,	.	.	Leather coats,	10	40	-	1	Good,	.	Procure certificate; post time table; unlock doors.	Complied.
Maurice Flynn,	.	.	Boots and shoes,	84	66	-	4	Good,	.	Procure certificate; post time table; guard roller and dinker.	Complied.

DISTRICT NO. 8 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Under 14.			14 to 16.				
		Males.	Females.						
LYNNFIELD.									
Henry Law,	Boots and shoes, .	60	45	—	1	Fair, .	Procure certificate; post time table; guard shafting stitching room; guard roller, splitter and linkers.	Complied.	
MANCHESTER.									
J. M. & C. C. Dodge,	Furniture,	12	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	
McGowan & Dolan,	Morocco,	10	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	
A. S. & G. W. Jewett,	Furniture,	6	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	
Roberts & Hoare,	Mouldings,	30	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	
Wm. E. Wheaton,	Furniture,	6	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	
MARBLEHEAD.									
Wm. H. Boynton & Son,	Boots and shoes, .	70	30	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; guard roller, fly wheel.	Complied.	
F. H. Stevens & Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	20	20	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
J. L. Metcalf,	Wood and paper boxes, .	6	10	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.	
E. W. & C. F. Mower,	Boots and shoes, .	30	20	—	1	Good, .	Procure certificate; post time table; designate water-closets; guard shafting stitching room; guard fly-wheel, belt and crank.	Complied.	
J. C. Peach,	Boots and shoes, .	40	30	—	—	Good, .	None,	—	
Patrick Lyons,	Boots and shoes, .	70	20	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard roller, .	Complied.	

D. Ballard, Jr.,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	9	3	-	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
Titus Brothers,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	63	27	-	-	Good,	Post time table; guard shafting, stitching room.	Complied.
Litchman Brothers,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	50	20	-	-	Good,	Post time table; additional water-closet; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
J. Lancy, Jr.,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	50	25	-	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
C. Tucker,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	15	10	-	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
D. S. Bessom,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	9	7	-	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
Bridges Brothers,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	15	15	-	-	Good,	Post time table; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
R. H. Union,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	20	15	-	-	Good,	Post time table; guard splitter and shafting, stitching room.	Complied.
W. B. Brown, 2d,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	20	20	-	-	Good,	Post time table; guard roller and shafting, stitching room.	Complied.
F. A. Parker & Co.,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	20	25	-	-	Good,	Post time table; guard splitter,	Complied.
Joseph Harris & Sons,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	125	75	-	1	Good,	Procure certificate; post time table; guard roller and dinker.	Complied.
Millett Shoe Company,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	13	7	-	-	Good,	Post time table; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
Marblehead Messenger Co.,	.	.	.	Printing,	11	5	-	1	Good,	Procure certificate,	Complied.
Edw. Hathaway,	.	.	.	Shoe stitching,	1	14	-	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
Cole & Wiggin,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	17	8	-	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
Herbert Lefavre,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	40	20	-	-	Fair,	Post time table; guard roller,	Complied.
Geo. Hooper, 2d,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	30	20	-	-	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.
Wright Brothers,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	27	13	-	-	Fair,	Post time table; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
J. B. Witham,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	40	20	-	-	Fair,	Guard rollers,	Complied.
Phillips & Caswell,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	6	-	-	-	Good,	None,	-
Merrill & Tucker,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	10	10	-	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
Swett, Roads & Co.,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes.	5	7	-	-	Good,	Post time table; guard shafting, stitching room.	Complied.

DISTRICT NO. 8 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Under 14.			14 to 16.			
		Males.	Females.					
MARBLEHEAD — <i>Concluded.</i>								
C. F. Bartlett & Sons, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	9	3	—	—	Good, .	Post time table, . .	Complied.
S. C. Roundy, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	7	5	—	—	Good, .	Post time table, . .	Complied.
John P. Goodwin, . . .	Machinist, . . .	15	—	—	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—
O. W. Roberts, . . .	Wood and paper boxes, . . .	6	15	—	—	—	Post time table; designate water-closets, . . .	Complied.
E. D. Lefavour, . . .	Boots and shoes, . .	10	5	—	—	—	Post time table; guard roller, . .	Complied.
Marblehead Steam Laundry Co., . .	Laundry, . . .	2	3	—	—	—	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
PEABODY.								
Blaney & Buxton, . . .	Morocco, . . .	40	—	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; guard brushing wheel, . . .	Complied.
Poor & Littlefield, . . .	Morocco, . . .	50	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
Chas. H. Tighe, . . .	Morocco, . . .	40	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
Geo. W. Pepper, . . .	Confectionery, . . .	13	8	—	—	Good, .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
Pemberton Brothers, . . .	Morocco, . . .	100	—	—	1	Fair, .	Post time table; procure certificate, . .	Complied.
Henry W. Moore, . . .	Morocco, . . .	40	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
Daniel Woodbury, . . .	Morocco, . . .	9	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
A. B. Clark, . . .	Morocco, . . .	125	—	—	4	Fair, .	Post time table; procure certificate; guard fly wheel, . . .	Complied.
Annable Brothers, . . .	Morocco, . . .	30	—	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; box belt 2d story, . .	Complied.
Joseph A. Poor, . . .	Heels, . . .	4	2	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; guard roller, . .	Complied.

Arthur S. Osgood,	Innersoles, . . .	15	12	—	Fair, . . .	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Patrick Butler, . .	Innersoles, . . .	3	4	—	Fair, . . .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
Thomas Sherry, . .	Innersoles, . . .	4	6	—	Fair, . . .	Post time table; designate water-closets; procure certificate; guard roller.	Complied.
James Rodie & Son,	Innersoles, . . .	4	4	—	Fair, . . .	Post time table; guard roller, . .	Complied.
Thomas E. Proctor,	Leather, . . .	95	—	—	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	—
James M. Brown,	Heels, . . .	8	12	—	Fair, . . .	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.
G. M. Coburn, . . .	Heels, . . .	5	7	—	Fair, . . .	Post time table; guard roller, . .	Complied.
Michael Sherry, . .	Soles, . . .	4	5	—	Fair, . . .	Post time table; designate water-closets; procure certificate; guard roller.	Complied.
Franklin Osburne Company,	Leather, . . .	75	—	—	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	—
SALEM.							
Adamanta Manufacturing Co.,	Paint and varnish, . .	4	—	—	Fair, . . .	Guard fly wheel and crank, . . .	Complied.
J. W. Woodbury & Co.,	Boots and shoes, . .	35	25	—	Fair, . . .	Post time table; procure certificate; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
Dane & Grinnell,	Boots and shoes, . .	30	20	—	Good, . .	Guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
M. Shortell & Son,	Boots and shoes, . .	35	20	—	Good, . .	Procure certificate; guard roller and splitter.	Complied.
Adjustable Shoe Company, .	Boots and shoes, . .	35	25	—	Fair, . . .	Designate water-closets; guard linker.	Complied.
Warren, Page & Co., . .	Shoe counters, . .	47	28	—	Fair, . . .	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.
John Heffernan & Son,	Boots and shoes, . .	40	21	—	Fair, . . .	Post time table; guard roller, splitter and linker.	Complied.
Donovan & Hill, . .	Boots and shoes, . .	7	8	—	Fair, . . .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
Ames & Eustis, . .	Boots and shoes, . .	13	12	—	Fair, . . .	Procure certificate; post time table, . .	Complied.

DISTRICT No. 8 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
SALEM — <i>Concluded.</i>								
Richard Quirk,	Boots and shoes, .	18	12	—	2	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closet; procure certificate; guard splitter.	Complied.
J. T. Hopkins,	Boots and shoes, .	15	10	—	1	Fair, .	Post time table: designate water-closets; procure certificate; guard roller, splitter.	Complied.
H. D. Lefavour,	Boots and shoes, .	16	13	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard roller.	Complied.
L. G. Straw & Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	75	50	—	2	Good, .	Post time table; procure certificates.	Complied.
J. F. Pitman,	Boots and shoes, .	33	17	—	1	Good, .	Procure certificates; designate water-closets.	Complied.
J. F. Lovejoy & Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	20	20	—	—	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard shafting in stitching room.	Complied.
J. W. Rogers,	Boots and shoes, .	75	75	—	5	Fair, .	Procure certificates; guard roller,	Complied.
Denis Brady,	Boots and shoes, .	30	25	—	1	Fair, .	Procure certificate; designate water-closets; guard roller, splitter, dinker.	Complied.
Daniel Driscoll,	Shoe stock, .	7	33	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Frank J. Ward,	Shoe stock, .	6	6	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.

New England Overall Company,	Clothing, . . .	3	5	-	Good, .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
Salem Steam Laundry Company,	Laundry, . . .	3	9	-	Good, .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
John Powers, . . .	Shoe counters, . . .	50	25	-	Good, .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
B. J. Mulligan, . . .	Shoe counters, . . .	44	36	-	Good, .	Designate water-closets; procure certificates.	Complied.
George Sibley, . . .	Cotton specialties, . . .	8	12	-	Good, .	Post time table; procure certificate; additional water-closet; guard hoistway; new hoisting chain.	Complied.
B. E. Cole & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	250	100	-	Good, .	Unlock doors, . . .	Complied.
Woodbury & Lefavour, . . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	170	80	-	Good, .	Post time table; procure certificate; guard dinker.	Complied.
Woodbury Heel Company, . . .	Heels, . . .	10	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
MIDDLETON.							
J. B. Thomas, . . .	Wooden boxes, . . .	50	-	-	Good, .	None, . . .	-
Tyler & Armstrong, . . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	30	34	-	Good, .	Post time table; guard roller and dinker.	Complied.
Crystal Paper Mills Company, . . .	Wall papers, . . .	35	-	-	Good, .	Guard fly wheel and crank, . . .	Complied.
PEABODY.							
Danvers Bleachery Company, . . .	Bleachery and dye works, . . .	125	25	-	Good, .	Guard fly wheel and crank, . . .	Complied.
P. Lennox & Son, . . .	Morocco, . . .	160	-	-	Poor, .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
H. A. Fuller, . . .	Shoe stitching, . . .	2	58	-	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; procure certificate.	Complied.
Warren Shaw & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes, . . .	87	3	-	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets; guard roller and dinker.	Complied.
Geo. Upton, . . .	Glue, . . .	145	34	-	Good, .	Post time table; guard fly wheel and crank.	Complied.
Standard Thermometer Company, . . .	Thermometers, . . .	65	5	-	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.

DISTRICT NO. 8 — *Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
PEABODY — <i>Concluded.</i>								
Egan & Kelly,	Morocco,	30	—	—	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.
Thomas Carroll,	Morocco,	30	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
C. L. Pierce,	Morocco,	20	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Wm. K. Daniels,	Morocco,	8	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Peter Marrin,	Innersoles,	3	10	—	—	Fair,	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Peabody Press Company,	Printing,	5	4	—	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.
Geo. Clerk,	Morocco,	50	—	—	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.
L. B. Southwick,	Morocco,	65	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
J. B. Thomas,	Wool pulling,	30	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
P. R. Gill,	Morocco,	28	—	—	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.
Downing, Knapp & Co.,	Morocco,	30	—	—	—	Fair,	Guard brushing wheel,	Complied.
Patrick Brett,	Innersoles,	5	5	—	—	Fair,	Post time table; guard roller,	Complied.
Wm. P. Clark & Co.,	Morocco,	45	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Geo. Foon,	Morocco,	37	—	—	—	Fair,	Post time table; box belt, second story.	Complied.
SAUGUS.								
Pranker Manufacturing Company,	Woolen goods,	57	36	—	4	Fair,	Post time table; procure certificate; guard fly-wheel and belt.	Complied.
Scott's Woolen Mill,	Flannels,	24	16	—	—	Fair,	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Grosvenor & Richards,	Plasters,	22	18	—	1	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.

H. S. Grover,	.	.	.	Shoe stitching,	3	30	—	—	Good, .	None,	.	.	.	.	.	—
H. B. Newhall,	.	.	.	Spice mill,	3	5	—	—	Good, .	None,	.	.	.	.	.	—
E. F. Kent,	.	.	.	Cleaning hair,	10	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	.	.	.	.	.	—
SWAMPSCOTT.																
H. A. Henderson,	.	.	.	Wooden heels,	6	—	—	—	Good, .	Belt, second story, guard fly-wheel crank	.	.	.	.	.	Complied.
Geo. Smith,	.	.	.	Boots and shoes,	30	20	—	1	Good, .	Post time table; procure certificate; guard roller and drinker.	.	.	.	.	.	Complied.
C. A. King,	.	.	.	Shoe stitching,	1	6	—	—	Good, .	Post time table,	.	.	.	.	.	Complied.
WENHAM.																
Amos Gould,	.	.	.	Morocco,	9	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	.	.	.	.	.	—

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HANNAGAN.

I have the honor to report, in addition to my tabulated statement submitted to you, the operations of the various laws coming under my supervision, and which I am called upon to enforce, — such as the employment of labor, sanitary condition of workshops and factories, the guarding of machinery, etc.

The law relating to the employment of children has been generally complied with, except in a few cases where I found children under thirteen years of age at work. When I explained the law in regard to the employment of children they were discharged at once.

The order to post time tables has been cheerfully complied with. Orders for better sanitary conveniences for each sex have been generally complied with.

The law that went into effect July 1, 1891, prohibiting the employment of women and minors between the hours of ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning, has been complied with except in two cases, where the overseers did not understand the law ; but in both cases they have since complied.

In the matter of ventilation of workshops there seems to be a desire to make ventilation as good as possible, and to have such workshops kept as clean as circumstances will allow.

In relation to the guarding of machinery, I have taken particular pains to have the set screws on the shafting protected, as they have been the cause of a great many accidents. Orders have been given to guard dangerous parts of machinery ; and as a general thing belting, gearing and other portions of machinery requiring protection are well attended to.

Courteous and respectful treatment has been accorded me wherever inspection duties have required me to visit ; every facility has been afforded me in the performance of my duty.

DISTRICT No. 9, PAUL HANNAGAN, Inspector.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
ABINGTON.								
Lewis A. Crossett,	Shoes,	93	23	—	2	Good,	Guard set screws,	Complied.
W. E. Lyon,	Shoes,	55	20	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
M. N. Arnold,	Shoes,	619	100	—	5	Fair,	Guard sewing machine shafting,	Complied.
E. P. Reed,	House finish,	15	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Cobb & Thompson,	Boots and shoes,	135	40	—	2	Fair,	None,	—
Lampson Machine Company,	Small tools,	3	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Arnold Brothers,	Lasts,	13	—	—	—	Good,	Main belt boxed,	Complied.
C. A. Mulhearn,	Heels,	4	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Abington Tack and Machine Association.	Tacks and small nails,	22	8	—	—	Good,	None,	—
M. J. Sullivan,	Shoes,	20	10	—	—	Good,	Guard sewing machine shafting,	Complied.
T. F. Giles,	Quilted heels and soles,	6	—	—	2	Good,	Belts boxed,	Complied.
H. H. Buffum,	Experimental machinists,	4	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Baker & Farrar,	Shoes,	60	40	—	—	Good,	Engine guarded,	Complied.
Kent & Brown,	Gloves and mittens,	5	15	—	—	Good,	Sewing machine shafting guarded,	Complied.
W. S. O'Brien,	Shoe stock,	25	15	—	6	Good,	None,	—
Charles Daley,	Shoe stock,	5	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—

DISTRICT NO. 9 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Under 14.			
		Males.	Females.	14 to 16.				
ABINGTON — <i>Concluded.</i>								
R. Richards,	Boots and shoes, .	40	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
King Brothers,	Shoes,	35	15	—	—	Good, .	Sewing machine shafting guarded, .	Complied.
E. L. Sprague & Co.,	Shoes,	60	20	—	—	Good, .	Elevator safety device,	Complied.
AVON.								
Geo. H. Burt & Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	150	100	—	2	Fair, .	Guard engine and sewing machine shafting; box belts, .	—
L. G. Littlefield,	Shoes,	120	30	1	9	Fair, .	To discharge a boy,	Complied.
MIDDLEBOROUGH.								
Clark & Cole,	Boxes,	25	1	—	—	Good, .	Elevator safety device; guard engine; box belts, .	—
Murdock Parlor Grate Company,	Parlor grates,	40	—	—	1	Good, .	Post time tables,	Complied.
C. M. G. Frepie,	Paper boxes,	4	13	1	—	Good, .	—	—
Hathaway, Soule & Harrington,	Shoes,	160	40	—	2	Good, .	None,	—
C. D. Kingman,	Shoes,	47	3	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Leonard & Barrows,	Ladies' boots,	250	125	1	9	Good, .	Guard sewing machine shafting, .	Complied.
Bay State Straw Works,	Straw goods,	50	250	—	—	Good, .	Guard fly wheel,	Complied.
Burbank & Ryder,	Japans,	4	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—
Parlor Pride Manufacturing Co.,	Liquid stove polish,	6	3	—	3	Good, .	Extra water-closet,	Complied.
Shaw's Japan and Varnish Works,	Varnishes and japans,	8	—	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—

Middlebough Water Works, Star Woolen Mill,	Pumping station, Woolens,	1	26	—	3	—	Good, .	None, .	—
C. W. Maxim,	House finish,	101	—	—	5	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Le Barron Foundry Company,	Castings,	4	—	—	—	—	Good, .	Box belts, .	Complied.
		45	—	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
MEDFIELD.									
Searle, Dailey & Co.,	Straw goods,	300	400	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Searle, Dailey & Co.,	Grist and box mill,	18	—	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
MILTON.									
Walter Baker & Co.,	Chocolate,	45	55	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Walter Baker & Co. (Ware Mill),	Grinding of chocolate,	—	—	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
New York Biscuit Company,	Crackers,	46	17	—	6	—	Good, .	None, .	—
ROCKLAND.									
Chipman Calley Company,	Boots and shoes,	85	25	—	1	—	Good, .	Guard engine; fix safety device on elevator,	Complied.
J. O. Loring,	House finish,	10	—	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard engine,	Complied.
Rockland Steam Laundry,	Laundry,	8	2	—	—	—	Good, .	Post time table,	Complied.
Dean Chase & Co.,	Shoe goring,	15	9	—	1	—	Good, .	Post time table,	Complied.
J. H. Locke & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	40	5	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard sewing machine shafting,	Complied.
Rockland Boot and Shoe Co.,	Boots and shoes,	115	25	—	2	—	Good, .	None,	—
E. T. Harvell & Co.,	Shoes,	113	12	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
F. E. Nesmith & Co.,	Paper boxes,	15	35	—	—	—	Good, .	Post time table,	Complied.
Rockland Welt Co.,	Shoe welts,	7	—	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
H. D. Smith & Co.,	Hosiery,	5	25	—	1	—	Good, .	None,	—
J. S. Turner,	Shoes,	265	20	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Wright & Richards,	Shoes,	125	25	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard engine,	Complied.
C. E. Lane,	Boots and shoes,	56	14	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Rockland Leather Bleachery,	Bleached leather,	9	—	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Burrell Houghton & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	140	—	60	2	—	Good, .	None,	—

DISTRICT No. 9 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Under 14.			14 to 16.				
		Males.	Females.						
STOUGHTON.									
Stoughton Rubber Company,	Rubber clothing,	125	75	—	1	Good,	Guard engine,	Complied.	
Geo. F. Walker,	Shoe lasts,	14	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—	
J. G. Phinney,	Shoe counters,	80	50	—	—	Good,	Guard set screws,	Complied.	
French, Ward & Co.,	Knit goods,	15	25	—	4	Good,	None,	—	
French, Ward & Co.,	Woolens,	50	75	—	11	Good,	None,	—	
Wallace Elliott & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	95	30	—	—	Good,	None,	—	
J. & H. Fitzpatrick,	Boots and shoes,	84	16	—	2	Good,	None,	—	
Reynolds Brothers,	Boots and shoes,	22	3	—	—	Good,	None,	—	
Chas Tenney,	Boots and shoes,	85	15	—	2	Good,	Designate water-closets,	Complied.	
WEST BRIDGEWATER.									
O. Ames & Sons,	Shovels,	3	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—	
H. M. Howard & Co.,	Eyelet machines,	2	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—	
E. Tisdale,	Shoes,	26	1	—	1	Good,	Sewing machine shafting guarded,	Complied.	
Copeland & Hartwell,	Shoes,	40	20	—	—	Good,	Sewing machine shafting guarded,	Complied.	
CANTON.									
Kinsley Iron Works,	Wagon axles,	200	—	—	1	Good,	None,	—	
Eureka Silk Company, Mill No. 1,	Sewing silk,	15	200	—	2	Good,	None,	—	
Eureka Silk Company, Mill No. 2,	Sewing silk,	8	37	—	5	Good,	None,	—	
Eureka Silk Company, Mill No. 3,	Sewing silk,	14	51	—	9	Good,	None,	—	
American Net and Twine Co.,	Twine,	20	40	—	1	Fair,	None,	—	

F. D. Dunbar,	Paper boxes,	3	10	-	-	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
G. H. Mansfield & Co.,	Braids,	4	9	-	-	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
O. Ames & Sons,	Shovels,	15	-	-	-	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
Revere Copper Company,	Sheet copper,	125	-	-	-	Good,	Guard crank and fly wheel,	.	.	.	.	Complied.
CARVER.												
Ellis Foundry Company,	Stoves and hollow ware.	60	-	-	-	Good,	Guard fly wheel,	.	.	.	.	Complied.
BROCKTON.												
D. S. Packard & Co.,	Heels and counters.	38	1	-	1	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
F. W. Packard,	Shoes,	145	30	-	2	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
Brockton shoe elastic works,	Elastic shoe gor-ing.	120	30	-	20	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
Geo. G. Snow,	Shoes,	350	150	-	-	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
F. M. Shaw,	Shoes,	18	22	-	-	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
E. F. Copeland,	Shoes,	45	10	-	-	Good,	Guard fly wheel,	.	.	.	.	Complied.
Goddard & Rogers,	Shoe machinery,	9	-	-	-	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
John Shaw,	Shoe counters,	9	-	-	-	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
Chas. Dean,	Men's overalls,	2	8	-	-	Good,	Guard sewing machine shafting,	.	.	.	.	Complied.
Brockton Daily Enterprise,	Newspaper,	19	3	-	-	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
Stacey & Adams,	Shoes,	195	80	-	-	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
H. T. Marshall,	Shoes,	100	10	-	-	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
G. N. Bailey,	Shoes,	7	1	-	-	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
James Means,	Shoes,	125	25	-	1	Good,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
Snell & Atherton,	Shoe tools,	20	-	-	-	Fair,	None,	.	.	.	.	-
Brockton Mallet Company,	Shoe mallets,	4	-	-	-	Fair,	Guard engine,	.	.	.	.	Complied.
D. W. Field,	Shoes,	250	75	4	5	Fair,	Guard engine; post time tables,	.	.	.	.	-
A. M. Herrod,	Boots and shoes,	88	22	-	-	Fair,	Guard engine,	.	.	.	.	Complied.
C. A. Coffin,	Shoes,	53	15	-	-	Fair,	None,	.	.	.	.	-

DISTRICT No. 9 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
BROCKTON — Continued.							
W. L. Douglas,	Shoes,	185	90	3	—	None,	—
Packard & Field,	Boots and shoes, . .	160	40	—	—	None,	—
Houghton, Coolidge & Co., . .	Shoes,	215	60	8	2	Guard engine; box belts, . .	Complied.
Bouve, Crawford & Co.,	Shoes,	120	40	—	2	Safety device on elevator, . .	Complied.
Robert Clifford,	Shoe crimping, . .	4	—	—	1	None,	—
Brockton Buttonhole Company, . .	Reece button holes, . .	2	12	—	1	Post time tables; guard sewing machine shafting.	Complied.
Bion F. Reynolds,	Shoes,	10	2	—	—	Post notices; designate closets; guard set screws.	Complied.
Brockton Co-operative Boot and Shoe Company,	Boots and shoes, . .	32	8	—	—	Post time tables; extra water-closets.	Complied.
Jenks & Thomas,	Boots and shoes, . .	20	10	—	—	Post time tables; designate water-closets.	Complied.
A. L. Copeland,	Boots and shoes, . .	12	—	—	—	Post time tables; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Thompson Bros.,	—	200	50	—	—	None,	—
Standard Rubber Company, . . .	Rubber clothing, . .	30	45	—	—	None,	—
Perkins & Joyce,	Boots and shoes, . .	95	30	—	—	Post time tables,	Complied.
H. M. Kingman,	Boots and shoes, . .	145	30	—	—	None,	—
L. M. Reynolds,	Boots and shoes, . .	160	40	—	—	Designate water-closets	Complied.

Niles & Wilbur,	Boots and shoes,	35	15	—	Bad,	Post time tables; extra water-closets.	Complied.
Wendell Leach,	Boots and shoes,	15	—	—	Bad,	Extra water-closet,	Complied.
Joseph Hersey,	Boots and shoes,	19	6	—	Fair,	Post time tables; separate water-closets.	Complied.
J. A. Knapp,	Boots and shoes,	10	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
George Knight,	Shoe machinery,	6	—	—	Good,	None,	—
J. A. Nelson,	Paper boxes,	10	30	—	Good,	Post time tables; separate water-closets.	Complied.
S. P. Pearson,	Boots and shoes,	4	1	—	Fair,	Box main belt,	Complied.
Tuck Manufacturing Company,	Cutlery and steel springs.	15	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Economic Electric Manufacturing Company,	In c a n d e s c e n t lamps.	35	25	—	Good,	Post time tables; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Brockton Last Company,	Shoe lasts,	40	—	—	Good,	None,	—
George E. Keith,	Boots and shoes,	330	100	—	Good,	Post time tables,	Complied.
S. E. Packard,	Paper boxes,	10	30	1	Good,	Post time tables; box belts; designate closets; elevator safety device.	Complied.
Preston B. Keith,	Shoes,	275	75	3	Good,	None,	—
Churchill & Alden,	Shoes,	115	70	—	Good,	Post time tables; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Eaton & Terry,	Shoes,	165	75	—	Good,	None,	—
O. A. Miller,	Shoe trees,	30	—	—	Good,	Safety device on elevator,	Complied.
N. A. W. Ransden,	Shoe stitching,	5	27	—	Fair,	None,	—
N. R. Packard & Co.,	Shoes,	190	60	1	Fair,	None,	—
Lilley, Brackett & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	121	29	—	Fair,	None,	—
T. A. Norris & Co.,	Shoe machinery,	17	1	—	Fair,	None,	—
E. M. Lowe,	Paper boxes,	20	60	—	Fair,	None,	—
I. A. Beals & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	115	35	—	Fair,	Elevator safety device,	—

DISTRICT No. 9 — Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BROCKTON — Concluded.								
Smith & Wade,	Shoe stays and welts.	18	12	—	2	Fair, .	Guard set screws, .	Complied.
L. C. Bliss & Co.,	Shoes,	55	20	1	—	Fair, .	Box belts, .	Complied.
F. E. White,	Shoes,	190	60	4	9	Fair, .	None, .	—
Bittenbender & Caverly,	Shoes,	65	15	—	2	Fair, .	Guard engine, .	Complied.
J. Allen,	Shoe uppers,	1	6	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Brockton Stay Co.,	Shoe stays,	6	3	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
T. Barry,	Shoes,	20	7	1	—	—	—	—
LAKEVILLE.								
W. Osborne & Co.,	Small nails, .	5	—	—	1	Good, .	Guard engine, .	Complied.
NORWOOD.								
New York and New England Repair Shops.	Railroad cars, .	325	—	—	1	Good, .	None, .	—
Bell & Casey,	Iron castings, .	15	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Ball & Davis,	Paste shoe stock, .	5	30	—	2	Good, .	Post time table, .	Complied.
Lyman Smith, Sons & Co.,	Leather,	175	—	—	—	Good, .	Extra exhaust in buffer room fans, .	Complied.
J. E. Plimpton,	Iron castings, .	40	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
F. A. Fales,	Meal and shorts, .	5	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—

MARSHFIELD.

J. T. Baker,	Shoes,	10	-	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-
S. B. Chandler,	Wooden ware,	10	-	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-
H. C. Dunham,	Box and shingle boards,	9	-	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-

NORWELL.

G. W. H. Litchfield,	Shoes,	52	8	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-
--------------------------------	------------------	----	---	---	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------------	---

KINGSTON.

Cobb & Drew,	Tacks and rivets,	66	4	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-
Lapham Foundry Company,	Iron castings,	4	-	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-
Old Colony Rivet Company,	Rivets and small tools,	14	1	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-

C. Drew & Co.,	Mechanics' tools,	10	-	-	Fair,	None,	Box main belt,	-
L. E. Ford & Co.,	Tacks and shoe nails,	8	1	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-

H. C. & W. S. Cole,	Tacks,	9	1	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-
Horace B. Maglathlin,	Tacks,	11	-	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-
Stetson & Woodward,	Tacks and small nails,	11	1	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-

SCITUATE.

T. O. Bailey & Co.,	Shoes,	13	1	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-
-------------------------------	------------------	----	---	---	-----------------	-----------------	--------------------------	---

BRAINTREE.

John N. Long & Son,	Shoes,	120	15	-	Fair,	None,	Box main belt,	-
Morrison Brothers,	Woolen yarn and gents' hose,	20	60	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-

Drinkwater's Tannery,	Leather,	21	-	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-
Luther O'Crocker,	Railway punches,	7	-	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-
Jenkins Manufacturing Co.,	Shoe lacing,	15	25	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-
Columbia Rubber Company,	Rubber clothing,	68	12	-	Good,	None,	Box main belt,	-

DISTRICT NO. 9 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BRAINTREE — <i>Concluded.</i>								
B. H. Woodsum,	Tacks and nails,	13	2	—	2	Good,	None,	—
Hollingsworth & Whitney Co.,	Paper,	68	12	—	1	Good,	—	—
Monatiquot Bleachery,	Absorbent cotton,	1	3	—	1	Good,	Post time tables,	Complied.
Stevens & Willis,	Tacks and nails,	23	2	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Oliver Ames & Sons,	Shovels,	20	—	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Braintree Trunk Factory,	Trunks,	7	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—
W. A. Ross,	Boots and shoes,	44	6	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Williams & Kneeland,	Shoes,	105	25	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
BRIDGEWATER.								
H. J. Miller,	Tacks and nails,	9	1	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Bridgewater Box Company,	Boxes,	40	—	—	1	Good,	None,	—
R. W. Cone & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	30	30	—	—	Good,	Designate closets,	Complied.
Eagle Cotton Gin Co.,	Cotton gins,	56	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Perkins Brothers,	Wire nails,	20	—	—	1	Good,	None,	—
H. Perkins Foundry,	Castings,	35	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Bridgewater Iron Company,	Tack plate,	100	—	—	—	Good,	Keep certificates,	Complied.
EAST BRIDGEWATER.								
French, Planche & Co.,	Shoe finishers,	6	—	—	—	Good,	Guard engine,	Complied.
S. Shaw & Co.,	Shoes,	85	15	—	—	Good,	None,	—

Carver Cotton Gin Company,	Cotton gins,	152	—	—	Good,	None,	—	—	Complied.
Dean's Foundry, . . .	Castings, . . .	40	—	—	Good,	Box belts,	—	—	Complied.
RANDOLPH.									
Howard French & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	29	1	—	Good,	None,	—	—	—
Piper, Cottle & Co.,	Cut soles, . . .	10	1	—	Good,	None,	—	—	—
Bryant, Case & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	92	8	1	Good,	None,	—	—	—
Bradley & Hagney,	Boots and shoes,	34	1	—	Good,	None,	—	—	—
W. F. Barrett & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	10	2	—	Good,	None,	—	—	—
W. Gibbons & Sons,	Boots and shoes,	30	1	—	Good,	None,	—	—	—
D. Gibbons & Sons,	Boots, . . .	5	1	—	Good,	None,	—	—	—
NORFOLK.									
John L. Fisher, . . .	Canned goods,	9	15	—	Bad,	Extra water-closets; post time tables; keep certificates.	Complied.	—	Complied.
City Mills, . . .	Felt goods,	109	16	—	Good,	None,	—	—	—
Bush Paper Mills,	Sheathing paper,	8	—	—	Good,	None,	—	—	—
Norfolk Woolen Company,	Shoddy, . . .	26	—	—	Good,	None,	—	—	—
QUINCY.									
E. W. Gourd & Co., . . .	Hosiery, . . .	25	125	1	—	None,	—	—	—
Badger Brothers,	Polished granite,	100	—	—	—	Guard engine,	Complied.	—	Complied.
T. A. Whicher & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes,	173	30	—	—	None,	—	—	—
Granite Railway Company,	Monuments and polished granite.	130	—	—	—	None,	—	—	—
Milne, Chalmers & Co.,	Monuments and polished granite	45	—	—	—	None,	—	—	—
Mitchell Granite Company,	Monuments and polished granite	40	—	—	—	Guard engine,	Complied.	—	Complied.
John E. Drake & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes,	165	35	—	—	None,	—	—	—

DISTRICT NO. 9 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
DEDHAM.							
Merchants' Woolen Mill, . . .	Woolens, . . .	275	185	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—
Norfolk Woolen Mill,* . . .	Woolens, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Merchants' Woolen Company Dye House.	Scouring, dyeing and sorting wool.	24	1	—	—	Guard engine and belts on fan pumps.	Complied.
FOXBOROUGH.							
Bay State Boot and Shoe Co., . .	Boots and shoes, .	150	50	—	Good, .	Guard fly wheel, . . .	Complied.
Neponset Hat Works, . . .	Fur and straw hats, .	50	150	—	Good, .	Designate water-closets, . . .	Complied.
A. F. Bemis, . . .	Straw goods, . .	175	225	—	Good, .	Elevator safety device, . . .	Complied.
HANOVER.							
E. H. Clapp, . . .	Rubber shoddy, . .	90	—	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—
N. V. Goodrich, . . .	Shoes, . . .	80	20	—	Good, .	Post time tables, . . .	Complied.
E. Phillips & Sons, . . .	Tacks, zinc and lead.	52	5	—	Good, .	Guard main belt, . . .	Complied.
L. C. Waterman, . . .	Tacks and nails, . .	14	6	—	Good, .	Post time tables, . . .	Complied.
E. Phillips & Sons, . . .	Tacks and nails, . .	12	1	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—
HINGHAM.							
Burr, Brown & Co., . . .	Upholstery trim- mings.	20	40	2	Good, .	None, . . .	—
Shawmut Manufacturing Co., . .	Leatherette, . .	6	—	—	Good, .	Main belt guarded, . . .	Complied.

HOLBROOK.

T. White & Co., . . .	Boots and shoes,	275	75	—	2	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—
Whitcomb & Paine, . .	Boots, . .	60	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—
Edmund White, . . .	Boots and shoes, .	170	30	—	—	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—
Whitcomb & Paine, . .	Boots, . .	263	12	—	—	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—
C. A. Poole, . . .	Heels, . .	10	10	—	—	Fair, .	Extra water-closets,	•	•	•	Complied.
R. Thayer & Son, . . .	Shoe strings, . .	6	12	—	—	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—
Holbrook Paper Box Company, .	Paper boxes, . .	10	19	—	1	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—

DUXBURY.

Loring & Parks, . . .	Tacks, . .	9	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—
-----------------------	------------	---	---	---	---	---------	---------	---	---	---	---

MATTAPOISETT.

Stetson's Saw Mill, . . .	Crates and boxes,	10	—	1	—	Fair, .	Guard engine, .	•	•	•	Complied.
A. M. Dexter, . . .	Machine shop, . .	4	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard engine, .	•	•	•	Complied.

WEYMOUTH.

J. E. Mann, . . .	Scoured wool, . .	60	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard engine, .	•	•	•	Complied.
S. H. Sherman, . . .	Heels and shoe stock,	20	30	—	5	Good, .	Keep certificates, .	•	•	•	Complied.
C. H. Pratt & Son, . . .	Boot fronts, . .	11	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—
M. C. Dizier & Co., . .	Shoes, . .	30	100	—	1	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—
N. D. Canterbury & Co., . .	Shoes, . .	40	2	—	—	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—
Edwin Clapp, . . .	Shoes, . .	300	80	—	1	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—
Michael Sheehy, . . .	Shoes, . .	100	12	—	1	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—
Sydney Greenwood, . . .	Shoe strings, . .	6	8	—	2	Good, .	Designate water-closets,	•	•	•	Complied.
Weymouth Pumping Station, .	Water works, . .	2	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—
C. & R. H. Tirrell & Co., . .	Boots and shoes, .	19	1	—	—	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—
South Weymouth Shoe Company, .	Boots and shoes, .	39	6	—	—	Good, .	None, .	•	•	•	—

* This mill was shut down.

DISTRICT No. 9 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
WEYMOUTH — <i>Concluded.</i>								
John S. Fogg & Co.,	Leather coats,	7	18	—	Good,	None, . . . .	. . . .	—
H. B. Reed & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	134	6	—	Fair,	Extra water-closet, . . . .	. . . .	Complied.
L. V. Tirrell,	Shoe strings,	3	3	—	Good,	None, . . . .	. . . .	—
T. Kelley,	Shoe bottoms,	11	—	—	Good,	None, . . . .	. . . .	—
S. S. Spear,	Shoe stitching,	7	25	—	Good,	Post time tables; designate water-closets, . . . .	. . . .	Complied.
E. H. Stetson & Co.,	Boots and shoes,	103	12	—	Good,	Guard engine; post time tables, . . . .	. . . .	Complied
Strong & Carroll,	Boots and shoes,	260	40	—	Good,	None, . . . .	. . . .	—
SHARON.								
G. R. & W. R. Mann,	Cotton duck belt-ing,	7	18	—	Good,	None, . . . .	. . . .	—
H. A. Lothrop Manufacturing Co.,	Cutlery,	15	—	—	Good,	Exhaust fans to take dust away, . . . .	. . . .	*—
H. A. Lothrop Manufacturing Co.,	Trowels,	20	—	—	Good,	Exhaust fans to take dust away, . . . .	. . . .	*—
C. S. Harper,	Carriages,	25	—	—	Good,	None, . . . .	. . . .	—
Emous Leonard,	Boxes,	15	—	—	Good,	None, . . . .	. . . .	—
WHITMAN.								
A. R. Jones,	Shoes,	175	125	—	Fair,	Guard engine, . . . .	. . . .	Complied.
Dunbar, Hobart & Co.,	Tacks and but-tons,	175	40	—	Good,	Guard sewing machine shaft, . . . .	. . . .	—
T. A. Whicher,	Shoes,	75	25	—	Good,	Box main belt, . . . .	. . . .	Complied.

Smith & Stoughton, Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Company.	Boots and shoes.	125	800	25	200	—	45	Good.	Good.	Post time tables, Guard engine; procure safety device.	Compld. Compld.
Eaton, Stetson & Co.,	Boots and shoes.	110	57	15	8	—	3	Good.	Good.	Keep certificates,	Compld.
Jenkins Bros. & Co.,	Caskets and steel shanks.	—	—	4	—	—	2	Good.	Good.	None,	—
D. B. Gurney,	Tacks and nails,	72	—	3	—	—	12	Good.	Good.	None,	—
D. A. Gurney & Co.,	Steel shanks,	25	—	7	—	—	5	Good.	Good.	Guard fly-wheel and main belt,	—
Whitman Electric Light Co.,	Electricity,	2	—	—	—	—	—	Good.	Good.	None,	—
Slack & Co.,	Wooden boxes,	17	—	—	—	—	—	Good.	Good.	None,	—
A. A. Healey,	Heels,	4	—	3	—	—	—	Fair.	Fair.	None,	—
Charles Bonney,	Carpenter sup- plies.	6	—	—	—	—	—	Good.	Good.	None,	—
Phillips Machine Company,	Sewing machines,	16	—	—	—	—	—	Good.	Good.	None,	—
Whitman Paper Box Company,	Paper boxes,	7	—	25	—	—	—	Good.	Good.	None,	—
PLYMOUTH.											
Safety Seamless Pocket Co.,	Seamless pockets,	7	—	18	—	—	—	Fair.	Fair.	Extra water closet,	+
Atlas Tack Corporation,	Tacks and nails,	45	—	30	—	—	2	Fair.	Fair.	None,	—
Loring & Parks,	Rivets and furni- ture springs.	23	—	2	—	—	—	Fair.	Fair.	None,	—
Robinson Iron Company,	Nails and tack plate.	75	—	—	—	—	—	Good.	Good.	None,	—
Plymouth Mills,	Rivets and wire nails.	47	—	7	—	—	—	Good.	Good.	None,	—
Bradford Joint Company,	Bed joints,	13	—	—	—	—	—	Good.	Good.	None,	—
Bradford, Kyle & Co.,	Insulated wire,	5	—	20	—	—	—	Good.	Good.	None,	—
M. H. Ryder,	Straw goods,	75	—	60	—	—	—	Good.	Good.	None,	—
Plymouth Electric Light and Power Company,	Electricity,	7	—	—	—	—	—	Good.	Good.	None,	—

† Factory shut down.

* In process.

DISTRICT NO. 9 — Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
PLYMOUTH — <i>Concluded.</i>								
Plymouth Rock Boot and Shoe Company.	Boots and shoes.	28	12	—	—	Good.	None.	—
Atlantic Covering Company.	Insulated wire.	7	6	—	—	Good.	None.	—
Plymouth Woollen Company.	Cassimeres and worsteds.	120	60	—	9	Good.	None.	—
Plymouth Cordage Company.	Twine and cordage.	400	75	—	40	Good.	None.	—
Ripley & Bartlett.	Tacks and small nails.	19	3	—	—	Good.	None.	—
Emory Shoe Company.	Boots and shoes.	375	75	—	2	Good.	Guard sewing machine shaft.	Complied.
Plymouth Steam Laundry.	Laundry.	3	9	—	—	Good.	None.	—
Plymouth Woollen and Cotton Mill.	Cotton duck.	25	10	—	—	Good.	None.	—
E. L. Edes.	Electrical supplies.	8	—	—	1	Good.	None.	—
Russell Cotton Mill.	Cotton duck.	41	55	—	4	Good.	None.	—
Plymouth Iron Foundry.	Stoves and ranges.	75	—	—	—	Good.	Put in exhaust fans.	*
J. C. Barnes.	Boxes and barrels.	5	—	—	—	Good.	None.	—
WALPOLE.								
Walpole Emery Mill.	Emery.	20	—	—	—	Good.	None.	—

R. S. Gray & Co.,	Dyed yarn, .	20	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
A. E. Stetson,	Leather special- ties.	9	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
W. I. Lewis, .	Machine shop, .	8	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Lewis Batting Mills, .	Cotton batting, .	45	5	2	Fair, .	Put in exhaust fans; post time tables.	†
Bradford Lewis & Son,	Binder board and cotton waste.	40	10	—	Good, .	Provide seats for women,	Complied.
Walpole Dye and Chemical Co.,	Dye stuffs and chemicals.	30	1	—	Good, .	Guard engine, .	Complied.
WAREHAM.							
Franconia Iron and Steel Works,	Merchant iron, .	150	—	—	Good, .	Guard two engines,	Complied.
Parker Mills, .	Nails, .	20	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Tremont Nail Company, .	Nails, tacks, plate,	306	—	4	Good, .	Guard engine and box belts,	Complied.
HYDE PARK.							
Robert Bleakie & Co.,	Woolens, .	240	120	33	Good, .	Guard engine,	Complied.
Fairmount Manufacturing Co.,	Ladies' clothing, .	5	145	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Manchause Manufacturing Co.,	Cottons, .	100	150	21	Bad, .	Sanitary improvement,	Complied.
John T. Robbins & Co.,	Paper box ma- chinery.	38	—	1	Good, .	None, .	—
Brainard Milling Company,	Millings and gear cutters.	125	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Brainard Foundry Company,	Castings, .	25	—	—	Fair, .	Guard fly wheels,	Complied.
American Tool Company, .	Machinery, .	265	—	—	Good, .	Guard engine, .	Complied.
Boston Blower Company, .	Blowers and ex- hausters.	60	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
T. H. Grey, .	Wool shoddy,	14	6	—	Good, .	None, .	—
John Scott, .	Scoured wool,	32	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—

* In process.

† Partially complied.

DISTRICT No. 9 — *Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
HYDE PARK — Concluded.								
Glover & Wilcomb, . . .	Curled hair, . .	70	60	—	3	Good, .	None, .	Complied.
Readville Color Works, . .	Calico printers' supplies.	12	—	—	—	Fair, .	Guard fly wheels on two engines, .	
Electric Starch Works, . .	Starch, . .	7	—	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	Complied.
Boston Gossamer Rubber Co., . .	Rubber clothing, .	75	200	—	—	Good, .	None, .	
Sturtevant Mill Company, . .	Mill stones, . .	7	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	Complied.
Hyde Park Art Gravure Co., . .	Gelatine pictures, .	15	5	—	—	Fair, .	Separate water-closets, .	
Hyde Park Steam Laundry, . .	Washing clothes, .	3	9	—	—	Fair, .	Separate closets, .	Complied.
S. G. Leslie, . . .	House finish, . .	5	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	
Hood & Reynolds, . . .	Dentists' supplies, .	16	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	Complied.
H. A. Wilkinson & Co., . .	Small tools, . .	12	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	
Mattapan Paper Company, . .	Book paper, . .	83	49	—	—	Good, .	None, .	Complied.
WRENTHAM.								
Daniel Brown, . . .	Straw goods, . .	75	75	—	—	Good, .	None, .	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR HOWES.

In submitting my annual report of the year closing, I can with pleasure state that the laws that I am called upon to see enforced are being well complied with. One of the new laws that have been placed in our hands to enforce is chapter 183, Acts of 1890, an act to prohibit the employment of women and minors in manufacturing establishments between the hours of ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning. This act has affected a few paper mills and some textile manufactories that run continuously from twelve o'clock Sunday night to twelve o'clock Saturday night. In District No. 10 the manufacturers have all complied with this law since it came into effect the 1st of July.

Chapter 125, Acts of 1891, was an act to prohibit the imposition of fines or deduction of wages of employees engaged at weaving. All of the manufacturers had the notices posted in all of the weave-rooms on receipt of the same. A few had adopted the grade system, giving the weaver a premium of one quarter cent to one cent per yard. I have heard no complaint made by the weavers in regard to the grade system, and the manufacturers say that, although they pay more wages, they receive a better class of goods than before the law was enacted.

The laws relating to the employment of children have been satisfactorily complied with. In District No. 10 I have met the school authorities in whose power is vested the giving of children's certificates, and the laws recently passed by the Legislature, making the school attendance thirty weeks instead of twenty for those under fourteen years of age, have almost done away with all certificates for children under fourteen years of age. The good results of this law are acknowledged by the school authorities, and also by the manufacturers.

In regard to the enforcement of chapter 433, Acts of 1887, relating to the employment of minors who cannot read or write the English language, since the evening schools have commenced in towns and cities where evening schools are maintained, I find that the attendance is larger than ever before. The employers and local truant officers co-operate heartily with the inspector in this work; and the manufacturers all agree that these minors, as they become educated in the English language, are better employees and will make better citizens.

Regarding chapter 173, Acts of 1886, in relation to communication with the engineer's room where the machinery is propelled by steam, there have been quite a number of different devices put on

engines in this district, and all, with the exception of one or two, have proved satisfactory.

The remainder of the inspection laws which have been placed in our hands to enforce have been cheerfully complied with; and I am pleased to add my testimony to that of others in saying that the manufacturers, superintendents, and all others who are in authority, have shown a marked willingness to comply with all of my suggestions.

J. R. HOWES, *Inspector.*

DISTRICT No. 10,

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14. 14 to 16.			
ADAMS.							
L. L. Brown Paper Company,	Linen ledger,	33	80	2	Good,	None,	—
Berkshire Cotton Company,	Light sheeting,	324	66	—	Good,	Children's certificate; guard belts in weave room.	Complied.
Renfrew No. 2,	Ginghams,	341	400	4	Good,	None,	—
L. L. Brown Paper Company,	Ledger and bond,	22	39	—	Good,	None,	—
W. C. Plunkett & Sons,	Cotton warps,	54	48	—	Fair,	Guard shaft, elevator openings and get new rope for elevators.	Complied.
Jones & Shaw,	Castings and machinery.	4	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Plunkett No. 2,	Yarn,	8	12	—	Fair,	—	—
Bowen, Chesbora & Co.,	Carriages and wagons.	5	—	—	Fair,	Guard band saw,	Complied.
Renfrew No. 3, dye house,	Dyed yarns,	34	—	—	Fair,	Guard shaft,	Complied.
Graylock No. 2,	Ginghams,	44	21	—	Fair,	Children's certificates and guard shafting.	Complied.
B. F. Phillips & Son,	Woolen goods,	77	40	—	Good,	None,	—
Adams Brothers,	Cotton warps,	38	27	—	Good,	None,	—
ASHFIELD.							
L. Gardner & Son,	Woodwork,	4	—	—	Good,	None,	—

DISTRICT No. 10 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.				
ASHFIELD — <i>Concluded.</i>									
Gray Brothers,	Butter,	6	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
Ashfield Creamery,	Butter,	6	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
BECKET.									
Union Mills,	Newspaper,	14	5	—	3	Poor, .	Guard gears on machine, and fly wheel on engine.	Complied.	
Becket Silk Company,	Silk braid,	8	16	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
Ballou Basket Company,	Mill baskets,	14	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard belts, drums and shaft, .	Complied.	
C. E. Lyman,	Lumber and wagons.	6	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
BERNARDSTON.									
C. O. Cook,	Carriages,	3	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
Nichols Bros.,	Cutlery,	12	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard shaft, .	Complied.	
H. Hale,	Lime, lumber and feed.	6	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
BUCKLAND.									
Lamson, Goodnough & Co.,	Cutlery,	207	13	—	10	Good, .	Guard shaft, .	—	
Charles E. Ward,	Chair stock,	4	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
CHESHIRE.									
Cheshire Cheese Company,	Cheese,	4	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
Berkshire Glass Sand Company,	Glass sand,	22	—	—	1	Good, .	Guard belts, drums and shaft, .	Complied.	

W. B. Dean,	Lime barrels and lumber.	27	—	—	2	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
Richmond Iron Company,	Pig iron,	10	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
Berkshire Glass Sand Company Upper Mill.	Glass sand,	7	—	—	2	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
CHARLEMONT.										
Preston Baker,	Flour and feed, .	4	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
W. M. Pratt,	Matched and moulded lum- ber.	3	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard shaft,	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
K. A. Rice,	Chair stock,	4	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
A. Cooley,	Chair stock,	3	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
R. Edwards,	Seythe snaths,	3	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
CONWAY.										
Tucker & Cook Manufacturing Company.	White and colored warps.	24	18	—	3	Poor, .	Guard shaft,	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
Conway Woolen Company,	Woolen cloth,	69	18	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
Tucker & Cook Manufacturing Company, Lower Mill.	Ball knitting cot- ton.	20	10	—	2	Good, .	New closets,	. . . . .	. . . . .	Complied.
Conway Creamery,	Butter,	10	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
Brown & Woodward,	Cotton yarn,	5	10	—	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
CLARKSBURG.										
Schagcooke Woolen Company,	Woolen cloth,	105	45	—	12	Fair, .	Designate closets in weave room,	. . . . .	. . . . .	Complied.
F. W. Wellesby,	Flour and feed,	5	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard shaft,	. . . . .	. . . . .	Complied.
C. W. & H. A. Gallup,	Lumber and boxes,	8	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard shaft,	. . . . .	. . . . .	Complied.
Geo. Hall,	Wood boxes,	4	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
John Bellows,	Dressed lumber,	3	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—

DISTRICT NO. 10 — Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
COLRAIN.							
Griswoldville Manuf'g Co., No. 1,	Light cottons,	66	34	—	9	None,	—
Griswoldville Manuf'g Co., No. 2,	Light cottons,	52	45	—	15	None,	—
Griswoldville Manuf'g Co., No. 2,	Print cloths,	49	45	—	9	None,	—
Griswoldville Manuf'g Co., No. 2,	Print cloths,	69	35	—	18	None,	—
Canedy & Field,	Print cloths,	45	24	—	7	None,	—
Canedy & Field,	Print cloths,	45	20	—	8	None,	—
DALTON.							
R. McCray & Son,	Feed and meal,	6	—	—	—	Guard shaft,	Complied.
S. Glenon & Son,	Woolen cloth,	55	75	1	11	None,	—
J. W. Flansburg,	Wood working,	2	—	—	—	Guard shafting,	Complied.
Byron Weston, Defiance,	Ledger papers,	38	19	—	—	None,	—
Byron Weston, Centennial Mill,	Ledger papers,	19	19	—	—	Guard shaft and new cable for elevator.	Complied.
Byron Weston, Stock House,	Cutting rags,	7	87	—	—	None,	—
Dalton Shoe Company,	Shoes,	90	54	—	21	Guard shaft,	Complied.
Renfrew, No. 4,	Cotton yarn,	37	20	—	7	Designate water-closets,	Complied.
Old Berkshire Mills,	Paper,	35	82	—	—	None,	—
Crane & Co.,	Bond paper,	20	21	—	—	None,	—
Z. & W. M. Crane,	Bond paper,	57	113	—	—	None,	—

DEERFIELD.

Wylie & Russell,	Light hardware,	175	—	—	5	Good,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
C. Wing,	Machine shop,	3	—	—	—	Good,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
Fisher Brothers,	Shingles,	7	—	—	—	Good,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
Nonotuck Pocket-book Company,	Pocket-books,	12	4	—	1	Good,	Children's certificate, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Complied.
Arms Manufacturing Company,	Pocket-books,	22	41	—	—	Good,	Designate water-closets, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Complied.
B. F. Bridges & Co.,	Lumber,	8	—	—	—	Good,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
C. D. Everett,	Pickles,	8	—	—	—	Good,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
J. J. Greenough,	Pickles,	6	—	—	—	Good,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
L. M. Brown,	Lumber,	8	—	—	—	Good,	Guard drums, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Complied.

EGREMONT.

Dalzell Axle Company,	Carriage axles,	50	—	—	—	Good,	None,	—
---------------------------------	---------------------------	----	---	---	---	-----------------	-----------------	-----------	-----------	---

ERVING.

Millars Falls Manufacturing Company, Lower Mill.	Hardware handles,	11	6	—	—	Good,	Good device for stopping elevator, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Complied.
Millars Falls Manufacturing Company, Lower Mill,	Light hardware,	179	6	—	5	Good,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
J. C. Wheeler,	Shirts,	1	129	—	2	Good,	Time notice and children's certificate, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Complied.
Washburn Heyward Chair Co.,	Chairs,	70	—	—	2	Good, . . . . .	— . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
Washburn & Eddy,	Sash and doors,	7	—	—	—	Good,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
Allen & Brooks,	Lock corner boxes,	12	—	—	—	Good,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
N Rankin,	Piano cases,	8	—	—	—	Good,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—

GREENFIELD.

C. R. Field,	Baby carriages,	18	—	—	—	Good,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
Wells Brothers,	Machinists' tools,	67	1	—	—	Good,	Guard shafting, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Complied.
Cutler, Lyon & Field,	Shoes,	70	45	—	1	Good,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—
Emil Wessbrod,	Pocket-books,	20	10	—	—	Good,	None, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	—

DISTRICT No. 10 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
GREENFIELD — <i>Concluded.</i>								
A. F. Towle & Sons Company, .	Silverware, .	66	18	—	3	Good, .	Outside doors to be kept unlocked, and children's certificate.	Complied.
Chas. A. Wood, .	Paper boxes, .	1	5	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Cutler, Lyon & Field, . . .	Shoes, . . .	97	57	—	6	Good, .	Children's certificates; guard belts, and time notices.	Complied.
A. F. Towle & Sons Company, .	Silverware, .	98	12	—	5	Good, .	Children's certificate, .	Complied.
Rugg Manufacturing Company, .	Wood shovels, .	25	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
A. P. Dudley,	Wood boxes, .	20	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
B. B. Noyes & Co.,	Garden tools, .	12	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
GREAT BARRINGTON.								
Everett Woolen Company, . .	Woolen cloth, .	140	90	—	19	Fair, .	Guard shafting, .	Complied.
Monument Mills, No. 1, . .	Cotton bed spreads.	93	46	—	22	Good, .	Guard shafting, opening at stairs, and sanitary.	Complied.
Monument Mills, No. 2, . .	Cotton warps, .	77	65	—	—	Good, .	Change time notices; guard shafting, and new rope for elevator.	Complied.
Owen Paper Company, . . .	Ledger and bond,	20	70	—	1	Good, .	None, .	—
Richmond Iron Works, . . .	Smelting iron ore,	18	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Great Barrington Electric Light Company.	Light,	4	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard fly wheel and belts, .	Complied.
C. L. Brewer,	Sash and doors, .	24	1	—	—	Good, .	Guard band saw, .	Complied.

HINSDALE.

Hinsdale Brothers, No. 1, .
 Hinsdale Brothers, No. 2, .
 Hinsdale Brothers, lower mill, .
 E. H. Goodrich, . . .

Woolen cloth, .
 Woolen cloth, .
 Woolen cloth, .
 Mill baskets, .

59
 148
 21
 4

—
 —
 —
 —

Good, .
 Good, .
 Good, .
 Good, .

Guard shaft and engine crank, .
 Guard shaft and fly-wheel, .
 None, .
 None, .

Complied.
 Complied.
 —
 —

HANCOCK.

Mason & Macomber, . . .
 C. H. Reed & Co., . . .

Dimension lum-
 ber.
 Russet leather, .

7
 8

—
 —

Good, .
 Good, .

None,
 Guard drum and opening around
 elevator.

—
 Complied.

LEE.

Gross Brothers, . . .
 Wm. Gray & Sons, . . .
 Benton Brothers, . . .
 G. K. Baird & Bro., . . .

Sawed marble, .
 Dressed marble, .
 Ledger paper, .
 Blotting and
 bristol.

110
 40
 12
 18

—
 —
 —
 —

Good, .
 Good, .
 Good, .
 Good, .

None,
 Guard belting,
 None,
 None,

—
 Complied.
 —
 —

Geo. F. Bostwick & Co., . . .
 Hurlbutt Paper Company, . . .
 Roberts & Phelps, . . .
 H. M. Hawke, . . .
 James H. Morley, . . .
 Smith Paper Company, Eagle mill,
 Smith Paper Company, Columbia,

Woolen fillings, .
 Linen paper, .
 Wire cloth, .
 Shirts, . . .
 Tissue paper, .
 Paper, . . .
 Newspaper, .

10
 70
 13
 1
 11
 6
 33
 39

—
 —
 —
 —
 —
 —
 —

Good, .
 Good, .
 Good, .
 Good, .
 Good, .
 Good, .
 Poor, .

None,
 Repair device on elevator, . . .
 None,
 None,
 Time notice and guard fly-wheel, .
 Time notice,
 New cable in engine room and
 guard fly-wheel.

—
 Complied.
 —
 —
 Complied.
 Complied.
 Complied.

Troy Laundry Company, . . .
 Clark & Spencer, . . .

Laundry, . . .
 Paper machinery,

2
 25

—
 —

Good, .
 Good, .

Time notice and guard shaft, . . .
 None,

Complied.
 —

LENOX.

Smith Paper Company, Valley, . .
 Smith Paper Co., Centennial, . .
 Smith Paper Company, Niagara,

Newspaper, .
 Pulp, . . .
 Pulp, . . .

38
 9
 10

—
 —
 —

Poor, .
 Good, .
 Poor, .

Guard fly wheel,
 None,
 Repair device on elevator, . . .

Complied.
 —
 Complied.

DISTRICT No. 10 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
LEYDEN.								
O. L. Darrell,	Sawed lumber, .	6	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
LEVERETT.								
Alfred F. Field,	Shingles and lumber.	6	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard belts,	Complied.
Ferry & Gates,	Boxes,	32	6	—	—	Good, .	Time notices; guard shaft; designate water-closets.	Complied.
MONTAGUE.								
Kuth Paper Company,	Paper,	75	125	—	1	Good, .	Children's certificates; new cable; repair gates to elevator and stock room.	Complied.
Russell Manufacturing Company, Turner's Falls Cotton Company,	Cutlery,	525	—	2	20	Good, .	None,	—
	Light prints,	60	100	—	21	Good, .	None,	—
MONROE.								
James Ramage Paper Company,	Card board,	29	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
James Ramage Paper Company,	Wood pulp,	24	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
James Ramage Paper Company,	Pulp stock,	45	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
James Ramage Paper Company,	Paper and box board.	36	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
NORTH ADAMS.								
Eagle Mill,	Print cloths,	75	50	—	14	Good, .	None,	—

Esty Mill,	Print cloths,	3	15	-	3	Good,	None,	-
Eclipse Mill,	Light cotton goods,	65	93	-	-	Good,	None,	-
Freeman Print Works, Stone Mill,	Print cloths,	8	17	-	-	Good,	None,	-
C. T. Sampson Manufacturing Company,	Shoes,	211	122	-	19	Good,	Keep outside doors unlocked during working hours; children's certificates; time notice; new rope and sanitary.	Complied.
Blackington Woolen Company,	Cassimere,	232	118	-	15	Good,	Time notice and sanitary,	Complied.
The Graylock No. 1,	Ginghams,	155	70	-	14	Good,	Children's certificate, guard shafting and belt	Complied.
Cady & Co., Holden Street,	Boots and shoes,	7	-	-	-	Good,	None,	-
North Adams Electric Light Co.,	Electric light,	6	-	-	-	Good,	Guard fly-wheel,	Complied.
N. L. Millard,	Shoes,	130	70	-	26	Fair,	Change time notice and guard shaft,	Complied.
Arnold Print Works,	Print cloths,	687	120	-	46	Good,	None,	-
North Adams Manufacturing Company,	Woolen cloth,	136	59	-	7	Fair,	Children's certificates,	Complied.
Johnson Manufacturing Co.,	Ginghams,	104	223	-	8	Good,	Children's certificates,	Complied.
North Adams Steam Laundry,	Laundry,	5	5	-	-	Good,	None,	-
John M. Chase,	Carpet cleaning,	4	-	-	-	Good,	None,	-
R. L. Nichols,	Roll covers,	6	-	-	-	Good,	None,	-
James T. Hunter,	Woolen machinery,	114	1	-	-	Good,	None,	-
James F. Larkin,	Printing and publishing,	6	-	-	-	Good,	Guard shafting,	Complied.
H. T. Cady,	Men and children's shoes,	120	60	-	12	Good,	Guard shafting,	Complied.
W. G. Cady & Co.,	Men and children's shoes,	6	4	-	1	Good,	None,	-
H. Erwin & Co.,	Model machinery,	3	-	-	-	Good,	None,	-
E. J. Cary,	Rags,	8	29	-	1	Fair,	Children's certificates,	Complied.
W. G. Cady & Co.,	Shoes,	220	122	2	13	Good,	Children's certificates,	Complied.

DISTRICT No. 10 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
NORTH ADAMS — <i>Concluded.</i>								
E. R. Hayden,	Paper boxes,	3	8	—	—	Good, . .	None, . .	—
Canedy & Wilkenson,	Shoes,	125	75	—	9	Good, . .	Children's certificates, . .	Complied.
E. A. Rand & Son,	Flour and grain,	37	1	—	—	Good, . .	Children's certificates, . .	Complied.
H. T. Cady,	Shoes,	138	95	1	18	Good, . .	Children's certificates, and guard shaft in sticking pulleys under table.	Complied.
C. T. Sampson Manufacturing Co.,								
W. G. Cady, Holden Street,	Shoes,	243	116	—	9	Good, . .	Children's certificates, . .	Complied.
Gallup & Houghton, Eclipse,	Shoes,	37	20	—	7	Good, . .	None, . .	—
Gallup & Houghton, Eclipse,	Print cloth,	40	110	—	14	Good, . .	None, . .	—
Gallup & Houghton, Beaver,	Print cloth,	52	78	—	12	Good, . .	None, . .	—
S. B. Dibble,	Sash and blinds,	20	—	—	—	Good, . .	None, . .	—
Bartlett Brothers,	Sash and blinds,	30	—	—	—	Good, . .	Guard band saw, . .	Complied.
Graylock, No. 1,	Ginghams,	206	137	—	18	Fair, . .	Children's certificates, and guard belts and shafting.	Complied.
ORANGE.								
Levett Machine Company,	Machine shop,	5	—	—	—	Good, . .	None, . .	—
J. B. Reynolds,	Shoes,	165	35	—	10	Good, . .	None, . .	—
Geo. Lawrence,	Shoe boxes,	6	—	—	—	Good, . .	Guard shafting, . .	Complied.
Rodney Hunt Machine Company,	Water wheels,	125	—	—	—	Good, . .	None, . .	—
Home Sewing Machine Company,	Sewing machines,	585	—	—	—	Good, . .	New device for elevator, . .	Complied.
Home Sewing Machine Company, Wood Shop.	Sewing machines,	54	—	—	—	Good, . .	None, . .	—

Orange Furniture Company, Chase Turbine Manufacturing Company.	Furniture, . . . Turbine wheels and shingle machines.	21 44	— —	— —	Good, Good,	Guard fly wheel, Guard shaft,	Complied. —
J. B. Reynolds, . . . Levett Machine Company, . .	Shoes, . . . Machine shop, . .	155 12	35 —	— —	Good, Good,	Guard shafting, Guard shafting, and children's cer- tificates.	Complied. Complied.
Oris.							
Durant Whitten, . . .	Lumber and shingles.	4	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Hayden Brothers, . . .	Lumber and shingles.	3	—	—	Good,	None,	—
PITTSFIELD.							
Crane & Co., . . . Sissons & Robinson, . . . J. L. & T. D. Peck, No. 2, . .	Bank note paper, Paper boxes, . . . Shirting and dress goods.	16 5 105	12 15 45	— — —	Good, Good, Good,	Guard shafting, belt and fly wheel, Children's certificates, None,	Complied. Complied. —
J. L. & T. D. Peck, Lower Mill, .	Shirting and dress goods.	62	34	10	Good,	Guard shafting, engine crank, fly wheel; children's certificates.	Complied.
W. W. Whiting, . . . Pittsfield Electric Light Co., . . Stanley Laboratory, . . . Berkshire Steam Laundry, . . W. H. Teeling & Co., . . .	Paper stock, . . . Light and power, Electric supplies, Laundry, . . . Crackers and biscuit.	2 8 9 6 12	— — 1 2 2	— — — — —	Good, Good, Good, Good, Good,	None, None, Guard belt, Time notice and guard shafting, Guard shaft and elevator sides,	— — Complied. Complied. Complied.
D. M. Collins, . . . Z. R. Ward, . . .	Paper boxes, . . . Wood-working shop.	7 8	7 —	— —	Good, Good,	Children's certificates, None,	Complied. —
T. R. Glentz, . . . W. E. Tillotson, . . .	Wood mantels, . . Woolen yarns, . .	19 135	— 15	— —	Good, Good,	None, None,	— —

DISTRICT No. 10 — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
PITTSFIELD — <i>Concluded.</i>								
Pontosis Manufacturing Co.,	Woollen blankets and cloth.	135	125	—	11	Good, .	Guard shafting, .	Complied.
Wilson & Horton,	Woollen cloths, .	148	77	—	—	—	None, .	—
Bell Air Mill,	Woollen yarns, .	21	6	—	—	Poor, .	None, .	—
Pittsfield Manufacturing Co.,	Woollen yarns, .	7	1	—	—	Fair, .	None, .	—
Stanley Elec. Manufacturing Co.,	Electrical supplies.	8	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
D. M. Collins,	Paper boxes, .	9	13	—	—	Good, .	Children's certificates,	Complied
Berkshire Tack Company, .	Tacks, . . .	2	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Sprague & Brimmer Manufacturing Company.	Shirts, . . .	10	93	—	7	Fair, .	Repair spring on elevator, .	Complied.
D. M. Collins & Co., . . .	Knit goods, . .	25	175	—	1	Good, .	Children's certificates; guard shafting.	Complied.
Theodore L. Pomeroy, Upper Mill,	Woollen goods, .	74	27	—	2	Good, .	Guard shafting, .	Complied.
E. D. Jones & Sons, . . .	Paper machinery,	87	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard shafting, .	Complied.
Stanley Elec. Manufacturing Co.,	Electrical supplies.	20	15	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
T. Davis, . . .	Iron forgings, .	3	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—
Theodore L. Pomeroy, Lower Mill,	Woollen cloths, .	71	45	—	—	Good, .	Time notice, .	Complied.
Stevenson Manufacturing Co., .	Spools, shuttles, bobbins, and reeds.	43	—	—	3	Good, .	Children's certificates and time notice.	Complied.

W. H. Macy,	Machinery,	2	—	—	Good,	None,	—	—
Bay State Laundry,	Laundry,	3	3	—	Good,	Designate closets,	—	—
Pittsfield Eagle,	Weekly paper,	21	3	—	Good,	Children's certificates,	—	Complied.
Robins, Kellogg & Co.,	Shoes,	142	79	—	Good,	None,	—	Complied.
Henry & Blan,	Soiled rags,	6	5	—	Good,	None,	—	—
Berkshire Overall Co.,	Overalls,	7	34	—	Good,	Guard shafting,	—	Complied.
Pittsfield Steam Cleaning Works,	Carpet cleaning,	4	—	—	Good,	None,	—	Complied.
Russell & Jones Clock Company,	Clocks,	36	4	—	Good,	Children's certificates and guard shafting,	—	Complied.
W. E. Tillotson,	Worsted goods,	64	142	—	Good,	Children's certificates,	—	Complied.
Van Etten & Tucker,	Laundry,	4	5	—	Good,	Guard shafting and time notice,	—	Complied.
Morse Bros.,	Silver plating,	6	—	—	Good,	None,	—	—
Wilson & Horton,	Woolen cloth,	198	71	—	Good,	None,	—	—
Cheshire Shoe Company,	Shoes,	35	95	—	Good,	Children's certificates, and guard shafting and drums,	—	Complied.
Pittsfield Manufacturing Co.,	Woolen yarns,	10	—	—	Good,	Children's certificates,	—	Complied.
Davis Sulphur Mine,	Sulphur ore,	60	—	—	Good,	None,	—	—
Ralph Sardan,	Lumber,	2	—	—	Good,	None,	—	—
D. W. Manville, Red Mills,	Flour and feed,	4	—	—	Good,	None,	—	—
A. W. Curtiss,	Cider brandy,	6	—	—	Good,	None,	—	—
Curtiss Brothers,	Lumber and flour,	4	—	—	Good,	None,	—	—
Mahew Silk Company,	Weavers' silks,	5	30	—	Good,	None,	—	—
C. A. Williams,	Lumber,	4	—	—	Good,	None,	—	—
R. B. Carnwell,	Lumber,	13	—	—	Good,	None,	—	—
Frost & Bartlett,	Lumber, feed,	8	—	—	Good,	None,	—	—

SHELburnE FALLS.

DISTRICT No. 10 — *Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Males.		Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
SHELBURNE FALLS — <i>Concluded.</i>									
Goodale Brothers, . . .	Drills and saws, .	10	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
H. H. Mahew & Co., . . .	Light hardware, .	25	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
H. E. Tolman, . . .	Machine tools, .	2	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
D. Rush & Son, . . .	Cigar boxes, .	3	1	—	—	Good, .	Children's certificates, and time notices.	Complied.	
STOCKBRIDGE.									
T. W. Adams, . . .	Woolen cloth, .	10	8	—	—	Poor, .	None, .	—	
Chas. E. Callender, . . .	Wrapping paper, .	40	5	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
SUNDERLAND.									
T. Whittemore, . . .	Lumber and flour, .	3	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
SANDSFIELD.									
Berkshire Creamery, . . .	Butter, .	7	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
O. D. Case & Co., . . .	School furniture, .	11	—	—	—	Good, .	Provide safety clutch for elevator, .	Complied.	
Henry W. Soule, . . .	Wood boxes, .	4	—	—	—	Good, .	Guard shafting, .	Complied.	
SHUTESBURY.									
Moore's Mills, . . .	Wood boxes, .	4	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	
WILLIAMSTOWN.									
Trumble and Horsford, . . .	Wood working, .	3	—	—	—	Good, .	None, .	—	

Green River Mills,	Meal,	4	—	—	Good,	None,	•	•	—
Wm. Mason,	Seythe snaths,	12	—	—	Good,	None,	•	•	—
Williamstown Manuf'g Co.,	Light prints,	85	—	23	Good,	Guard shafting,	•	•	Complied.
Fitchburg Railroad Shops,	Machine shop,	6	—	—	Good,	None,	•	•	—
W. M. Hodge,	Flour and feed,	5	—	—	Good,	Guard drums and belts,	•	•	Complied.
WENDELL.									
C. Stone,	Piano cases,	20	—	—	Good,	None,	•	•	—
Farley Paper Company,	Wood pulp,	20	—	—	Good,	None,	•	•	—
Ham Wood Pulp Company,	Wood pulp,	7	—	—	Good,	None,	•	•	—
WHATELY.									
Samuel Wilder,	Flour and feed,	4	—	—	Good,	None,	•	•	—
Charles Bardwell,	Lumber,	2	—	—	Good,	None,	•	•	—
Samuel Wilder & Son,	Flour and feed,	4	—	—	Good,	None,	•	•	—
M. S. Crafts,	Sash and doors,	2	—	—	Good,	None,	•	•	—
L. Newgrass & Co.,	Tobacco,	33	—	2	Good,	Children's certificates and time notices.	•	•	Complied.

REPORT OF INSPECTRESS AMES.

The report which I have the honor of submitting covers the first six months of my service as inspector, ending Oct. 31, 1891. I have during that time made one hundred and forty-four inspections and seventy-two supplementary visits. Except in rare instances, I have found the laws which regulate the employment of women and children well observed.

In the factories and shops inspected, ten hours as a day's work for women and minors is fully established; and the legal notice of such hours, with the time assigned for meals, is generally posted, as required by law. Where it was not found, the omission was quickly and willingly supplied. This restriction on the length of the working-day for women and minors has practically resulted in making the day's work for men, when employed with women, of ten hours also; since it is not profitable to use machinery for but part of the employees. In mercantile houses there is, however, no such restriction on the employment of women, as chapter 275, Acts of 1884, relates only to minors. In consequence, there are seasons when twelve and fourteen hours is made a day's work in stores. In suburban districts and in smaller towns it is the regular custom to keep open till nine P.M. the year round. In all the larger business centres the custom is well established to close at six in winter, and from two to five in summer. The general adoption of early closing hours in retail stores proves that in most instances the interests of employers are not hurt by a regulation so favorable to the employed. A salutary custom thus takes the place of statute law, and lifts from employer and employed alike part of the strain that modern business makes on all who are engaged. Were it not that some, even though few in number, do not fall into this custom, it would hardly be necessary to call attention to the discrimination made by public statute against the saleswoman and clerk. In many respects the women employed in mercantile houses are under a more wearisome strain than those employed in factories or workshops. There is double exaction from employer and customer; more cramped and confined position, and less freedom of movement. Add to this evening work in bad air and under the heat of numerous gas jets,—especially in July and August,—and the strain on strength and health is excessive. But the proprietor of the suburban shop, which chiefly follows the custom of keeping open in the evening, urges that he depends on local patronage from a class of persons employed during the day. To close evenings would bring him into direct competition with the larger shops, and put him at great disad-

vantage. If his customers must leave work to do their shopping, they would naturally prefer going to the large, central stores. This means practically an entire giving up of business on his part. So, at least, argue some of those with whom I have talked.

The law of 1882, chapter 150, provides that, "under a penalty of no less than ten nor more than thirty dollars," all employers of women in mechanical, manufacturing and mercantile establishments shall provide seats for women, and allow their use, "when not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed." This law is very generally observed. In making one hundred and twenty-four inspections I have had to give but three orders "to put in seats." In but one instance has the order, even for a moment, been disputed. One employer said, as an excuse for having no seats behind his counters, that an order for a particularly excellent patent seat had not yet been met, though given three months previously. I suggested that something, were it only boxes, firm and of the right height, would be better than nothing while awaiting the arrival of the expected seats, and that his employees had stood quite long enough. In a few hours every counter was fully furnished with stools. Usually, I find employers more than willing to provide all needful accommodations and alleviations, which the law requires and which due consideration demands, for the women employed by them. Now and then there is an inconsiderate or brutal employer. One of these exceptional men declared he would dismiss all the women he employed rather than put in seats; that he had work enough to keep them busy without leaving any time for sitting down; that there was no room for seats behind the counter; that his girls did not want seats. To all of these objections but one reply was made, — the law required it, and, as long as he continued to employ women, he must provide seats. In a few hours he had complied.

In but four cases have I found children employed under legal age. Three instances were in mercantile houses in Boston, and one in a mechanical shop. They were flagrant cases; but, as the children were promptly dismissed, no action was brought against the offenders. I believe, from what I have so far observed, that Massachusetts has no more salutary and efficient "labor law" than that regulating the employment of children, which forbids "a child under thirteen to be employed at any time in a factory, mechanical shop or mercantile establishment;" nor under fourteen, unless he has attended school a stipulated period; and which requires a certificate of age and schooling up to the time of sixteen. Its primary effects are to keep children longer at school,

to establish them better physically by prolonging the period of childhood, and to fix them more firmly in moral habits before they are thrown into comparative self-dependence and self-direction as wage-earners. Its secondary effects are to discourage parents from throwing the support of the family upon its weaker members; and to prevent employers substituting child-labor at small pay for adult labor at larger wages. In the factories which I have visited, inspection has been so careful that there is almost no infringement of the law. Indeed, the tendency is to employ none under sixteen. It was in the factory, formerly, that the saddest features of child-labor were found; so that the contrast between the time when crowds of little children were at work in weave and spooling rooms and the present is most marked. Not only are certificates usually found, but also the "full and complete list" required by the law. In the mercantile houses, on the other hand, there is a disposition to employ young children; and, except in the larger houses, there is great carelessness in requiring certificates, and disregard of the requirement relating to the list. Until such list is furnished the inspector, he has no assurance that all children are duly reported, and that he has found certificates for all. The school authorities have, in some districts, taken great pains to have the laws clearly understood, and have furnished models of lists to be kept of all children employed. The superintendent of schools at Leominster has issued a leaflet, giving, in simple and easily understood language, the gist of the school law and the method of obtaining a school certificate. The school committee of Holyoke has issued an admirable form for the roll of minor children employed in any factory in their district. Some such form issued from this department would ensure a common method that might serve to dissipate the present confusion, and ensure more intelligent compliance with the law. As it is, each factory, shop and mercantile house has its own method (or want of method) in keeping track of its minor children and their certificates, and the inspector is given a disorderly bundle of certificates, — some of children no longer employed, some of those who have outgrown the legal age; and from these the certificates of those now employed must be sifted out. It is not uncommon to find children who appear under the specified age and yet hold school certificates. The inspector has to depend upon the conscientious and careful work of the school authorities; and I fear that sometimes the statement of worthless parents is not sufficiently verified. Did we require, as the French law does, a physician's certificate of "physical aptitude," several pale, puny and under-sized children that I have in mind would be sent to some other work than the

long-continued, confined labor of a great store, shop or factory, with the nervous strain, bad air and constraint there found.

Many mercantile and manufacturing establishments furnish clean work-rooms, good ventilation, well-appointed closets, and go far beyond the requirements of the law in providing convenient dining-rooms, dressing-rooms, and closets as admirable in appointments as can be found in the best private houses. To see what can be done by employers, one should visit such establishments as the "Nonotuck," at Florence, Mass.; Belding's Silk Mill, at Northampton; Logan, Swift & Brigham's envelope factory, at Worcester; the Holyoke Envelope Factory; the Leominster and Wachusett shirt factories; the Bay State Factory, in Leominster.

The law requiring that, when two or more men and two or more women are employed, separate closets shall be provided and plainly designated, is frequently disregarded, especially among small employers of labor. The law seems to them fussy and unreasonable. But, when it has been urged that the law was made with a full understanding of the extreme youth of the ordinary workingwomen, and the fact that they were brought into contact with men who were not their fathers and brothers, and that every regulation which guarded them from immodest contact with men was founded on considerations that should command the entire sympathy and acquiescence of all good citizens, I have found few who were not more than glad to comply, even though it put them to considerable trouble. I asked one man, disposed to be recalcitrant, if he would not be glad of just such a law were his own daughter, as young as the girls in his employment, obliged to earn her living by working in just such a shop as his own. He admitted that he had not before appreciated the full moral force of the law.

The standard of "cleanliness" and "pure air" is not high in many of our factories. There are, in contrast with those I have mentioned above, shops and factories where the floor is never washed and seldom swept; the walls uncleaned from year to year; the closets without running water, deodorizers or any proper cleansing process. There is a dirt which may be said to be clean dirt, since it is incidental to work, and not of long standing; but generally dirt means disease. This low standard is not the fault of employers alone. Employees often misuse the best provisions made for their comfort and welfare. They destroy ruthlessly the most expensive plumbing, and litter and soil workrooms uselessly. In some cotton factories are women employees who are victims of the habit of snuff-chewing, and this filthy habit befouls the work-rooms and closets. The employer drops to the low standard of his slovenly workpeople, and gives up in despair all effort to

have order and cleanliness. On the other hand, there are places where women of refined habits and high sense of order carry those qualities into their work and surroundings. It has been especially gratifying to find so many forewomen in workshops with high ideals of good work, good order and good conduct. But, where the personnel of the shop is very faulty, so much greater the need of the inspector to enforce the law which provides that such places shall be kept in a cleanly state. Only the elevation of character, however, which comes from education and habits of home refinement, will eradicate many evils incident to factory life. The law does all it can, but it can never be wholly efficient unless it has the support of a higher social order. Whenever, in the course of inspection, I have found unsanitary conditions which came within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health, I have found that body most prompt and efficient in their attention to reports made to them.

FANNIE B. AMES, *Inspector.*

SPECIAL DUTY,

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
BOSTON.								
Springer & Bros., . . .	Ladies' cloaks, . .	7	71	—	—	None, . . .	—	
George A. Plummer, . .	Cloaks and suits, .	6	94	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—	
Horace Partridge & Co., . .	Fancy goods and toys.	26	27	—	Good, .	None, . . .	—	
Larrabee & Co. (Zinn), . .	Variety goods, . .	—	—	—	Good, .	To provide seats for women, .	—	
Larrabee & Co., . . .	Variety goods, . .	—	—	—	Good, .	To procure school certificates, .	Complied.	
J. A. Howard, . . .	Gloves, jewelry, etc.	2	9	—	Fair, .	To procure school certificate, .	Complied.	
Hollander, Bradshaw & Folsom,	General merchandise.	40	100	1	Good, .	To procure school certificates, .	Complied.	
Shepard, Norwell & Co., . .	Dry goods, . . .	167	136	—	Good, .	To procure school certificates, .	Complied.	
Beal, Higgins & Co., . . .	Dry goods, . . .	138	13	—	*—	None, . . .	—	
W. P. Bigelow & Co., . . .	Gloves, hosiery, etc.	2	17	—	Good, .	To procure school certificate, .	Complied.	
Simpson & Co., . . .	Gloves, hosiery, etc.	12	39	—	*—	None, . . .	—	
Mrs. M. F. Fiske, . . .	Gloves, soda water.	2	17	—	*—	None, . . .	—	
Mrs. J. J. Grace, . . .	Millinery, . . .	1	29	1	Good, .	To procure school certificate, .	Complied.	

* Excellent.

SPECIAL DUTY, FANNIE B. AMES, *Inspectress — Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BOSTON — Continued.								
J. J. Rothschild, . . .	Millinery, . . .	1	35	—	4	Good, . . .	To procure school certificates, . . .	Complied.
A. Bronski Brothers, . . .	Tailors, . . .	9	13	—	—	Fair, . . .	To designate closets, . . .	Complied.
W. H. Brine, . . .	Fancy goods, . . .	8	24	1	1	* —	To procure school certificate, . . .	Complied.
E. Nuremberg, . . .	Tailors, . . .	13	12	—	1	Bad, . . .	To procure school certificate; to give women exclusive closet; to clean closet and shop.	Complied.
M. Solomon, . . .	Tailor, . . .	15	15	—	1	Fair, . . .	To give women exclusive closet; to procure school certificate.	Complied.
Tobias & Balkan, . . .	Tailor, . . .	10	15	—	1	Bad, . . .	To clean shop and closet; to procure school certificate; to reserve and designate closet for women.	Complied.
Chas. K. Mitchell, . . .	Variety goods, . . .	2	24	—	5	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	—
Caleb Bowker, . . .	Ready-made goods, . . .	2	6	—	—	Fair, . . .	None, . . .	—
Lyman, Gibbs & Co., . . .	Dry goods, suits, . . .	17	19	—	5	Good, . . .	Procure school certificate; post hours of labor.	Complied.
Houghton & Dutton, . . .	Dry goods, . . .	178	552	14	94	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—
R. & J. Gilchrist, . . .	Dry goods, . . .	31	17	—	1	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—
S. Cohen & Co., . . .	Lace and trimmings, . . .	4	30	—	—	Good, . . .	None, . . .	—
I. D. Allen & Co., . . .	Corsets, yarn, etc., . . .	2	15	—	—	Good, . . .	To procure school certificate, . . .	Complied.

Cieley & Wright, . . .	Trimmings, etc., .	12	8	1	-	*	Dismiss child under age; procure school certificate.	Complied.
D. R. Emerson & Co., .	Trimmings, etc., .	15	85	-	-	*	None,	-
D. Conrad Sons, . . .	Fancy goods, .	6	24	-	-	Bad, .	To provide separate and clean closets for women.	Complied.
Byron E. Bailey, . . .	Ladies' and children's goods.	2	9	-	-	Good, .	None,	-
William S. Butler & Co., .	Dry goods, . .	52	129	-	10	*	None,	-
J. Henry Norcross, . . .	Variety goods, .	11	34	-	-	Good, .	To designate closets, . . .	Complied.
Massachusetts Boot and Shoe Co.,	Boots and shoes, .	10	5	-	2	Good, .	None,	-
Massachusetts Boot and Shoe Co.,	Dry goods and shoes.	2	5	-	-	*	None,	-
George M. Morse, . . .	Restaurant, . .	10	20	-	-	*	None,	-
Star Corset Company, . .	Corsets and variety goods.	5	27	-	3	Fair, .	To put in closet for women; to procure certificates for children.	Complied.
Oriental Tea Company, . .	Coffee and tea, .	30	5	-	3	Good, .	To procure school certificates, .	Complied.
John J. Stevens, . . .	Variety goods, .	3	10	-	-	Good, .	None,	-
Gross & Strauss, . . .	Trimmings, etc., .	17	61	-	2	Good, .	To procure school certificates, .	Complied.
Stowell & Co., . . .	Jewelry, etc., . .	41	31	2	2	Good, .	To dismiss children under thirteen; to procure school certificates.	Complied.
George E. Allen, . . .	Variety goods, .	3	11	-	1	Good, .	To procure school certificates, .	Complied.
Filène,	Laces, trimmings, etc.	10	48	-	1	*	None,	-
Samuel Tilton, . . .	Millinery, . . .	2	10	-	1	*	To procure school certificate, .	Complied.
C. N. Carter,	Millinery, . . .	3	20	-	-	*	None,	-
Mrs. W. B. Crocker, . . .	Millinery, . . .	8	22	-	-	*	None,	-
Henry M. Burr & Co., . .	Millinery, . . .	12	37	-	2	*	To procure school certificates, .	Complied.
Richard Schwarz, . . .	Toys,	9	14	-	-	Fair, .	-	-
J. H. Bowker,	Dry and fancy goods.	2	2	-	-	Good, .	None,	-

* Excellent.

SPECIAL DUTY, FANNIE B. AMES, *Inspector* — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.				
BOSTON — Continued.									
C. D. Stevens,	Millinery,	1	2	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
W. S. Hurlburt,	Dry goods,	5	4	—	—	*—	None,	—	
Horace Partridge,	Toys,	21	8	—	—	*—	To procure school certificates, .	Complied.	
Rust & Richards,	Drugs,	20	3	—	—	Good, .	To procure school certificates, .	+	
Taylor & Co.,	Hats,	14	3	—	—	—	To procure school certificate; to put in closet for women.†	Complied.	
The Walter M. Lowney Co.,	Candies,	248	156	—	—	Fair, .	To clean closet; to designate closets; to procure school certificates.	Complied.	
L. Sheinwald,	Tailor,	28	10	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
H. Goldberg,	Tailor,	23	6	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
A. Jacobs,	Tailor,	25	9	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—	
Jainowsky and Hersch,	Tailors,	20	9	—	—	Fair, .	Reported to special inspector for not having separate closet for women.	—	
F. B. Toppan,	Silver ware, jewelry, etc.	7	5	—	—	Good, .	To designate and reserve closet for women.	Complied.	
Timothy Smith & Co.,	Dry goods,	6	15	—	—	Bad, .	To put in closet for women.†; to put in seats for women.	Complied.	
Young's Department Store,	Dry goods, etc.,	5	9	—	—	*—	To designate closet; to procure certificate for child.§	Complied.	

Raymond's, . . .	Variety goods, .	10	48	6	9	Good, .	To repair and designate closet; to procure school certificates.	Complied.
T. P. Bragan, . . .	Tailor, . . .	2	7	-	-	Bad, .	To clean closets, . . .	Complied.
McGlinchy & Locke, . . .	Bookbinders, . . .	5	3	-	1	Bad, .	To clean closets, . . .	Complied.
Robert Carrington, . . .	Bookbinder, . . .	2	3	-	-	*- .	None, . . .	-
H. J. Sewall, . . .	Bookbinder, . . .	4	6	-	-	*- .	None, . . .	-
A. K. Allstine, . . .	Bookbinder, . . .	3	3	-	1	Good, .	To procure school certificate; to designate closet for women.	Complied.
S. K. Abbott & Co., . . .	Bookbinders, . . .	27	150	-	17	Good, .	To procure school certificates; to repair closet for women; to guard wheel.	Complied.
Jas. A. Hearn & Co., . . .	Bookbinders, . . .	55	45	-	5	Good, .	To procure school certificates; to dismiss child under thirteen years; to designate closet for women.	Complied.
George Coleman, . . .	Bookbinder, . . .	16	12	-	-	*- .	None, . . .	-
S. H. Sanborn Sons, . . .	Bookbinders, . . .	9	12	-	-	Good, .	To post hours of labor; to designate closet for women.	Complied.
T. W. Ripley, . . .	Bookbinder, . . .	31	9	-	-	Good, .	To designate closet for women, . . .	Complied.
D. H. Mahoney & Co., . . .	Bookbinders, . . .	12	10	-	1	Good, .	To post hours of labor; to procure school certificate.	Complied.
D. J. Hallissey, . . .	Bookbinder, . . .	3	6	-	-	Good, .	To provide separate closet for women.	Complied.
F. Eccles & Co., . . .	Bookbinders, . . .	21	37	-	3	Good, .	Certificates; designate closets; post hours of labor.	-
Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., . . .	Bookbinders, . . .	60	100	-	1	*- .	To procure school certificate, . . .	Complied.
H. M. Plimpton & Co., . . .	Bookbinders, . . .	35	46	1	2	*- .	To procure school certificate; designate closet.	Complied.
E. A. Adams, . . .	Bookbinder, . . .	42	24	-	1	Good, .	To procure school certificate; designate closet.	Complied.

§ Child dismissed.

† In process.

† Boy dismissed.

* Excellent.

SPECIAL DUTY, FANNIE B. AMES, *Inspector* — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
BOSTON — <i>Concluded.</i>							
W. T. Sadlier,	Bookbinder,	7	3	—	2	Good, .	To procure certificate; reserve separate closet for women; designate closet.
Jno. P. Dale,	Bookbinder,	7	10	—	—	Bad, .	To clean and designate closet; to guard belt; post hours of labor.
Robert Buren,	Bookbinder,	65	85	—	6	Good, .	To procure school certificate, . . .
Herman T. Foster,	Bookbinder,	3	6	—	—	Bad, .	To clean and repair closet, . . .
R. S. Jones,	Bookbinder,	15	13	—	—	Good, .	None,
Wm. H. Knight,	Bookbinder,	2	2	—	—	Good, .	None,
Sanford & Fincke,	Bookbinders,	3	2	—	—	Good, .	To post hours of labor, . . .
McDonald & Sons,	Bookbinders,	13	11	—	1	Good, .	None,
E. Fleming,	Bookbinder,	53	83	—	—	*—	None,
McDonald & Allen,	Bookbinders,	7	6	—	1	*—	To procure school certificate, . . .
D. Lothrop,	Books,	6	5	—	—	Good, .	To reserve separate closet for women.
Household Mailing Company,	Printing,	2	5	—	—	Good, .	None,
H. Rabinowitz,	Tailor,	1	8	—	1	Fair, .	None,
Massachusetts Boot and Shoe Co.,	Boots and shoes,	4	1	—	2	Good, .	None,
N. Wilson & Co.,	Bookbinders,	35	55	—	2	*—	To procure school certificates; to designate closet.
Pearson Cordage Company,	Cordage,	—	—	—	29	*—	None,
W. P. Fogg,	Dressmaking,	—	8	—	—	Good, .	None,

J. A. Woodman,	Dressmaking,	.	.	14	—	—	Good,	Post time table,	.	Complied.
M. M. Bradbury,	Dressmaking,	.	.	9	—	—	Good,	Post time table,	.	Complied.
Shepard & Norwell,	Dressmaking,	.	.	30	—	—	Good,	Post time table,	.	Complied.
Chandler & Co.,	Dressmaking,	.	.	12	—	—	Good,	None,	.	—
Filene,	Dressmaking,	.	.	7	—	—	Good,	Post time table,	.	Complied.
CHARLESTOWN.										
G. Angelo,	Fruit,	.	.	2	—	—	Good,	To procure school certificate,	.	Complied.
Wm. H. Oakes,	Groceries,	.	.	4	—	—	Good,	To procure school certificate,	.	—
Fred. M. Reed,	Books,	.	.	2	—	—	Good,	None,	.	—
CHELSEA.										
I. W. Emerson,	Dry goods,	.	.	3	—	—	—	To get school certificate,	.	Complied.
E. J. Brown,	Dry goods,	.	.	3	—	—	—	—	.	—
M. E. Rice,	Dry goods,	.	.	6	—	—	—	—	.	Complied.
G. W. Bennett,	Dry goods,	.	.	3	—	—	—	To put in or reserve separate closet for women; to put in seats for women.	.	Complied.
CHICOPEE.										
Dwight Manufacturing Co., Mill No. 1 and 2.	Cotton cloth,	.	.	149	—	23	Bad,	—	.	—
Dwight Manufacturing Co., Mill No. 3 and 4.	Cotton cloth,	.	.	136	—	21	Bad,	—	.	—
FALL RIVER.										
Tecumseh Mill, No. 1,	Cotton cloths,	.	.	197	—	16	Bad,	To repair and clean closet,	.	—
Robson Mill,	Cotton cloths,	.	.	357	—	14	Dirty,	To clean closet,	.	—
Union Mill, No. 2,	Cotton cloths,	.	.	150	—	14	Fair,	None,	.	—
Hargrave's Mill,	Cotton cloths,	.	.	388	—	23	Fair,	None,	.	—

* Excellent.

SPECIAL DUTY, FANNIE B. AMES, *Inspector* — *Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14. 14 to 16.			
FLORENCE.							
Nonotuck Mill,	Silk goods, . .	200	900	—	25	None,	—
HOLYOKE.							
Holyoke Envelope Company, . .	Envelopes, . .	70	135	—	1	None,	—
Germania Mill,	Overcoating, . .	280	70	—	16	Fair,	—
LEOMINSTER.							
Leominster Shirt Factory,	Shirts,	15	70	—	2	None,	—
E. B. Kingman,	Comb jewelry, . .	100	15	—	1	To procure school certificates; to designate closet for women.	Complied.
Valprey & Anthony,	Shoes,	25	25	—	—	None,	—
Mather & Cook,	Combs, pins, etc., . .	11	3	—	—	To clean closet; to post hours of labor,	Complied.
Bay State Shirt Factory,	Shirts,	4	110	—	—	None,	—
Wachusett Shirt Factory,	Shirts,	5	500	—	1	None,	—
W. S. Reed Toy Factory,	Toys,	67	17	—	6	To procure school certificates; to guard belt.	Complied.
B. F. Blodgett & Co.,	Combs, pins, etc., . .	26	2	—	3	To guard main wheel; to procure certificates; to post hours of labor.	Complied.
Leominster Worsted Company, . .	Worsted cloth, . .	54	28	—	4	To procure school certificates, . .	Complied.
Leominster Laundry,	Laundry,	3	5	—	2	Post time table; get certificate, . .	Complied.
Leominster Steam Laundry,	Laundry,	3	7	—	—	Post time table; designate closet, . .	Complied.
Tenney & Porter,	Combs jewelry, . .	21	4	—	1	Provide closet; post time table, . .	Complied.

Bay State Shirt Company, .	Shirts, .	4	100	-	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	-
Carriage Manufacturing Co.,	Baby carriages, .	170	30	-	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	-
W. D. Earle, .	Combs, etc., .	78	22	-	Fair, .	Post time table; designate closet, .	. . . . .	Complied.
Damon, Howe & Co., .	Combs, etc., .	31	3	-	Good, .	Designate closet, .	. . . . .	Complied.
Rockwell Mill, .	Worsted goods, .	35	10	-	Fair, .	Post time table; procure certificates, .	. . . . .	Complied.
NORTHAMPTON.								
Belding Silk Mills, .	Fabric and thread, .	189	326	-	* -	None, .	. . . . .	-
WEST QUINCY.								
E. W. Gourd & Co., .	Stockings, .	15	105	-	Fair, .	None, .	. . . . .	-
SPRINGFIELD.								
P. P. Kellogg, .	Envelopes, .	32	48	-	* -	None, .	. . . . .	-
Bay State Corset Co., .	Corsets, .	40	225	-	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	-
Newell Brothers, .	Buttons, .	200	300	-	Good, .	Designate closet, .	. . . . .	Complied.
SOUTH HADLEY.								
Glasgow Mills, .	Cotton goods, .	195	139	-	Bad, .	-	. . . . .	-
WORCESTER.								
Logan, Swift & Brigham, .	Envelopes, .	28	92	-	* -	None, .	. . . . .	-
The Whitcomb Envelope Co.,	Envelopes, .	49	195	-	* -	None, .	. . . . .	-
Wm. H. Burns & Co., .	Women's under-clothing, .	12	388	-	* -	None, .	. . . . .	-
New York Store, .	Dry goods, .	23	8	-	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	-
Bay State Shoe and Leather Factory, .	Shoes, .	127	102	-	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	-
American Card Clothing Co., .	Card cloth, .	40	11	-	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	-
Wm. H. Hill, .	Envelopes, .	31	72	-	Good, .	None, .	. . . . .	-

* Excellent.

REPORT OF INSPECTRESS HALLEY.

I have the honor to submit my first report as factory inspector of Massachusetts. My duties have been limited to the enforcement of the statutes relating to the employment of women and children, sanitary arrangements and locking of doors. Although the work has been new to me, I may be allowed to say that my practical experience in mill work has served me well in my present capacity. Another thing that has made my duties agreeable is the almost invariable kindness shown me by superintendents and employers. Their readiness to conduct me through their establishments, their willingness to make necessary changes, and the pride they often manifest in being able to point to an entire fulfilment of the law, have been very encouraging. Notwithstanding the good work already done by factory inspectors who have preceded us, and who have made the way easy for our work, it still remains true that it is necessary in many cases to remind employers of certain sections of the labor laws which are either neglected or ignored. I find that most employers approve of the laws which we are held to enforce, and I have found little difficulty in securing their assistance and co-operation in changes required for full compliance with the law. In only two cases have I found a lack of respect and courtesy where I was obliged to insist on the observance of the statutes. Occasionally an employer is found who has not yet learned what the majority of employers already know,—that the labor laws are not passed as a menace to their business, nor enforced as an unwarranted meddling in their affairs, but are mutually beneficial to manufacturers and their employees, who have rights that must be respected.

In compliance with your instructions, I have given a great deal of attention to the employment of children under age and without certificates. Only in one case did I find a child employed under thirteen. As to those requiring age and school certificates, more care on the part of teachers and superintendents in keeping the exact age would aid us in our work, and benefit the children.

Sanitary arrangements in some factories are not all that might be desired for health and cleanliness, but the readiness with which employers comply with orders given tends to a great improvement in that direction.

Only in one case did I find a door locked, and that was without the knowledge of the owners.

At your request I have visited several places in my district in relation to chapter 183, Acts of 1890, which forbids the employ-

ment of women and minors in manufacturing establishments between the hours of ten at night and six in the morning. I found a general compliance.

In conclusion, I would say that, as this is the first time the aid of women has been solicited by this State to assist in the enforcement of the laws, it is extremely gratifying to notice the manifestations of respect and confidence that are expressed alike by employers and employees.

SPECIAL DUTY, MARY E. HALLEY, *Inspector.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14. 14 to 16.			
NORTH ANDOVER.							
Sutton Mill,	Dress goods; flannels.	54	37	—	Fair, .	Keep certificates; clean closets, .	Complied.
Sagehome & Byers,	Men's wear, .	24	15	—	Fair, .	Keep certificates,	Complied.
METHUEN.							
Methuen Cotton Mill,	Ticking,	150	250	—	Poor, .	Improve sanitary arrangements, .	* —
Henry Klous,	Shoddy,	12	28	—	Good, .	None,	—
MAYNARD.							
Assabet Manufacturing Co.,	Cassimeres, .	593	372	3	Fair, .	Unlock rear door in spool room; clean closets.	Complied.
LYNN.							
Geo. E. Barnard Company,	Boots and shoes, .	200	100	—	Good, .	Designate closet,	—
Faunce & Spinney,	Boots and shoes, .	135	65	—	Good, .	None,	—
Maurice Flynn,	Boots and shoes, .	80	70	—	Fair, .	Keep certificates; clean closets, .	—
M. J. Worthley,	Boots and shoes, .	180	70	—	Good, .	None,	—
Chas. D. Pecker,	Boots and shoes, .	115	60	—	Good, .	None,	—
IPSWICH.							
Ipswich Mill, 1,	Hosiery,	220	320	2	Good, .	Designate closet,	—
Ipswich Mill, 2,	Hosiery,	26	87	2	Good, .	Provide closet,	—

SPECIAL DUTY, MARY E. HALLEY, *Inspector* — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14. 14 to 16.			
HAVERHILL — <i>Concluded.</i>							
J. W. Ordway,	Boots, shoes,	4	8	—	Good, . .	Post time table; designate closet, .	Complied.
W. C. Lewis,	Boots, shoes,	19	29	—	Good, . .	None,	—
Haverhill Hat Company,	Felt hats,	63	37	—	Fair, . .	None,	—
L. Cheisa,	Fruit store,	4	1	—	Fair, . .	Keep certificate,	Complied.
F. W. Garran,	Fancy goods,	4	12	—	Good, . .	None,	—
Simonds & Adams,	Fancy goods,	8	9	—	Good, . .	Designate closet,	Complied.
Haverhill Laundry,	Laundry,	3	5	—	Fair, . .	Clean and designate closet,	Complied.
F. J. Mitchell,	Dry goods,	9	15	—	Good, . .	None,	—
Stevens' Mill,	Dress goods,	78	69	—	Good, . .	None,	—
Miller & Foster,	Shoes,	95	30	—	Good, . .	None,	—
Gale Manufacturing Company,	Shoes,	50	25	—	Good, . .	None,	—
A. F. Smith,	Slippers,	30	2	—	Good, . .	Guard belting,	Complied.
J. H. Osgood,	Boots and shoes,	50	—	—	Good, . .	None,	—
HOLYOKE.							
Germania Mill,	Overcoating,	280	70	—	Fair, . .	None,	—
Holyoke Envelope Company,	Envelopes,	70	135	—	*—	None,	—
WAKEFIELD.							
Wakefield and Central Rattan Company.	Chairs, rugs,	350	300	—	Fair, . .	Clean, designate and repair closets, .	Complied.

SPECIAL DUTY, MARY F. HALLEY, *Inspector* — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
LEOMINSTER — <i>Concluded.</i>								
Leominster Worsted Company, .	Worsted cloth, .	54	28	—	4	*	To procure school certificates, .	Complied.
SAXONVILLE.								
Saxonville,	Worsted yarn, .	94	142	—	18	Good, .	Keep list of children under sixteen years.	Complied.
LITTLETON.								
Conant & Houghton, . . .	Suspenders, .	15	31	—	2	Good, .	Designate closet,	Complied.
NEWTON.								
Nonantum Mill,	Worsted yarn, .	171	375	21	51	Fair, .	None,	—
Newton Machine Company, .	Machinery, . .	25	—	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Ætna Mill,	Dress goods, .	154	86	—	7	—	Procure certificates,	Complied.
MALDEN.								
Boston Rubber Shoe Company, .	Rubber shoes, .	546	490	2	16	Good, .	None,	—
NORTH ADAMS.								
C. T. Sampson,	Shoes,	200	150	—	4	Good, .	Clean closets, .	—
Arnold Print Works, . . .	Print cloth, . .	732	120	—	40	Good, .	Guard belting, .	—
Canady & Wilkinson, . . .	Shoes,	60	80	—	1	Good, .	None,	—
WILLIAMSTOWN.								
Williamstown Manuf'g Co., .	Cotton cloth, .	95	85	—	19	Fair, .	Clean closets,	—

SPECIAL DUTY, MARY E. HALLEY, *Inspector* — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
LOWELL — <i>Concluded.</i>								
Carpet Mill,	Carpets,	1953	1117	3	103	Poor,	Improve sanitary arrangements not quite completed.	—
Talbot & Co.,	Clothing,	10	1	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Robertson & Co.,	Hardware,	7	1	—	1	Fair,	Keep certificates,	Complied.
Boston Clothing Company,	Clothing,	4	1	—	2	Good,	Keep certificates,	Complied.
Manning & Leighton,	Crockery,	9	1	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Bay State Dye House,	Dyeing,	3	3	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Horace B. Shattuck,	Crockery, hard-ware,	8	2	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Lamson & Pinder,	Hardware,	2	4	—	—	Fair,	None,	—
Appleton Mill,	Cotton cloth,	330	500	—	—	Good,	Keep certificates,	Complied.
Boot Mill,	Cotton cloth,	769	1331	16	67	Good,	Keep certificates; designate closets,	Complied.
Abels & Son,	Fancy goods,	4	12	—	—	Fair,	Provide and designate closet,	Complied.
A. G. Pollard,	Fancy goods,	21	29	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Lowell One Price,	Gents furnishing,	9	1	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Frederic Taylor Company,	Hardware,	14	4	—	3	Good,	Keep certificates,	Complied.
J. Bartlett & Co.,	Groceries,	4	—	—	—	—	New building; sanitary arrangement not finished.	—
J. V. Keyes,	Dry goods,	6	2	—	—	Good,	Clean and designate closet,	Complied.
A. Flanders,	Millinery,	—	5	—	—	—	New building; sanitary arrangements not finished.	—

Middlesex Laundry, . . .	Laundry, . . .	10	25	1	Good, . .	Keep certificates; designate closets; post time table.	Complied.
Foster & Brickett, . . .	Carpets and cloak- ing.	12	4	—	Good, . .	Designate closet, . . .	Complied.
J. E. Shanley, . . .	Dry goods, . .	4	3	—	—	Designate closet, . . .	Complied.
Peter Davey, . . .	House goods, . .	5	—	—	Good, . .	None, . . .	—
New York Store, Merrimac Street.	Dry goods, . .	3	6	—	Good, . .	Designate closet, . . .	Complied.
Cook, Taylor & Co., . . .	Dry goods, . .	8	4	—	Good, . .	Keep certificates, . . .	Complied.
Tremont and Suffolk, . . .	Flannels, . .	700	1300	—	Good, . .	None, . . .	—
Merrimac Mill, . . .	Shawls and cloak- ing.	200	250	6	Fair, . .	None, . . .	—
Collins Mill, . . .	Dress goods, . .	202	58	—	Fair, . .	Keep certificates, . . .	Complied.
EAST CAMBRIDGE.							
American Net Company, . . .	Nets, seines, . .	30	220	—	Good, . .	None, . . .	—
American Rubber Company, . . .	Rubber boots, shoes.	500	1902	—	Good, . .	Keep certificates, . . .	Complied.
BEVERLY.							
P. A. Fields, . . .	Boots, shoes, . .	4	110	—	Good, . .	Keep certificates, . . .	Complied.
FRAMINGHAM.							
Para Rubber Company, . . .	Rubber boots, shoes.	210	250	—	Good, . .	None, . . .	—
GROVELAND.							
Groveland Mills, . . .	Dress goods, . .	—	—	—	Poor, . .	Keep certificates; improve sanitary arrangements.	*—
GLOUCESTER.							
Gloucester Net, . . .	Twines, nets, . .	10	90	—	Good, . .	None, . . .	—

* Not finished.

SPECIAL DUTY, MARY E. HALLEY, *Inspector* — *Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
LAWRENCE.								
Arlington Mill,	Dress goods,	1000	1278	22	253	Good,	None,	-
Everett Mill,	Drilling,	543	595	31	83	Fair,	None,	-
Phillips & Kunhardt,	Men's wear,	161	79	-	14	Fair,	Clean closets,	Complied.
Duck Mill,	Duck cloth and twine	115	110	4	-	Fair,	None,	-
Pemberton Mill,	Cotton cloth,	269	433	-	47	Good,	None,	-
Washington Mill,	Men's wear,	1582	235	44	30	Good,	Designate closets; keep certificates,	Complied.
Atlantic Mill,	Cotton cloth,	317	690	3	105	Good,	Designate closet,	Complied.
Pacific Mill,	Fancy dress goods	2399	2119	65	380	Good,	None,	-
Braid Mill,	Braid,	11	39	-	1	Poor,	Improve sanitary arrangements; keep certificates.	Complied.
Russell Paper Mill,	Paper,	230	20	-	3	Good,	Guard temporary fly wheel,	Complied.
Brown & Ackroyd,	Men's wear,	13	12	-	2	Good,	None,	-
Globe Steam Laundry,	Laundry,	2	3	-	-	Fair,	Guard belting; post time table,	Complied.
Maria Keyes,	Millinery,	-	5	-	-	Good,	None,	-
Lawrence Steam Laundry,	Laundry,	3	7	-	-	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
A. Sharpe & Co.,	Dry goods,	13	15	1	1	Good,	Keep certificates,	Complied.
Boston Store,	Dry goods,	30	35	-	-	Good,	Provide seats,	Complied.
J. F. Leonard,	Furnishing goods,	9	8	-	-	Good,	Provide closet for females,	Complied.
F. W. Schaake,	Tailoring,	3	8	-	-	Good,	None,	-
A. C. Crowell,	Fancy goods,	-	5	-	-	Good,	None,	-

Kate Tevlin,	Dry goods, dress making.	16	—	Good.	Clean and designate closet; post time table.	Complied.
Byron Truel,	Dry goods, .	14	—	3	None,	—
R. M. Cross,	Dry goods, .	7	—	1	None,	—
A. W. Stearns,	Fancy goods, .	12	—	1	Keep certificates; designate closet,	Complied.
S. F. Snell,	Dry goods, .	4	—	—	Keep certificates; designate closet,	Complied.
Kiley Bros.,	Dry goods, .	5	—	—	Provide closet,	—
Wardrobe,	Dry goods, .	8	—	—	None,	—
Bon Marche,	Furnishing goods,	1	—	—	None,	—
W. P. Pray,	Fancy goods, .	6	—	—	Designate closet; keep certificates,	Complied.
Lawrence One Price,	Fancy goods, .	2	—	—	None,	—
Pedrick & Clossen,	Furnishing goods,	14	—	—	None,	—
W. H. Gile & Co.,	Furniture, .	8	—	—	None,	—
O. Jean,	Gents' wear, .	8	—	—	None,	—
J. Greenwood,	Millinery, .	—	—	1	Keep certificates,	Complied.
J. T. Lowney,	Furniture, .	4	—	—	None,	—
Sharon Brothers,	Millinery, .	—	—	—	None,	—
Eagle Clothing Store,	Dry goods, .	6	—	—	Designate closet; keep certificate, .	Complied.
	Read y - m a d e clothing.	3	—	—	None,	—
W. B. Hood,	Glassware, .	2	—	—	None,	—
Bacon Paper Mill,	Book paper, .	115	—	—	Provide seats; keep rooms clean, .	Complied.
Butler & Robinson,	Yarn,	172	—	25	None,	—
Merrimac Paper Company,	Book paper, .	85	—	—	Provide seats,	Complied.
Bicknell Brothers,	Read y - m a d e clothing.	20	—	—	Clean closets,	Complied.
CHICOPEE.						
Dwight Mill, No. 1 and 2,	Cotton cloths, .	149	—	23	—	—
Dwight Mill, No. 3 and 4,	Cotton cloths, .	136	—	21	—	—
NORTHAMPTON.						
Belding Silk Mill,	Silks, fabric, etc.,	189	—	45	None,	—

* Excellent.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR GRIFFEN.

In accordance with your order, I have the honor to submit my report for the very brief period which has been at my disposal for the performance of the duties of clothing inspector, together with my tabulated statement.

It will naturally be expected, upon a new departure of inspection work, which may be said to treat exclusively of a people who form such an important and interesting portion of our community as the tenement-house workers do, that I should endeavor to prepare the mind for understanding more clearly their general character, habits and manners of living, as they exist at the present time.

The tenement-house workshops of "Boston, where clothing is manufactured, I found to be chiefly in close-smelling alleys, where the sun hardly ever shines, and where stagnant air, filled with exhalations from accumulated filth, abounds; in cellars, dark, wet and stifling, which are simply spacious graves; in garrets, where human life is extinguished by a slow process of suffocation; in houses in all respects unfitted for either workshops or human abodes, where the very living in which produces loss of health, and possibly very often results in death to its occupants. In these houses dirt and uncleanness seemed to prevail; all the accommodations for the decencies of life were wanting; a huddled crowd of men, women and children were herded together like brutes; the very ideas of neatness, of modesty and self-respect being lost. When one accustomed to the ordinary comforts of life enters one of these low, disgusting hovels of poverty, he feels how little of what is best in him could long withstand these assaults of misery.

The people who live and work in these tenement-house workshops are for the most part Russian and German Jews; they are almost brutally ignorant, being unable to either read or write their own language, or converse and understand ours; and their physical state is so deplorably wretched, and their poverty so extreme, that it cannot be supposed that the tone of their morals can be either high or pure. I have seen women, in some of the places which I inspected, almost destitute of clothing, who paid not the slightest attention to that modesty which should naturally prompt them to cover themselves upon the entrance of a stranger. In one workshop I found a female infant, apparently four or five years old, as naked as the day of her birth, playing in a tub of dirty water; there were four or five men and as many women in the same room, who seemed highly pleased with the antics of the innocent child.

In the attic room of an old rickety wooden building, situated in the rear of an alley, I found five men and two women making knee-pants. This attic room contained about nine hundred cubic feet of air space, and had seven sewing machines in it. The air was simply stifling, the only light and ventilation afforded being from two very small windows. A blind attic adjoining was used both as a sleeping and storage room, and the bed in it was heaped with pants in various stages of completion. The cellar, which was about four feet high, and reeking with filth of all kinds, contained the water-closet for both sexes, which was simply a set bowl, without casing or covering of any kind for securing privacy. With such a condition of affairs, combined with poverty, ignorance and neglect, it cannot be surprising if social errors and dangerous theories should be generated, and give to the State a class of citizens greatly to be feared.

There is one trait in their character, however, which cannot be overlooked, and that is their wonderful diligence and industry. These people, all groaning under the same oppressive conditions, toiling day in and day out, the least relaxation bringing them to the verge of hunger, will work from six o'clock in the morning until nine or ten o'clock at night, for a mere pittance. On investigation, I have found them making children's pants for sixty cents per dozen, and only able to make one dozen pair in a day of fifteen or sixteen hours; men's pants were being made for twenty-five cents a pair, two pair a day being the individual output. Think of it a moment, — able-bodied men, condemned to support themselves and families upon from three to five dollars a week; conscious that they cannot spend more than fifty or seventy-five cents a day for shelter, clothing and subsistence for their household, whether in health or sickness; toiling week after week with steadfast industry, with no reward but this for their painful courage; the strength indispensable for their daily work recruited upon the homeliest and meanest fare; and in sickness their scanty means denying to them the costly care of a physician. With these terrible truths before us, we cannot blame them if they lose their regard for conscience, character and reverence of the law; we cannot condemn or look down upon them with contempt, but with sympathy and pity, for in nine cases out of ten they are the creatures of the circumstances in which they have been placed by their more prosperous brethren, through the force of competition. Nothing is plainer than that the method of production followed by these people is utterly impossible for the mass of workers to-day. The abolishment of these tenement-house workshops should be the end sought for; and my tabulated statement will show that

this is being accomplished as quickly as they are found through the enforcement of section 4, chapter 357, Acts of 1891, which reads: "Whoever knowingly sells or exposes for sale any ready-made coats, vests, trousers or overcoats which have been made in a tenement-house used as a workshop, as specified in section 1 of this act, shall have affixed to each of said garments a tag or label, not less than two inches in length and one inch in width, upon which shall be legibly printed or written the name of the State and the city or town where said garment or garments were made."

The clothing merchants of Boston, while manifesting a willingness to comply with the law, profess ignorance of the fact that their garments were being made in tenement-house workshops, and state also that they have been imposed upon by those who control them, claiming that they fraudulently represented that they were the proprietors of regular workshops. They have lent their aid in abolishing them, by withdrawing their garments and refusing to send them any more until they obtain workshops which will in every respect meet the approval of this office. In addition to the letters which you have received from them, bearing on this matter, here are a few which they have sent me:—

BOSTON, Oct. 15, 1891.

JOHN E. GRIFFEN, Esq., *Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR:—Your notice, under date of October 14, in regard to H. Brenner, a tailor at 228 Hanover Street, is duly received; and we are very much obliged to you for the notice, as we were not aware that he made his work in a tenement-house. He has not been in the habit of doing very much for us, but what little he has of our goods we have sent for, to be at once returned to us, and we will give him no more work until he occupies quarters which will fully meet your approval. It is not the intention of our firm to give out any work to be done in tenement-houses, and we assure you that whenever the contrary is discovered by us or by your inspection we shall promptly withdraw the work and refuse to give out any more in such cases until the conditions have been rectified.

Yours very truly, BURTON, MANSFIELD & PIERCE.

BOSTON, Oct. 16, 1891.

JOHN E. GRIFFEN, Esq., *Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find a copy of the letter that we sent yesterday to Mr. Brenner. We will send you a list of our city makers the first of next week.

Yours very truly, BURTON, MANSFIELD & PIERCE.

BOSTON, Oct. 15, 1891.

MR. R. BRENNER, *Hanover Street, Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR:—A notice has been served on us from the inspector of factories and public buildings, John E. Griffen, Esq., that the quarters

used by you as a workshop are in a tenement-house. We were not aware that this was the case, and we do not intend to have our work made in such places; and therefore we request you to find other quarters wherein to do our work agreeable to the inspector before mentioned, or failing in this, to return all of our work at once, no matter in what shape it may be in, complete or incomplete.

Yours truly, BURTON, MANSFIELD & PIERCE.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 13, 1891.

MR. JOHN E. GRIFFEN, *Inspector of Factories and Public Buildings.*

DEAR SIR:—Replying to your communication of 3d instant, regarding workshop of H. Keshenofski, 64 Cross Street, this city, would say that we decline furnishing him with more work until such time as he may occupy suitable premises for manufacturing purposes.

Respectfully yours, DAVIES, HOPKINS & BATES.

BOSTON, Oct. 15, 1891.

JOHN E. GRIFFEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—In regard to notice of goods being manufactured in tenement-houses on Portland Street, would say that the matter will have our immediate attention, and as soon as the work in hand at present is returned no more goods will be sent to that quarter.

Very respectfully, RHODES, RIPLEY & CO.

You will see by their letters that they do not propose to foster such a system of manufacturing. Should any be found who would encourage the propagation of such a system, there is no condemnation too severe for them. I would state here that they have done what they promised in their letters, with the result that the proprietors of these tenement-house workshops, finding that they could receive no more work, were compelled to remove to suitable quarters, thereby abolishing their respective so-called sweat shops.

Section 1, chapter 357, Acts of 1891, constituting these places workshops, is also a powerful factor tending towards their abolishment. By classing them as workshops, all the laws relating to the same can be brought to bear upon them, more especially sections 1 and 2 of chapter 103, Acts of 1887, which provides for separate and distinct water-closets for the use of males and females. Nearly all these tenement-houses have only one water-closet, and the rent received by the landlord does not warrant him in expending the amount of money necessary to furnish them with another one; when ordered to supply one, he will in nearly every case order them out.

With the beneficial results arising from both these laws, I believe I may assert with confidence that it is only a matter of a short time when no such thing as a tenement-house workshop for manu-

facturing clothing will exist in this State. Let us hope that New York and other States will follow the good example of Massachusetts, and place upon their statute books similar laws, which will drive such an accursed system from out their borders. Let us hope that the clothing merchants of Boston, when informed of the condition of the workshops in New York and New Jersey where their clothing is being manufactured, will show the same honorable spirit which has characterized them here. Let us hope that the sunshine of intelligence will drive out the cloud of darkness caused by its accursed influence.

Having disposed of this class, I come now to one of not less importance as being connected with the other; namely, the finishers of clothing. This class is composed for the most part of Italians and Portuguese, who take home partly made clothing to be finished by members of their own family. This class is very often confounded with those who maintain regular tenement-house workshops. In describing them it only remains for us to refer again to the suffering multitude within our charge. No imaginary picture can be drawn equal in horror to the realities which the filthy, dreary and detestable dwellings of this class present. The details are in all places nearly the same. With hundreds of them existence is an unpaid struggle, and they daily fall amidst it, and linger in rooms of solitary suffering unknown to earth's more fortunate and happy children. There should be some stringent measures adopted for the government of these places, for they are the veritable hotbeds of disease. In one of them I found a boy about twelve years old, recovering from a case of diphtheria, playing among the clothing which his mother was finishing for one of our large Boston firms. Their apartments consisted of a kitchen and an adjoining bedroom, in which both the sick boy and his mother slept. In this case section 2, chapter 357, Acts of 1891, was enforced with good results, the Board of Health fumigating the clothing in a very thorough manner. In another place the filthy condition was so terrible that I thought I was justified in notifying the employer, who refused to give them any more work until they placed their apartments in a cleanly condition. On visiting them in a few days, to see if they had complied, I found one of their children sick with scarlet-fever, but fortunately no clothing was being made.

This class of people, although forced to send their children to school, will compel them to devote every spare moment of their time, day and evening, to assisting them in their work of finishing clothing; and this is carried to such an extent that, in my opinion, it is not only injurious to their physical health, but also

detrimental to their mental state; for, when the young mind has become accustomed to the toleration of this slavery, it is apt to be unable to grasp and appreciate the principle of an honest and manly independence. Recognizing that something must be done, and feeling the smallness of our means in comparison with the need, let us see what may be best effected, and applied to the best advantage.

In the front rank of useful measures stands the improvement of their dwellings, and upon this in a great part depends the success of all others. We cannot place its importance too high. The unhealthy and wretched condition of their dwellings is one of the prime factors of all the misery and suffering of their social existence. Other improvements will naturally follow; but there are none that so greatly demand the attention and help of the friends of humanity as this. It is to be demanded that their dwellings should be rendered suitable to health, decency and morality. In order to attain this end, and avoid a perpetual round of unavailing remedies, we must begin at the foundation, — we must labor to prevent. The interference by the State in any private concerns is to be deprecated, when the interests of the individual and of society are the same; but when they differ, and the public safety becomes jeopardized, it is just and necessary that the government should interfere, and bring them again into mutual harmony. In such cases of interference, however, there is much private opposition and foolish talk about the danger of invading the rights of the individual; but the interests of any individual or class of individuals should not be set off against the interests of a community.

I would most respectfully suggest the feasibility of compelling this class of tenement-house workers to obtain some sort of certificate from this office, which would license them in receiving ready-made clothing to be manufactured or finished at home; also that the clothing merchants and manufacturers should be prohibited from giving work of this kind to any one not having such certificate. I think it would be a comparatively easy step. It involves no sudden departure from the ordinary rules of business, and it offers to the merchants a guarantee that their clothing will be made under clean and healthy conditions and in proper places. It would also oblige this class of workers to keep their apartments clean and in good order, thereby making them more desirable tenants, and producing a more healthy kind of intercourse between them and their landlords. It would also tend towards increasing the price of their labor, by helping them to obtain work directly from the clothing merchants, thereby doing away with the middle-

man, and giving to them the profits which he derives from their toil. Again, this certificate could be so framed that it would be of inestimable value to the children, by restricting their parents from the unnatural habit of overworking them. And lastly, if wisely and judiciously issued, it would reach the end intended, namely, the improvement of the conditions of this class of our community, and the security and safety of the public health.

I had considerable trouble in impressing upon the minds of both these classes of tenement-house workers the necessity of complying with my orders; and the dilatory manner in which they carried them out must be attributed more to ignorance than to any desire on their part to antagonize the law.

The legitimate workshops which I inspected, while comparing favorably with other manufacturing establishments as regards ventilation and sanitary conditions, are nevertheless open to greater improvement. The fact that they make wearing apparel to be used by the public, in my opinion, ought to induce them to keep their workrooms in as cleanly a condition as possible. Some of them I found badly in need of whitewashing, and I issued orders in all such cases to that effect. The floor of others had apparently never been washed, although occasionally swept. Others allowed their rags and sweepings to be heaped in corners, onto which the employees threw the remnants of their lunches, thereby creating a nuisance. The water-closets of others were in a very dirty condition, and very often not designated. The regular cleaning of the premises, the keeping of all waste material, ashes and dirt off the floor, and their storage in proper receptacles, so as to prevent nuisances, are orders which I endeavored to have them observe, and which when complied with gave very satisfactory results.

The laws relating to posting time tables and keeping certificates on file for children between the ages of thirteen and sixteen were not understood by a great many employers, but, when explained, were readily complied with.

The investigation of the complaints relating to violations of the labor law resulted in the conviction of M. Goldberg on two counts, one for keeping his workshop open on the Lord's Day, and the other for doing business therein, the fine imposed being ten dollars on each count.

In conclusion, I would state that the marked courtesy extended to me by the clothing merchants and manufacturers with whom I came in contact was very gratifying and encouraging.

TENEMENT-HOUSE WORKSHOPS, JOHN E. GRIFFEN, *Inspector.*

WORKSHOP.	Street and Number.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.		Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
			Males.	Females.			
BOSTON.							
P. Burtman,	Alley in rear of 40 Cross Street.	Pants,	3	1	Bad,	Secure proper workshop,	Abolished.
III. Koshenofski,	64 Cross Street,	Pants,	3	2	Bad,	Secure proper workshop; the various clothing merchants, for whom he was making garments, to affix tag or label to said garments.	Abolished.
M. Rosman,	Alley in rear of 84 Salem Street.	Vests,	3	-	Bad,	Secure proper workshop,	Abolished.
D. Wasserman,	Alley in rear of 24 Stillman Street.	Pants,	5	2	Filthy,	Condemned as unfit for workshop; secure proper workshop.	Abolished.
D. Wiseman,	24 Pitts Street,	Pants,	3	1	Poor,	The various clothing firms, for whom he was making garments, to affix tag or label to said garments; secure proper workshop.	Abolished.
S. Feinstein,	29 Pitts Street,	Pants,	1	-	Bad,	Secure proper workshop,	Abolished.
H. Breuner,	Alley in rear of 228 Hanover Street.	Pants,	8	3	Bad,	Secure proper workshop; the various clothing firms, for whom he was making garments, to affix tag or label to said garments.	Abolished.

TENEMENT-HOUSE WORKSHOPS, JOHN E. GRIFFEN, Inspector — *Concluded.*

WORKSHOP.	Street and Number.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.		Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
			Males.	Females.			
BOSTON — Concluded.							
S. Orentlesher, . . .	71 Lowell Street, .	Pants, . . .	7	4	Bad, .	Secure proper workshop; the various clothing firms, for whom he was making garments, to affix tag or label to said garments.	Abolished.
M. Oherman, . . .	71 Lowell Street, .	Pants, . . .	3	—	Bad, .	Secure proper workshop, .	Abolished.
S. Lavine, . . .	91 Portland Street, .	Pants, . . .	7	5	Bad, .	Secure proper workshop; the various clothing firms, for whom he was making garments, to affix tag or label to said garments.	Abolished.
B. Sugerman, . . .	4 Cushman Avenue,	Pants, . . .	3	—	Bad, .	Secure proper workshop; the various clothing firms, for whom he was making garments, to affix tag or label to said garments.	Abolished.
B. Wolfson, . . .	15 Morton Street, .	Pants, . . .	3	1	Bad, .	Secure proper workshop, .	Abolished.
L. Zimmerman, . . .	17 Morton Street, .	Pants, . . .	3	—	Bad, .	Secure proper workshop, .	Abolished.
L. Goldstein, . . .	21 Norman Street, .	Pants, . . .	2	1	Bad, .	Secure proper workshop, .	Abolished.
G. O'Shaurski, . . .	3 Eaton Place, . .	Pants, . . .	2	1	Bad, .	Secure proper workshop, .	Abolished.
L. Sucmary, . . .	7 Bartlett Place, . .	Repairing clothing.	3	—	Bad, .	Secure proper workshop, .	Abolished.
L. Bornstein, . . .	54 Salem Street, .	Pants, . . .	1	0	Fair, .	None; employs no help, — in business for himself.	—

REGULAR WORKSHOPS, JOHN E. GRIFFEN, *Inspector*.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Under 14.		14 to 16.				
		Males.	Females.					
BOSTON.								
E. Pongonstci,	Button hole maker.	5	3	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
Goldberg & Levi,	Coats,	13	8	—	—	Poor, .	Repair and whitewash water-closet; clean workshop.	Complied.
Jacob Lunt,	Coats,	2	1	—	—	Good, .	Designate water-closets,	Complied.
Louis Applebaum,	Pants,	12	3	—	1	Good, .	Designate water-closets; obtain school certificate for minor.	Complied.
Goldberg & Lemon,	Coats,	5	2	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
C. Nardini,	Coats,	4	3	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; repair locks on water-closet.	Complied.
Lyons & Scolponetti,	Coats,	26	6	—	—	Fair, .	Clean workshop,	Complied.
S. Wolf,	Coats,	17	14	—	2	Poor, .	Clean workshop; whitewash water-closet; obtain school certificate for minor.	Complied.
H. Levi,	Coats,	65	31	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
D. Levi,	Coats,	12	28	—	2	Good, .	None,	—
I. L. King,	Coats,	16	21	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
L. Berovski,	Coats,	15	6	—	2	Fair, .	Designate water-closet; obtain school certificate for minors.	Complied.
Joseph Rotman,	Coats,	6	2	—	—	Fair, .	None,	—

REGULAR WORKSHOPS, JOHN E. GRIFFEN, Inspector—Continued.

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BOSTON — Continued.								
F. Hemmerdinger, . . .	Pants, . . .	8	11	—	2	Fair, .	Obtain school certificates for minors; repair and designate water-closet.	Complied.
L. Sheinwald, . . .	Coats, . . .	19	9	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
S. Bruno, . . .	Coats, . . .	7	2	—	—	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
D. Wuoli, . . .	Coats, . . .	6	5	—	—	Fair, .	Furnish water-closet; post time table.	Complied.
S. Messing, . . .	Coats, . . .	14	16	—	1	Fair, .	None, . . .	—
Joseph Fredericks, . . .	Coats, . . .	12	13	—	2	Poor, .	Obtain school certificates for minors; repair and whitewash water-closet; whitewash work-shop.	Complied.
D. Harris, . . .	Coats, . . .	26	24	—	1	Fair, .	Whitewash and clean water-closets; obtain school certificate for minor.	Complied.
L. Gaetain, . . .	Coats, . . .	16	12	—	2	Fair, .	Furnish better water supply for closets.	Complied.
Ernesta Farsetti, . . .	Coats, . . .	6	3	—	1	Poor, .	Better sanitary conditions; designate water-closet; obtain school certificate for minor; post time table.	Complied.

REGULAR WORKSHOPS, JOHN E. GRIFFEN, Inspector — *Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.				Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.	14 to 16.			
BOSTON — <i>Concluded.</i>								
P Cavanagh,	Coats,	4	9	—	2	Fair, .	Designate water-closet; post time table; obtain school certificates for minors	Complied.
E. D. Oltmans,	Coats,	1	1	—	—	Good, .	None,	—
A. Koerner,	Custom clothing,	4	10	—	—	Good, .	Post time table,	Complied.
J. P. Losowski,	Buttonhole maker,	6	2	—	—	Good, .	Post time table,	Complied.
Sam'l. Alexander,	Coats,	21	13	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; whitewash and clean water-closet.	Complied.
W. Pettingel,	Pants,	3	22	—	1	Fair, .	None,	*—
Michael Barron,	Coats,	26	19	—	1	Good, .	Designate water-closet; obtain school certificate.	Complied.
M. Fabrizio,	Custom clothing,	2	1	—	—	Good, .	Post time table,	Complied.
H. Keshenofski,	Pants,	5	2	—	1	Fair, .	Obtain school certificate,	Complied.
Oak Hall,	R e a d y - m a d e clothing.	40	114	—	3	Good, .	To obtain school certificates for minors; designate water-closets; post time table.	Complied.
I Simons,	Coats,	17	7	—	—	Fair, .	Designate water-closets,	Complied.
J Witty,	Coats,	14	10	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table,	Complied.
L. Gold,	Coats,	18	8	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table; clean water-closets,	Complied.
M. Tigner,	Coats,	10	15	—	—	Fair, .	Clean workshop,	Complied.
L. Bloom,	Pants and vests,	8	2	—	—	Fair, .	Designate water-closet,	Complied.
J. Shannahofski,	Vests,	5	2	—	—	Fair, .	Designate water-closet; obtain school certificate for minor.	—

REPORT OF INSPECTOR BYRNE.

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the work assigned to me as clothing inspector, in addition to my tabulated statement.

I have found on inspection that the so-called sweating system existed, not only in tenement-houses, but also in places which heretofore were considered as workshops where clothing was manufactured under favorable conditions. I have also visited numerous tenement-houses where clothing was "finished," principally by Italian and Portuguese women. The sanitary conditions of the tenement-houses and regular workshops, for the most part, were of such a character that it was absolutely necessary to issue a great many orders for their general improvement.

Before going further, I will endeavor to explain the different stages by which clothing is manufactured, thereby showing what a vast amount of it passes through tenement-houses in this city alone, in the mere finishing of the garments, aside from that which is manufactured entirely in the tenement-house workshops. In the first place, the clothing is cut and trimmed in the wholesale dealers' establishments; and, if they have not a workshop of their own for manufacturing, it is let out to different contractors, who, as a rule, do not make the entire garments themselves, but put them into condition to sublet to a class known as "finishers." For instance, a coat or pantaloons may have received all the work that can possibly be done upon it by the machine operator in the contractor's workshop, and is then sublet to the finishers, who take it to their homes to finish; and, upon being returned to the contractor, it is pressed and sent back to the dealer ready for the market.

The attempts of the wholesale dealers to reach a "rock-bottom" figure for manufacturing clothing, and the sharp competition among the contractors, has of itself been the parent of the tenement-house workshop evil. I know of a case of a contractor who had a regular workshop, manufacturing knee pants; but the fact that so many of his competitors in this particular line manufactured in their tenements, thereby reducing their rent accounts, forced him to do likewise. He has, however, taken a regular workshop again, through the enforcement of the recent acts of the Legislature upon tenement-house-made clothing.

I found the tenement workshops, as a rule, were crowded, ill smelling and decidedly dirty, with perhaps a couple of inches or more of accumulated dirt, rags and filth on the floor; and this, together with the indispensable hot fire with which to heat the

pressing irons, tended to make the places almost unbearable. Aside from the odor of cooking and washing, the water-closets were often in a vile state, the poisonous stench was very perceptible, and would certainly eventually have its deadly effects upon the workers, and even spread itself among the garments therein. Usually the hall-ways and stairs in these tenement-houses were dark and filthy, and I have frequently found garbage and filth decaying on the floors.

In one tenement-house sweat shop, which I visited October 22, located in a front attic, containing about nine hundred and seventy-five cubic feet of space, I found five persons at work, and one asleep on the floor, using a bundle of pants as a pillow, while under a table a cat was enjoying a nap on another bundle. In this room the work was strewn around on the floor, and the workers, some of whom were smoking cigarettes, were constantly stepping on it, and in one corner was a heap of coal, ashes and dirt. The attic or workshop had two front windows, one side window and the door open; yet my thermometer showed a temperature of 78° when placed beside the person nearest the stove, and $77\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ beside the person farthest from the stove. On the sidewalk below the thermometer showed 57° , making a difference of 21° between the inside and outside atmosphere. The heat in this attic on the day mentioned above was not unbearable, but my object in noting the different degrees of temperature was merely to show what possibly would be the state of affairs in this place on a hot summer day. This sweat shop ceases to exist, being one of the results of the enforcement of chapter 357, Acts of 1891.

In another tenement-house, on the upper floor, I found a workshop in which twelve persons were employed. This building had recently been rebuilt, and the shop was comparatively clean; yet it contained a most disagreeable odor, caused by the washing and cooking of the families in the house, and a stench which poured in through the rear windows. The proprietor manufactured ready-made and custom clothing; but, as I sent an order to the wholesale dealer for whom he manufactured the ready-made clothing to affix a tag or label, as required by section 4, chapter 357, Acts of 1891, on all goods made by this contractor, he refused to give him any more work unless he opened a regular workshop. This entire building, with the exception of a store underneath, which was occupied by a Chinese laundry, was tenanted with persons engaged in the clothing business; for, upon investigation, I found that the finishing of clothing was carried on by the occupants, who were chiefly Italians.

In still another tenement-house I found knee pants were being manufactured. The clothing, which was in different stages of completion, was scattered around the room, on boxes, chairs and the floor. The usual bad odor, common in such places, existed. The floor was covered with dirt, a fine black dust, and a few bones with which a little child was playing. The hands of the machine operators were colored black from the goods upon which they worked, and even their faces had not escaped the effects of the dye. I notified the firm for whom this contractor manufactured to comply with law upon the garments made here, and it had its immediate effects upon this tenement-house sweat shop, in its abolishment.

Of the regular workshops in which ready-made clothing is manufactured, under the contract system, I found that there were some which were on equal footing and even worse than the tenement-house workshops in regard to sanitary conditions. Some of the workshops have been located in buildings entirely unfit to occupy, the workrooms poorly ventilated and dark, the walls, ceilings and floors old and dirty; and in one place which I visited the entire aspect of the place was forbidding and dismal. I prevailed upon the contractor to secure more healthful quarters in which to carry on his business, which he finally did.

One cannot help noticing the poor wretches who eke out a subsistence in such places; their pallid, hollow cheeks and careworn appearance are true indicators of the sufferings of their existence.

In places where I have found such a state of affairs as above mentioned, I have always endeavored to compel the proprietor of the workshop to keep the floors and water-closets clean, to see that the air in the shop did not become vitiated, and to place disinfectants wherever I thought necessary. I have also measured some of these workshops, and computed, to ascertain if each individual had sufficient cubic air space. After inspecting a workshop, I would send by mail whatever orders were necessary, and call within a few days to ascertain what compliances were made. In some places I would find all orders obeyed; but in the majority of cases it would appear that these contractors merely glanced at the orders, and then laid them aside without giving them further notice, thereby obliging me, upon revisiting the places, to threaten immediate prosecution if they did not instantly comply with my orders.

In one place my directions for a better sanitary condition were being continually disregarded, and I finally turned the case over to the board of health, as the law directs. At another workshop I found it necessary to call two or three times a week, at the least,

in order to have the water-closets kept in a cleanly state, and also see that they were frequently disinfected.

In regard to children being employed in these workshops I have had considerable trouble; at different times I have ordered out children under thirteen years, and found it quite a rare thing to find a school certificate, as the law requires, for children between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years. With considerable trouble, I finally have not a place recorded on my inspection book where the school certificates are not now on hand.

On the 25th of September I learned that the tailors in one of the workshops had refused to work with one of their number whom they thought was afflicted with an infectious disease. I visited the place, and found that the man had left; and, fearing that he might secure employment in another tailor shop, I concluded that I had better find him, and learn the true state of affairs. After considerable trouble I finally located him on Salem Street, and took him to the office of the Board of Health, where he was examined and pronounced in good health, and a certificate was given him to that effect. The man had been in this country but a few weeks, and the eruptions on his body, which his fellow workmen had seen, were merely the result of a ship-fever. The man has since returned to his place with the same employer.

One contractor was arraigned in the municipal court for "working and keeping open shop on the Lord's Day," and a fine of twenty dollars imposed, which I think had the effect of causing a great many contractors to observe some one day in the week as the Sabbath, who hitherto had been in the habit of carrying on business every day.

Having spoken of the tenement-house and of the regular workshops, I will now turn to the tenement-houses in which clothing was being finished. I have been in a large number of tenement-houses in the North and West Ends, and that part of the city known as the "South Cove," as well as in certain localities in East Cambridge, where ready-made clothing was being finished. In some of the above-mentioned places I have seen examples of the most abject poverty and misery, struggling amid scenes and circumstances which seemed revolting to human nature; rooms with little or no furniture, and breathing air impregnated with rank poison, — yet they worked from early in the morning till late at night, "finishing," for an existence. Oftentimes I have seen two or three persons in one small, low, dark and dirty room, uncarpeted, and in many cases bereft of some of the ordinary articles of furniture, working as if their lives depended upon getting the garments done on time. In a damp basement room I

found a poor woman in feeble health, whose husband had deserted her, struggling to earn her living, finishing pantaloons. A small stove, a broken-down bed and two boxes were all she had for furniture; the floor was bare and greasy, and one corner of the room served as a receptacle for garbage and ashes. Frequently I have seen the women in a semi-nude state, and young children entirely naked; but the intense heat and poor circulation of the air was presumably the cause of their condition.

One large clothing house in this city, who formerly sent out their pants to be finished in tenement-houses, have now provided an additional workroom on their premises, where this part of the labor can be done: and have also advanced the price for finishing, together with other inducements in order that every garment and part thereof shall be made in their establishment.

A great deal yet remains to be done to raise these last-mentioned people to a proper level. In my opinion, a stringent legislative enactment would bring about the desired result.

I think one will find a great change in the sanitary conditions of the many tenement-house and other workshops which I have inspected; additional water-closets have been provided for each sex, and so designated; workrooms have been cleaned and white-washed; floors kept in a more cleanly manner; the law in regard to the hours of labor posted and enforced, as well as the laws relating to the employment of minors; and a strict enforcement of chapter 357, Acts of 1891.

The tenement-house workshops are fast being abolished, and those who have heretofore been the workers therein have sought quarters where work can be done under better, cleaner and healthier conditions. Up to this time the law relating to the tenement-house workshops has resulted in great good to many; and it will not be long before the system will be entirely abolished. and regular, cleaner and healthier establishments take their places.

Some obstacles have been met with in the endeavors to carry out the provisions of the law; but, taking all things under consideration, uniform kindness, courtesy and politeness have been extended to me by the majority of the proprietors of the places visited. The clothing merchants have always received me in a gentlemanly manner, and in many cases seemed to vie with me in fulfilling the law.

TENEMENT-HOUSE WORKSHOPS.

W. M. R. BYRNE, *Inspector*.

WORKSHOP.	Street and Number.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.		Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
			Males.	Females.			
BOSTON.							
Genaro Bianco, . . .	261 North Street, .	Ready-made and custom coats.	8	4	Poor, .	Clean workshop; post time table; notices sent to dealers, for whom he manufactured, to affix tag on all his work. Post time table; notify chief, according to section 357; dealers to affix tag on all goods manufactured here.	* -
Wm. London, . . .	45 Billerica Street, .	Pants, . . .	5	1	Filthy and close.	Clean room; notify chief, . . . Post time table; clean rooms and disinfect closets; firms for whom he manufactured to affix tag on all work made by him.	Abolished.
Simon Lairnot, . . . Frank Pesa, . . .	9 Cushman Avenue, 13 Wheeler Street, .	Pants, . . . Coats, . . .	2 11	- 3	Bad, . Poor, .		Abolished. Abolished.
Alek. Godkois, . . .	168 Dorchester Avenue.	Coats, . . .	14	3	Poor, .	Post time table; designate closets; notify chief. Wholesale dealer, for whom he manufactured, to affix tag on all work made by him.	† -

* Wholesale dealer refused to give any more ready-made work. He has partitioned off workshop, and makes some little custom work only.

† At time of inspection, building was also used as a dwelling. Families ordered out, and is now used for business purposes only.

TENEMENT-HOUSE WORKSHOPS, WM. R. BYRNE, Inspector — *Concluded.*

WORKSHOP.	Street and Number.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.		Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
			Males.	Females.			
BOSTON — Concluded.							
M. Braginsky, . . .	9 Crescent Place, .	Pants and overalls.	3	2	Fair, .	Post time table; notify chief, .	Abolished.
Max Osgood, . . .	11 Wall Street, .	Pants, . . .	3	2	Bad, .	Clean room; post time table; notify chief; wholesale dealer to affix tag on all goods made here.*	Abolished
Moses Flanbaum, . . .	228 Hanover Street,	Coats, . . .	2	2	Poor, .	Notify chief, . . .	Abolished.
Philip Jacob, . . .	32 Norman Street, .	Coats, . . .	1	1	Poor, .	Notify chief, . . .	No work.
Saml. Yarushelsky, . . .	20 So. Margin Street,	Button hole maker and tailor.	1	1	Poor, .	Notify chief, . . .	Abolished.
L. Frongillo, . . .	1 Stoddard Street, .	Custom coats, .	7	1	Fair, .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.
Thos. Burns, . . .	15 Pitts Street, .	Custom coats, .	3	1	Fair, .	Post time table, . . .	Complied.

* Removed to better quarters.

W. M. R. BYRNE, *Inspector.*

REGULAR WORKSHOPS,

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14. 14 to 16.			
BOSTON.							
Frank Dimase,	Coats,	13	8	1	Fair,	One female of twelve years discharged; designate water-closets.	Complied.
J. Rosenberg,	Coats,	22	6	1	Poor,	Clean closets; post time table,	Complied.
Edw. Mayhofer,	Coats,	9	3	—	Fair,	Post time table,	Complied.
Barnet Segall,	Pants,	4	2	—	Dirty,	Clean water-closet and workshop, and a closet adjoining same; post time table.	Complied.
Jos. Kowalski,	Coats,	27	13	—	Good,	Furnish school certificate; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Bartwick & Splitt,	Coats,	14	14	—	Good,	Designate water-closets,	Complied.
Lyon & Sworoski,	Coats,	10	31	1	Good,	Designate water-closets,	Complied.
Morris Levy,	Coats,	14	25	1	Good,	Furnish two school certificates; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Goldman & Solomon,	Coats,	14	6	1	Poor,	One female of eleven years discharged; provide another water-closet.	Complied.
Max Schwartz,	Coats,	11	5	—	Fair,	Designate water-closets,	Complied.
J. Goldberg & Son,	Pants,	10	6	1	Bad,	Provide another water-closet, and designate same	Complied.
Jas. Cohen,	Pants,	7	2	—	Bad,	Provide another water-closet, and designate same.	Complied.

REGULAR WORKSHOPS, WM. R. BYRNE, Inspector — *Continued.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliance.
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
BOSTON — Continued.							
A. Harris,	Coats,	15	15	—	Good, . .	Designate closets,	Complied.
M. Miles,	Pants,	6	2	—	Good, . .	Designate closets,	Complied.
A. Dobinski,	Pants,	13	3	—	Filthy, . .	Disinfect water-closets; post time table; clean shop.	Complied.
H. Goldberg,	Coats,	14	4	—	Fair, . .	Designate water-closets; post time table.	Complied.
P. Pearlstein,	Coats,	23	7	—	Fair, . .	Furnish school certificate; arrange for separate closets.	Complied.
E. S. Miles,	Coats,	15	8	—	Fair, . .	Arrange for separate closets,	Complied.
H. Hollander,	Coats,	24	11	—	Fair, . .	Furnish school certificate; guard rail around dynamo.	Complied.
Wasserman & Maranis,	Pants,	30	7	—	Bad, . .	Post time table,	Complied.
Goodman & Goldberg,	Coats,	22	8	—	Bad, . .	Post time table; designate and disinfect water-closets.	Complied.
Frank Cohen,	Pants,	8	4	—	Bad, . .	Arrange and designate separate water-closets.	Complied.
Leftigovitch & Goldstein,	Coats,	15	5	—	Fair, . .	Arrange and designate separate water-closets	Complied.
A. Korynski,	Coats,	6	6	—	Fair, . .	Arrange and designate separate water-closets.	Complied.
Rockvist & Asp,	Coats,	21	7	—	Good, . .	Provide another water-closet; post time table.	Complied.

H. Levine,	Ready-made and custom coats.	37	35	1	1	Bad, .	Furnish school certificate; designate and disinfect closets; post time table.	Complied.
D. W. Young,	Custom coats and pants.	5	7	-	-	Bad, .	Whitewash and disinfect closets; post time table.	Complied.
Mrs. M. E. Patterson,	Custom vests,	1	9	-	-	Good, .	Post time table,	Complied.
William Brozall,	Custom coats,	2	2	-	-	Fair, .	Post time table,	Complied.
Neville Ticher,	Custom coats,	3	2	-	-	Good, .	Provide another closet; post time table.	Complied.
Olof Bjorklund,	Custom coats,	5	1	-	-	Good, .	Provide another closet; post time table.	Complied.
P. Hanson,	Custom coats,	6	3	-	-	Good, .	Provide another closet; post time table.	Complied.
Aaron Cohen,	Coats,	13	5	-	-	Dirty, .	Clean workshop; designate water-closet.	Complied.
S. F. Green,	Coats,	17	9	-	-	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.
S. L. Rosnosky & Son,	Coats,	9	6	-	-	Good, .	Designate water-closets,	Complied.
Bronsky Bros.,	Coats,	18	14	1	1	Good, .	Furnish one school certificate; designate closets.	Complied.*
A. Kolski,	Coats,	22	16	-	-	Good, .	None,	-
P. Lozowski,	Coats,	43	15	-	2	Fair, .	Provide two school certificates,	Complied.
A. Balkan,	Coats,	20	11	-	-	Good, .	None,	-
M. Solomon,	Coats,	21	11	-	-	Bad, .	Disinfect closets,	Complied.
E. Nurenberg,	Coats,	16	16	-	-	Fair, .	Whitewash workshop,	-
Mrs. D. McLean,	Coats,	4	4	-	-	Fair, .	Designate closets,	Complied.
L. Sneider,	Coats,	17	14	1	-	Good, .	Furnish age certificate for minor,	Complied.
M. Asher,	Coats, vests and pants.	10	28	-	-	Good, .	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.
Stack Bros.,	Coats,	13	6	-	-	Good, .	Post time table; designate closets,	Complied.

* Child left.

REGULAR WORKSHOPS, WM. R. BYRNE, Inspector — *Concluded.*

NAME OF FACTORY OR WORKSHOP.	Goods Manufactured.	NUMBER EMPLOYED.			Sanitary Condition.	Orders Given.	Compliances.	
		Males.	Females.	Under 14.				14 to 16.
BOSTON — <i>Concluded.</i>								
F. Hughes,	Custom coats and pants.	5	8	—	1	Good,	None,	—
Andrew Danz,	Coats,	2	2	—	—	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
F. Schwender,	Coats,	5	4	—	—	Good,	None,	—
R. L. Videtto,	Vests,	1	16	—	—	Good,	Post time table,	Complied.
Simon Calish,	Coats,	20	17	—	—	Bad,	Clean and whitewash men's water-closet.	—
D. Marks,	Coats,	21	15	—	—	Good,	None,	—
Clark & Kosnosky,	Coats,	15	21	—	—	Good,	None,	—
L. Daniels,	Coats,	22	18	—	1	Good,	None,	—
Geo. Cohen,	Coats,	15	30	—	2	Fair,	Post time table; designate water-closets.	Complied.
M. Goldberg,	Pants,	17	4	—	2	Fair,	Post time table; provide water-closet.	—
A. Dobinski,	Pants,	11	2	—	—	Fair,	Post time table; provide water-closet.	—
S. Levine,	Pants,	7	1	—	—	Fair,	Post time table,	—
S. Steinberg,	Pants,	16	9	—	—	Fair,	Post time table; designate closets,	—
H. Brennar,	Pants,	8	2	—	—	Fair,	Post time table,	—
Hotchanetzky & Goldman,	Pants,	4	2	—	—	Fair,	Provide water-closet; post time table.	—

John Podolski,	.	.	.	Coats, .	.	.	17	6	—	2	Bad, .	Furnish two school certificates; post time table; disinfect closet, and provide another water-closet.	Complied.
B. Wolfson, .	.	.	.	Pants, .	.	.	5	—	—	—	Poor, .	None, .	—
A. Bloom, .	.	.	.	Coats, .	.	.	10	8	—	—	Bad, .	Clean shop; designate closets; place light in cellar; post time table.	Complied.
Morris Wolfson,	.	.	.	Pants, .	.	.	8	4	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table, .	Complied.
Harry Epstin,	.	.	.	Coats, .	.	.	3	2	—	—	Fair, .	Post time table, .	Complied.
J. Cohen & Co.,	.	.	.	Coats, .	.	.	16	5	—	1	Fair, .	Post time table, .	Complied.
I. Friedman,	.	.	.	Pants, .	.	.	21	11	—	2	Bad, .	Disinfect closet; provide another closet; post time table; furnish two school certificates.	—
L. M. Barron,	.	.	.	Custom pants,	.	.	2	18	—	—	Good, .	Designate water-closets, .	Complied.

HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH ROPE FIRE-ESCAPES.

Barnstable County.

Barnstable, Globe Hotel.
 Bourne, no hotels.
 Brewster, no hotels.
 Chatham, Franklin House.
 Chatham, Hotel Chatham.
 Dennis, Nobscusset House.
 Eastham, no hotels.
 Falmouth, Hotel Falmouth.
 Falmouth, Quisset House.
 Falmouth, Pickwick House.
 Falmouth, Tower's Hotel.
 Falmouth, Menauhaut Hotel.
 Harwich, Sea View House.

Harwich, Central House.
 Mashpee, Hotel Hallaquin.
 Orleans, Shattuck House.
 Orleans, Steele House.
 Provincetown, Central House.
 Provincetown, Atlantic House.
 Provincetown, Gifford House.
 Provincetown, Pilgrim House.
 Sandwich, Central House.
 Truro, no hotels.
 Wellfleet, Holbrook House.
 Yarmouth, no hotels.

Berkshire County.

Adams, Greylock House.
 Adams, Hotel Zylonite.
 Alford, no hotels.
 Becket, The Claxton.
 Cheshire, Hoosac Valley Hotel.
 Cheshire, Beechwood House.
 Clarksburg, no hotels.
 Dalton, Irving House.
 Dalton, Eagle Hotel.
 Egremont, Mount Everett House.
 Florida, no hotels.
 Gt. Barrington, Central House.
 Gt. Barrington, Kennedy Hotel.
 Gt. Barrington, Miller's House.
 Gt. Barrington, Berkshire House.
 Gt. Barrington, Collins House.
 Gt. Barrington, Valley House.
 Gt. Barrington, Housatonic House.
 Hancock, no hotels.
 Hinsdale, Belmont House.
 Lanesborough, Hall's Hotel.
 Lee, Morgan House.
 Lee, Norton House.
 Lenox, Curtis House.
 Monterey, Tryon Hotel.*

Mt. Washington, Hotel Colonade.
 New Ashford, no hotels.
 New Marlboro', Mill River Hotel.*
 Otis, Day's Hotel.
 Otis, Clark's Hotel.
 North Adams, Commercial House.
 North Adams, Mansion House.
 North Adams, Brunswick House.
 North Adams, Windsor House.
 North Adams, Richmond House.
 North Adams, Globe Hotel.
 North Adams, Wilson House.
 North Adams, Commercial Hotel.
 Peru, no hotels.
 Pittsfield, Burbank House.
 Pittsfield, American House.
 Pittsfield, Maplewood House.
 Pittsfield, Berkshire House.
 Pittsfield, Clary House.
 Pittsfield, Kerby House.
 Richmond, no hotels.
 Sandisfield, New Boston Hotel.
 Savoy, no hotels.
 Sheffield, Conway House.
 Sheffield, Ashley House.

Berkshire County — Concluded.

Stockbridge, Stockbridge House.
 Tyringham, no hotels.
 Washington.*
 W. Stockbridge, Travelers' Hotel.
 W. Stockbridge, West Stockbridge House.

Williamstown, The Greylock.
 Williamstown, Taconia House.
 Williamstown, Sabin House.
 Williamstown, Cottage Hotel.
 Williamstown, Varley House.
 Windsor, no hotels.

Bristol County.

Acushnet, no hotels.
 Attleborough, Brigg's Hotel.
 Berkley, no hotels.
 Dartmouth, Nonquit Hotel.
 Dartmouth, Nonquit Hotel, annex.
 Dighton, no hotels.
 Easton, no hotels.
 Fairhaven, no hotels.
 Fall River, Narragansett Hotel.
 Fall River, King's Hotel.
 Fall River, Evans' Hotel.
 Fall River, Mellen Hotel.
 Fall River, Wilbur House.
 Freetown, no hotels.
 Mansfield, American House.
 Mansfield, Mansfield House.
 Mansfield, Central House.
 North Attleborough, Wamsutta House.
 North Attleborough, International Hotel.

New Bedford, Parker House.
 New Bedford, Mansion House.
 New Bedford, Manhattan House.
 Norton, no hotels.
 Raynham, no hotels.
 Rehoboth, no hotels.
 Seekonk, no hotels.
 Somerset, no hotels.
 Swansea, no hotels.
 Taunton, City Hotel.
 Taunton, Hotel Bristol.
 Taunton, Prospect House.
 Taunton, Central House.
 Taunton, Taunton House.
 Taunton, Massasoit House.
 Westport, Hotel Westport.
 Westport, Harbor Hotel.
 Westport, Howland House.

Dukes County.

Chilmark, no hotels.
 Gay Head, no hotels.
 Gosnold, no hotels.
 Edgartown, Harbor View.
 Edgartown, Hotel Katama.
 Tisbury, The Tashmoo House.
 Cottage City, Pawnee House.

Cottage City, Island House.
 Cottage City, Serrell House.
 Cottage City, Wesley House.
 Cottage City, Sea View House.
 Cottage City, Highland House.
 Cottage City, Central House.
 Cottage City, Naumkeag House.

Essex County.

Amesbury, American House.	Lynn, Quincy House.
Amesbury, Webster House.	Lynn, Revere House.
Andover, Elm House.	Lynn, Kirtland House.
Andover, Mansion House.	Lynn, Boyden House.
Beverly, Hotel Trafton.	Lynn, Oxford House.
Beverly, Hotel Queen.	Lynn, Anderson House.
Beverly, Hotel Oceanna.	Manchester, Manchester House.
Boxford, Hotel Placide.	Manchester, Masconomo House.
Bradford, no hotels.	Manchester, Crescent Head House.
Danvers, Wolf Tavern.	Marblehead, American House.
Essex, Common Cottage.	Marblehead, Nanepashemet House.
Georgetown, Pentucket House.	Marblehead, Samoset House.
Gloucester, Hesperus House.	Marblehead, Irvin House.
Gloucester, Ocean Side House.	Marblehead, Atlantic House.
Gloucester, Magnolia House.	Marblehead, Clifton House.
Gloucester, Sunset House.	Merrimac, Prescott House.
Gloucester, Oak Grove House.	Methuen, Exchange Hotel.
Gloucester, Bass Rock House.	Middleton, no hotels.
Gloucester, Harbor View House.	Nahant, Hood Cottage.
Gloucester, Delphine House.	Newbury, Plum Island House.
Gloucester, Hawthorne House.	Newburyport, Wolf Tavern.
Gloucester, Mason House.	Newburyport, Brown Sq. House.
Gloucester, Belmont House.	Newburyport, Webster House.
Groveland, no hotels.	Newburyport, Adams House.
Hamilton, Chebacco House.	Newburyport, Fowler House.
Hamilton, Winnepoyken House.	Newburyport, City Hotel.
Haverhill, Hotel Commonwealth.	North Andover, no hotels.
Haverhill, Webster House.	Peabody, Baldwin House.
Haverhill, Brunswick House.	Rockport, Linwood House.
Haverhill, Hotel DeWitt.	Rockport, Ocean View House.
Haverhill, Thurston House.	Rockport, Pigeon Cove House.
Haverhill, Ætna House.	Rockport, Abbott House.
Haverhill, The Bartlett.	Rockport, Turk's Head Inn.
Ipswich, Agawam House.	Rowley, Eagle House.
Lawrence, Mather Hotel.	Salem, Essex House.
Lawrence, Bradford Arms.	Salem, Naumkeag House.
Lawrence, Windsor House.	Salem, Warren House.
Lawrence, Hotel Brunswick.	Salem, Central House.
Lawrence, Central House.	Salem, Higbee House.
Lawrence, Broadway House.	Salisbury, Seaside House.
Lynnfield, Lynnfield Hotel.	Salisbury, Atlantic House.
Lynn, Winthrop House.	Salisbury, Brunswick House.
Lynn, Lynn Hotel.	Salisbury, Harriman House.
Lynn, Sagamore Hotel.	Saugus.*

* No report.

Essex County — Concluded.

Swampscott, Lincoln House.
 Swampscott, Ocean House.
 Swampscott, Hotel Preston.
 Swampscott, Big Annawan.
 Swampscott, Little Annawan.

Swampscott, The Oakland.
 Swampscott, The Elms.
 Topsfield, no hotels.
 Wenham, no hotels.
 West Newbury, Hotel Clay.

Franklin County.

Ashfield, Ashfield House.
 Bernardston, New England House.
 Buckland, Woodward House.
 Charlemont, Charlemont House.
 Colrain, Colrain House.
 Conway, Conway House.
 Deerfield, Pocumtuc House.
 Deerfield, Bloody Brook House.
 Deerfield, Valley House.
 Deerfield, Sugarloaf Mt. House.
 Erving, Erving House.
 Gill, no hotels.
 Greenfield, Mansion House.
 Greenfield, American House.
 Greenfield, Franklin House.
 Greenfield, Elm House.
 Greenfield, Union House.
 Greenfield, Germania House.
 Heath, no hotels.
 Hawley, no hotels.
 Leyden, no hotels.

Leverett, no hotels.
 Monroe, no hotels.
 Montague, Montague House.*
 Montague, Howard House.
 Montague, Farren House.†
 Montague, State Hotel.
 Montague, Lake Pleasant House.
 New Salem, no hotels.
 Northfield, Northfield House.
 Northfield, Loveland House.
 Orange, Putnam House.
 Orange, Mansion House.
 Orange, Brooklin House.
 Orange, American House.
 Rowe, no hotels.
 Shelburne, Shelburne Falls House.
 Shutesbury, no hotels.
 Sunderland, Mount Tobey House.
 Warwick, Warwick House.
 Whately, Whately House.
 Wendell, Hotel Dexter.

Hampden County.

Agawam, no hotels.
 Blandford, Mountain House.
 Blimfield, no hotels.
 Chester, Chester Hotel.
 Chester, White's Hotel.
 Chicopee, Wilde's Hotel.
 Chicopee, Kendell House.
 Chicopee, Chicopee House.
 Chicopee, Hatfield Tavern.
 Granville, Willard House.

Hampden, no hotels.
 Holland, Holland House.
 Holyoke, Fairmount House.
 Holyoke, Germania House.
 Holyoke, Greeley House.
 Holyoke, American House.
 Holyoke, Dailey House.
 Holyoke, Norris House.
 Holyoke, Hotel Hamilton.‡
 Holyoke, Hotel Windsor.‡

* No report.

† Not open.

‡ Not complied.

Hampden County — Concluded.

Holyoke, Guyotte House.
 Holyoke, City Hotel.
 Holyoke, Commercial Hotel.*
 Holyoke, Bothwick House.
 Holyoke, Cosmopolitan Hotel.
 Longmeadow, no hotels.
 Ludlow, no hotels.
 Monson, Monson House.
 Monson, Cushman House.
 Montgomery, no hotels.
 Palmer, Converse House.
 Palmer, Nassamenno House.
 Palmer, Weeks House.
 Palmer, Riverside House.
 Palmer, Clinton House.
 Russell.†
 Southwick, no hotels.
 Springfield, Hotel Warwick.
 Springfield, Chandler's Hotel.
 Springfield, Springfield House.
 Springfield, Cooley's Hotel.
 Springfield, Massasoit House.
 Springfield, Winkler's Hotel.

Springfield, Hotel Gilmore.
 Springfield, Lerches Hotel.
 Springfield, Gruendler's Hotel.
 Springfield, United States Hotel.
 Springfield, Evans House.
 Springfield, The Glendower.
 Springfield, American House.
 Springfield, National House.
 Springfield, Mansion House.
 Springfield, Hotel Glenham.
 Springfield, Haynes Hotel.
 Springfield, The Vendome.
 Springfield, Rockingham House.
 Springfield, Bridge Street House.
 Springfield, Indian Leaf House.
 Tolland, no hotels.
 Wales, Wales Hotel.
 Westfield, Foster House.
 Westfield, Central House.
 Westfield, Park Square House.
 West Springfield, West Springfield House.
 Wilbraham, Allen House.

Hampshire County.

Amherst, Amherst House.
 Amherst, Sissons House.
 Belchertown, Belcher House.
 Belchertown, The Hilland House.
 Chesterfield, no hotels.
 Cummington, Deer Hill House.
 Easthampton, Mansion House.
 Enfield, Swift River Hotel.
 Goshen, Highland House.
 Granby, no hotels.
 Greenwich, River Side Hotel.
 Hadley, Prospect House.
 Hadley, Elmwood House.
 Hatfield, Hatfield House.
 Huntington, Park House.
 Middlefield, no hotels.
 Northampton, Mansion House.

Northampton, City Hotel.
 Northampton, Hampshire House.
 Northampton, Norwood House.
 Northampton, Florence Hotel.
 Northampton, Leeds Hotel.
 Pelham, Hotel Pelham.
 Plainfield, no hotels.
 Prescott, no hotels.
 Southampton, no hotels.
 South Hadley, Palmer House.
 Ware, Mansion House.
 Ware, Hampshire House.
 Westhampton, no hotels.
 Williamsburg, Haydenville House.
 Williamsburg, Williams House.
 Worthington.‡

* Not complied.

† Two small hotels, needing no ropes.

‡ No report.

Middlesex County.

Acton, American House.
 Acton, Monument House.*
 Acton, Windsor Hotel.*
 Arlington, Arlington House.
 Ashby, no hotels.
 Ashland, Central House.
 Ashland, Scott's Hotel.
 Ayer, Taylor House.
 Ayer, Union House.
 Ayer, American House.
 Bedford, Bedford House.
 Bedford, Bedford Springs House.
 Belmont.†
 Billerica, Stevens House.
 Boxborough, no hotels.
 Burlington, no hotels.
 Cambridge, Porter's Hotel.
 Cambridge, Hotel Howard.
 Cambridge, Broadway House.
 Cambridge, Brattle Square House.
 Carlisle.†
 Chelmsford, no hotels.
 Concord, no hotels.
 Dracut, no hotels.
 Dunstable.†
 Everett, Everett House.
 Framingham, Old Colony House.
 Framingham, South Framingham Hotel.
 Framingham, Winthrop House.
 Framingham, Everit House.
 Groton.†
 Holliston, Hotel Bullard.
 Holliston, American House.
 Hopkinton, Reservoir House.
 Hopkinton, Park House.
 Hudson, Mansion House.
 Hudson, Sherman House.
 Hudson, Valley House.
 Hudson, Hudson House.
 Hudson, W. C. T. U. House.
 Lexington, Monument House.*
 Lexington, Massachusetts House.*
 Lexington, Russell House.*

Lexington, Willard House.*
 Lincoln, no hotels.
 Littleton.†
 Lowell, Merrimack House.
 Lowell, Waverly House.
 Lowell, St. Cloud Hotel.
 Lowell, St. James Hotel.
 Lowell, Bay State House.
 Lowell, Tremont House.
 Lowell, Washington House.
 Lowell, Gallagher House.
 Lowell, Franklin House.
 Lowell, Bowdich House.
 Lowell, Central House.
 Lowell, Farragut House.
 Lowell, Globe Hotel.
 Lowell, Harris House.
 Lowell, Richardson House.
 Lowell, St. Charles Hotel.
 Malden, Howard House.
 Malden, Evelin House.
 Malden, Malden House.
 Marlborough, Gleason House.
 Marlborough, Gates House.
 Marlborough, Beaudrean House.
 Marlborough, Windsor House.
 Marlborough, City Hotel.
 Marlborough, Central House.
 Maynard, Maynard House.
 Maynard, Maple House.
 Medford, Medford House.
 Medford, Mystic House.
 Medford, Pease's Hotel.
 Melrose, Foster House.
 Natick, Wilson House.
 Natick, Cochituate House.
 Natick, Elm Park House.
 Natick, Bailey's Hotel.
 Newton, Woodland Park House.
 North Reading, no hotels.
 Pepperell, Lawrence Hotel.*
 Pepperell, Prescott Hotel.*
 Pepperell, Hotel Beatrice.*
 Pepperell, Hotel Aldine.*

* Not complied.

† No report.

Middlesex County — Concluded.

Reading, no hotels.	Stow, no hotels.
Sherborn, no hotels.	Sudbury, no hotels.
Shirley, Hotel Davis.*	Tewksbury, no hotels.
Somerville, Hotel Warren.	Townsend, Railroad House.
Stoneham, Central House.	Townsend, Central House.

Nantucket County.

Tyngsborough, Merrill House.*	Nantucket, Sea Cliff House.
Wakefield, Jackson House.*	Nantucket, Springfield House.
Waltham, Hotel Waltham.	Nantucket, Springfield House, Annex.
Waltham, Central House.	Nantucket, Springfield House, Annex.
Waltham, Prospect House.	Nantucket, Ocean House.
Watertown, Union Market House.	Nantucket, Nantucket Hotel.
Wayland, no hotels.	Nantucket, Veranda Hotel.
Westford, Westford House.†	Nantucket, Veranda Hotel, Annex.
Weston, no hotels.	Nantucket, Point Breeze Hotel.
Wilmington.†	Nantucket, Seasconet Village Hotel.
Winchester.†	Nantucket, Ocean View Hotel.
Woburn, Central House.	Nantucket, Atlantic House.
Woburn, Winsor House.*	Nantucket, Atlantic House.
Woburn, Jefferson House.*	
Nantucket, Sherburn House.	
Nantucket, Bay View House.	
Nantucket, Surf Side Hotel.	

Norfolk County.

Avon, Merrill's Hotel.	Holbrook, Adams House.
Bellingham, no hotels.	Hyde Park, no hotels.
Braintree, Braintree House.	Medfield, no hotels.
Brookline, no hotels.	Medway, Quineboguin House.
Canton, no hotels.	Medway, Hotel Grant.
Cohasset, Black Rock House.	Medway, Stanley House.
Dedham, Norfolk House.	Millis, no hotels.
Dedham, Reunion House.	Milton, no hotels.
Dover, no hotels.	Needham, Hotel Wellsley.
Foxborough, Foxborough House.	Norfolk, no hotels.
Foxborough, Cocasset House.	Norwood, Norwood House.
Franklin, Hotel Darling.	Quincy, Rolston House.
Franklin, Crescent House.	Quincy, Wolliston House.
Franklin, Franklin House.	Randolph, Howard House.

* Not complied.

† No report.

Norfolk County — Concluded.

Sharon, Massapoag House.
 Sharon, Lake View House.
 Sharon, The Sharon House.
 Stoughton, Stoughton House.
 Stoughton, Parker House.
 Stoughton, Milton House.
 Walpole, Walpole House.*

Wellesley, Elm Park Hotel.
 Weymouth, Cushing House.
 Weymouth, White's Hotel.
 Weymouth, Bayside House.
 Weymouth, Wassaquasset House.
 Wrentham, no hotels.

Plymouth County.

Abington, Culver House.
 Abington, Centennial House.
 Abington, Keen's Hotel.
 Bridgewater, Highland House.
 Brockton, Hotel Elmore.
 Brockton, Hotel Crescent.
 Brockton, Metropolitan Hotel.
 Brockton, Holbrook House.
 Brockton, Hotel Belmont.
 Brockton, Hallet House.
 Brockton, Winslow House.
 Brockton, City Hotel.
 Brockton, Campello House.
 Brockton, Tremont House.
 Brockton, Central House.†
 Carver, no hotels
 Duxbury, Standish House.†
 East Bridgewater, no hotels.
 Halifax, no hotels
 Hanover, Howard House.
 Hanson, no hotels.
 Hingham, Cushing House
 Hull, Straits Pond House.
 Hull, Hotel Clifton.
 Hull, Clarendon Hotel.
 Hull, Randolph House.
 Hull, Hampton House.
 Hull, Standish House.
 Hull, Arlington House.
 Hull, East End House.
 Hull, St. Cloud Hotel.
 Hull, Oregon House.
 Hull, Montasco House.

Hull, Gun Rock House.
 Hull, Stony Beach House.
 Hull, Hotel Cleveland.
 Hull, Park House.
 Hull, The Wentworth.
 Hull, Waverly House.
 Hull, Atlantic House.
 Hull, Ocean View House.
 Hull, Germania House.
 Hull, Vine Cafe.
 Hull, Pilgrim House.
 Hull, Cornell House.
 Hull, Rockland House.
 Hull, Sea Foam House.
 Hull, Hotel Pemberton.
 Hull, Weymouth House.
 Hull, Minot House.
 Hull, Wayside House.
 Hull, Ocean Cottage.
 Hull, Hotel Irvington.
 Hull, Hotel Nantasket.
 Hull, Rockland Cafe.
 Kingston, Patuxet House.
 Lakeville, Lakeville House.
 Lakeville, Woodlawn House.
 Marion, Sipican House.
 Marshfield, Hotel Churchill.
 Marshfield, Brant Rock House.
 Mattapoisett, Mattapoisett House.
 Mattapoisett, Bay View House.
 Middleborough, Middleborough House.
 Middleborough, Nemasket House.

* Not complied.

† Order given.

Plymouth County — Concluded.

Norwell, no hotels.
 Pembroke, no hotels.
 Plymouth, Samoset House.
 Plymouth, Franklin House.
 Plymouth, Hotel Pilgrim
 Plymouth, Central House.
 Plymouth, Plymouth House.
 Plympton, no hotels.
 Rochester, no hotels.
 Rockland, Jackson Hotel.
 Rockland, Sherman House.
 Scituate, Hotel Hummerock.

Scituate, Colman Heights Hotel.
 Scituate, South Shore House.
 Scituate, Mitchell House.
 Wareham, Hotel Onset.
 Wareham, Glen Cove House.
 Wareham, Washburne House.
 Wareham, Kendrick House.
 Wareham, Brockton House.
 West Bridgewater, no hotels.
 Whitman, Hotel Bates.
 Whitman, Hobart House.

Worcester County.

Ashburnham, Central House.
 Athol, Exchange Street House.
 Athol, Commercial House.
 Athol, Summit House.
 Athol, City Hotel.
 Athol, Pequoig House.
 Auburn.*
 Barre, Hotel Barre.
 Barre, Nagnag House.
 Barre, Massasoit House.
 Berlin, no hotels.
 Blackstone.
 Bolton, no hotels.
 Boylston, no hotels.
 Brookfield.
 Charlton, no hotels.
 Clinton, American House.
 Clinton, Central House.
 Clinton, Clinton House.
 Clinton, Hotel Oxford.
 Clinton, Union House.
 Clinton, Windsor House.
 Dana, North Dana Hotel.
 Douglas, Knapp's Hotel.
 Douglas, Hotel Dudley.
 Douglas, City Hotel.
 Douglas, Mannahan House.
 Dudley, no hotels.

Fitchburg, Temperance House.
 Fitchburg, Derby House.
 Fitchburg, Drury House.
 Fitchburg, Emery House.
 Fitchburg, National House.
 Fitchburg, Old Colony House.
 Fitchburg, Hotel Westmoreland.
 Fitchburg, Fitchburg House.
 Fitchburg, American House.
 Fitchburg, Lowell House.
 Fitchburg, Nashua House.
 Gardner, South Gardner Hotel.
 Gardner, Gardner House.
 Gardner, Richards Hotel.
 Gardner, American House.
 Gardner, Crystal Lake House.
 Grafton, Hotel Kerby.
 Grafton, Quinsigamond House.
 Grafton, North Grafton Hotel.
 Grafton, Farnumsville Hotel.
 Hardwick, Union Hotel.
 Hardwick, Hardwick House.
 Hardwick, Windsor House.
 Harvard, no hotels.
 Holden, Wildwood House.
 Holden, Mt. Pleasant House.
 Holden, Eagleville Hotel.
 Hopedale, no hotels.

* No report.

Worcester County — Continued.

Hubbardston.*	Southbridge, Faulkner House.
Lancaster, Lancaster House.	Spencer, Union House.
Lancaster, Fairbanks Hotel.	Spencer, Massasoit House.†
Leicester.	Sterling, Sterling Inn.
Leominster, Leominster Hotel.	Sturbridge, Fiskdale House.
Leominster, Linden House.	Sturbridge, The Elms.
Leominster, Wachusett House.	Sutton, West Sutton Hotel.
Leominster, Monument House.	Templeton, Templeton Hotel.
Lunenburg, Revere House.	Templeton, Otter River Hotel.
Lunenburg, Eagle House.	Templeton, Narragansett Hotel.
Mendon, Adams House.	Upton.
Milford, Mansion House.	Uxbridge, Hotel Windsor.
Milford, Hotel William.	Warren, Warren Hotel.
Milford, Lincoln House.	Warren, West Warren Hotel.
Milford, Hotel Goucher.	Webster, Joslyn House.
Milford, Central House.	Webster, Dewitt House.
Millbury, St. Charles Hotel.	Westborough, Adams House.
Millbury, White's Hotel.	Westborough, Whitney House.
New Braintree, no hotels.	West Boylston, Central House.
Northborough, Northborough House.	West Brookfield, West Brookfield House.
Northbridge, Whitinsville Hotel.	Westminster, Westminster House.
North Brookfield, Batcheller House.	Winchendon, American House.
Oakham, Spring House.	Winchendon, Hotel Winchendon.
Oakham, Cold Brook House.	Worcester, City Hotel.
Oxford, Bacon's Hotel.	Worcester, Hotel Brunswick.
Paxton, Paxton Inn.	Worcester, Waverly House.
Petersham, Nichewaung House.	Worcester, United States Hotel.
Petersham, Petersham House.	Worcester, Lincoln House.
Phillipston, no hotels.	Worcester, Waldo House.
Princeton, Wachusett House.	Worcester, Bay State House.
Princeton, Prospect House.	Worcester, Joslyn House.
Princeton, Mt. Pleasant House.	Worcester, Maple House.
Princeton, Mountain House.	Worcester, Hotel Parker.
Princeton, Summit House.	Worcester, Union House.
Royalston, Royalston House.	Worcester, Lake View House.
Rutland, Winnesimmet House.	Worcester, Elmwood House.
Rutland, Muschopauge House.	Worcester, Cleveland House.
Rutland, Prospect House.	Worcester, Forrest House.
Shrewsbury, no hotels.	Worcester, Island House.‡
Southborough, no hotel.	Worcester, German Am. House.
Southbridge, Dresser House.	Worcester, Exchange Hotel.
Southbridge, Globe Village Hotel.	Worcester, Colonnade Hotel.
	Worcester, Belmont Hotel.

* Order given.

† Not complied.

‡ Being repaired.

Worcester County — Concluded.

Worcester, Sherwood House.	Worcester, Aldrich House.
Worcester, The Worcester House.	Worcester, Hotel Adams.
Worcester, Jackson House.	Worcester, Hotel Pleasant.
Worcester, Arlington House.	Worcester, Hotel Prentice.
Worcester, Campbell House.	Worcester, Harrison House.
Worcester, Revere House.	Worcester, Hotel Harvey.
Worcester, Hotel Kenmore.	Worcester, Hamilton House.
Worcester, Hotel Stamoix.	Worcester, Quincy House.

Suffolk County.

Chelsea, City Hotel.	Revere, Hotel Gleason.
Chelsea, Broadway House.	Revere, Malvern House.
Chelsea, Central House.	Revere, Washington House.
Revere, Hotel Strathmore.	Revere, Narrow Gauge House.
Revere, Hotel Beachmont.	Revere, Oak Island House.†
Revere, Bay View House.	Winthrop, Young's Hotel.
Revere, Columbus House.	Winthrop, Colonial House.
Revere, Hotel Cleveland.	Winthrop, Nevada House.
Revere, Hotel Crowley.	Winthrop, Adams House.
Revere, Union House.	Winthrop, Ocean House.
Revere, Hotel Garland.	Winthrop, Winthrop Beach House.
Revere, Atlantic House.	Winthrop, Shirley House.
Revere, Revere House.	Winthrop, Great Head Hotel.
Revere, Crescent House.	Winthrop, Hotel Argyle.
Revere, Rockdale House.*	Winthrop, Cottage Park House.
Revere, Central House.	Winthrop, Leighton House.
Revere, Russell House.	

REPORT OF JOHN S. DAMRELL, ESQ., INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS, BOSTON.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 307, Acts of 1890, I would report that there are one hundred hotels which have conformed to the requirements of the law as set forth in the proviso of section 1 of the above chapter; and in process of alteration to cause them to conform to law there are twenty more.

The following-named hotels do not conform to the requirements of law, and are not approved by this department: Franklin Park Hotel, 1177 Washington Street; Flower Hotel (now Grand), 417 Columbus Avenue; Howard Hotel, 29 Howard Street; Marshall Hotel, 15 Marshall Street; Merchants Hotel, 13 Change

* Not open.

† Not complied.

Avenue; Pine Tree Hotel, 416 Tremont Street; Plymouth House, 215 to 217 South Street; Quincy House, Brattle Street and Brattle Square; Hotel Reynolds, Washington Street; Randolph Hotel, 88 Friend Street; Seaver House, 255 Tremont Street; Waterston Hotel, 8 Bulfinch Place.

The following have ropes, as required by this act, but do not conform to the provisions of law relating to egress, and under which this department acts: Marshall Hotel, Merchants Hotel, Plymouth House and Randolph Hotel.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR MULLEN.

The following hotels in Boston, to which orders from the State inspectors of public buildings had been issued, to comply with the provisions of chapter 307, Acts of 1890, have complied and are in process: (complied) Howard House, 40 Howard Street; Hotel Waterston, 8 Bulfinch Place; Franklin Park Hotel, 1177 Washington Street; Pine Tree Hotel, 416 Tremont Street; Seaver House, 255 Tremont Street; (in process) Grand (formerly Flower) Hotel, 417 Columbus Avenue; Hotel Reynolds, 623 Washington Street; Quincy House, Brattle Street.

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS OF THE DETECTIVE OFFICERS,
BY DISTRICTS.

REPORTS.

SPECIAL DUTIES.

Officers of the force have been called upon for special duty at South Framingham, Norfolk, Holden, Concord, Sandwich, Cottage City, Worcester, Medford, Sterling, Sturbridge, Clinton, Oxford, Bridgewater, Barre, Cummington, Upton, Spencer, Athol, Bolton, Taunton, South Weymouth and Beverly.

ARRESTS.

Arrests have been made to the number of 489. Total number of cases investigated, 892; total value of property recovered, \$5,124.35.

Essex County.

Officers, Moulton Batchelder and Joseph E. Shaw. Total number of cases investigated, 109; total number of arrests, 79; value of property recovered, \$1,309.35.

Among the most important cases investigated are the following:—

GEORGE W. TREFETHEN. Crime, incendiary. Case now pending.

JOHN D. HARRIMAN, *alias* JOHN HALL, *alias* LEVI BLANCHARD. Crime, burglary. Found guilty; sentenced to four years in State Prison.

JOHN MCGOVERN, *alias* JOHN HANSON. Crime, burglary (two counts). Found guilty; sentenced to seven years in State Prison.

CORNELIUS SHEA, *alias* FRANK WYMAN, *alias* JAMES LYONS, *alias* CLINES. Crime, larceny of team. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in house of correction. Shea is a notorious horse thief.

FREDERICK CHAPLEAU. Crime, burglary. Found guilty; sentenced to four years in State Prison.

FRANK SWEENEY. Crime, burglary. Found guilty; sentenced to four years in State Prison.

FRANCIS BARTLETT. Crime, lewd cohabitation. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

DAVID ROACH. Crime, lewd cohabitation. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

HANNAH TAYLOR. Crime, lewd cohabitation. Found guilty; sentenced to twenty months in house of correction.

WILLIAM CONNERS. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to ten months in house of correction.

EDWARD H. MYRICK. Crime, perjury. Case now pending.

WILLIAM DAWSON. Crime, burning building. Awaiting trial.

ALLEN O'BRIEN. Crime, obtaining goods by false pretences. Found guilty; sentenced to six months in house of correction.

GEORGE A. ANDREWS. Crime, burning building. Found guilty; awaiting sentence.

EDWARD WHALEN. Crime, larceny (three counts). Case now pending. Whalen is at the present time serving a sentence in New Jersey.

JOHN HARTNETT. Crime, larceny. Case now pending.

JOHN GIBNEY. Crime, larceny. Case now pending.

CHARLES H. WILLIARD, *alias* CHARLES DUNCAN, *alias* CHARLES MASON, *alias* CHARLES ALLEN. Crime, felonious assault with intent to escape. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in State Prison. Williard was brought back from the State of Maryland on requisition. He has served a sentence of three years in Sing Sing Prison, N. Y., also a sentence of five years in Maryland State Prison.

THOMAS W. FLYNN. Crimes, burglary (three counts) and escape. Found guilty; sentenced to six years in State Prison. Flynn was brought back from the State of Maine.

LEVI S. PAGE. Crime, obtaining money by false pretences. Found guilty; restitution made, case placed on file.

TIMOTHY QUINN, *alias* JOHN MULLEN, *alias* JOHN O'BRIEN. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to six months in house of correction.

Berkshire and Hampden Counties.

Officer, Moses H. Pease Total number of cases investigated, 101; total number of arrests, 79; value of property recovered, \$290.

Among the most important cases investigated are the following:—

EDWARD BRENNAN. Crime, larceny from buildings. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in jail.

LOUIS SAWYER. Crime, prize-fighting. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

PATRICK O'NEIL. Crime, prize-fighting. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

JAMES MCCARTY. Crime, attempt to rape. Case now pending.

FRED W. BAKER. Crime, adultery. Defaulted.

EDITH STICKLES. Crime, adultery. Defaulted.

NELSON VAN HOSEN. Crime, adultery. Awaiting trial.

WILLIAM COY. Crime, murder. Awaiting trial.

GEORGE N. KELLY. Crime, murder. Discharged by court.

JAMES CUSHING. Crime, larceny. Awaiting trial.

MAURICE MURPHY. Crime, larceny of team. Turned over to Connecticut officers.

WELCOME ARNOLD. Crime, larceny of team. Turned over to Connecticut officers.

GEORGE W. HART. Crime, larceny. Turned over to Connecticut officers.

Franklin and Hampshire Counties.

Officer, Benson Munyan. Total number of cases investigated, 138; total number of arrests, 53; value of property recovered, \$500.

Among the most important cases investigated are the following:—

JAMES H. HALEY. Crime, assault with a dangerous weapon. Indicted and defaulted.

THOMAS CONLIN. Crime, burglary. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in house of correction.

MICHAEL GRIFFIN. Crime, burglary. Found guilty; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

HERBERT M. BLANCHARD. Crime, polygamy. Found guilty; sentenced to three years in State Prison.

BENJAMIN WILSON. Crime, burglary. Awaiting trial.

WILLIAM O'NEIL. Crime, prize-fighting. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of three hundred dollars.

Suffolk County.

Officer, Frederick A. Rhoades, detailed for duty at headquarters. Total number of cases investigated, 35; total number of arrests, 28; value of property recovered, \$265.

The most important cases investigated were the following : —

PEARL I. LECOURT. Crime, mixing poison with food. Found guilty ; sentenced to five years in the woman's prison.

ELMER M. GALLOWAY. Crime, larceny. Found guilty ; sentenced to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

Barnstable, Bristol, Nantucket and Dukes Counties.

Officer, George F. Seaver. Total number of cases investigated, 68 ; total number of arrests, 22 ; value of property recovered, \$950.

Among the most important cases investigated are the following : —

CHARLES TIGHE. Crime, murder. Found guilty of manslaughter ; sentenced to seven years in State Prison.

WILLARD F. WOODWARD. Crime, attempt to murder. Awaiting trial.

Norfolk and Plymouth Counties.

Officer, George C. Pratt. Total number of cases investigated, 77 ; total number of arrests, 33 ; value of property recovered, \$300.

Among the most important cases investigated are the following : —

DENNIS H. KELTY. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty ; sentenced to five years in State Prison. Kelty has served a previous sentence in State Prison.

DANIEL W. CROWLEY. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty ; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

WILLIAM PRINCE. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty ; exceptions taken to supreme court. Prince has served several sentences.

WILLIAM H. BARRY. Crime, perjury. Awaiting trial.

THOMAS FLYNN. Crime, breaking and entering (two counts). Found guilty ; sentenced to four years in State Prison.

WILLIAM F. FERRI. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty ; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

MICHAEL FITZGERALD. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty ; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

WILLIAM H. BARRY. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty ; exceptions taken to supreme court.

LESTER STEARNS. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; case placed on file.

JAMES FORD. Crime, larceny. Found guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine.

FELIX STEWART. Crime, manslaughter. Discharged by court on the grounds of justification.

JOHN WHITCOMB. Crime, larceny from building. Found guilty; died in jail while awaiting sentence.

EDWARD CLARK. Crime, assault (two counts). Found guilty; sentenced to one year in house of correction.

JOHN WALSH, JOHN GOMLEY, JOHN GALEGHER, JOHN HENRY and MICHAEL HENRY, were arrested for a case of White-Cap assault at Medway. They were indicted and tried, three were found guilty, and the jury disagreed in regard to the other two. Exceptions were taken to the supreme court.

Middlesex County.

Officers, Josiah A. Bean and Jophanus H. Whitney. Total number of cases investigated, 302; total number of arrests, 157; value of property recovered, \$902.50.

Among the most important cases investigated are the following:—

THOMAS F. WALLACE. Crime, rape. Found guilty; sentenced to ten years in State Prison.

JOHN RYAN. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to three months in house of correction.

JULIUS H. JONES. Crime, defrauding. Found guilty; sentenced to three months in house of correction.

TIMOTHY HAGGERTY. Crime, lewdness. Found guilty; sentenced to three months in house of correction.

JAMES WHEELER. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to three months in house of correction.

DANIEL LINNEHAN. Crime, disturbing the peace and assault. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

JOHN CONNELLY. Crime, disturbing the peace and assault. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

JAMES MCGLYNN. Crime, assault and battery. Found guilty; sentenced to three months in house of correction.

MATTHEW MCCARTY, *alias* RICE. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to three months in house of correction.

TIMOTHY F. COLLINS. Crime, extorting money. Awaiting trial.

DAISY SCOTT. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in house of correction.

TIMOTHY MOYLEN. Crime, larceny of team. Found guilty; sentenced to four months in house of correction.

WILLIAM LOKER. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to five months in house of correction.

CHARLES G. AMES. Crime, incendiary. Awaiting trial.

JOSEPH PLATT. Crime, robbery. Found guilty; sentenced to six years in State Prison.

GEORGE W. RILEY. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

JAMES H. BARRY. Crime, breaking and entering and larceny (seven counts). Found guilty; sentenced to seven years in State Prison.

FRANK A. MILLER. Crime, larceny (two counts). Found guilty; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

MICHAEL CRONIN. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to six months in house of correction.

GEORGE BURNHAM, *alias* GEORGE E. GALE. Crime, larceny from building. Found guilty; sentenced to three years and six months in State Prison.

FRANK E. HUTCHINSON, *alias* FRANK HUTCHINGS. Crime, larceny from building. Awaiting trial.

CHARLES PHILLIPS. Crime, larceny from building (two counts). Found guilty; owners acknowledged satisfaction; sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.

LESTER W. FORBES, *alias* GEORGE LEONARD. Crime, embezzlement. Found guilty; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory. Forbes is wanted for horse stealing at Brockton.

FELIX MAFFES. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

CARMINE FERULLA. Crime, larceny. Found guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

WILLIAM HARKES. Crime, seduction. Turned over to Connecticut officers.

LOUIS TOWNSHEND. Crime, larceny from building. Found guilty; sentenced to one year in house of correction.

GEORGE B. WILLETT. Crimes, embezzlement and larceny from building (three counts). Found guilty; sentenced to four years in State Prison.

Worcester County.

Officer, David H. Hayter. Total number of cases investigated, 61; total number of arrests, 19; value of property recovered, \$607.50.

Among the most important cases investigated are the following :—

HENRY N. STONE. Crime, subornation of perjury. Found guilty ; sentenced to three years in State Prison.

GEORGE A. PEARSON. Crime, embezzlement. Found guilty ; sentenced to one year in house of correction.

PHILIP HOEING. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty ; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

FRED O. H. BOWEN, *alias* FRED SWEET. Crime, breaking, entering and larceny. Found guilty ; sentenced to five years in State Prison.

ROBERT A. STANTON. Crime, embezzlement. Found guilty ; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

RICHARD H. MANSUR. Crime, abortion. Case placed on file. Mansur married the complainant.

HENRY A. SAWYER, *alias* HENRY MURRAY. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty ; sentenced to seven years in State Prison.

CATHERINE E. WALLACE, *alias* KATE MURRAY. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty ; sentenced to three years in house of correction.

EDWIN S. BEECHER. Crime, rape. Found guilty ; sentenced to seven years in State Prison.

PATRICK HINES. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty ; sentenced to Massachusetts Reformatory.

FRANK HOWARD, *alias* FRED CLARK, *alias* H. B. KLINE. Crime, larceny of team. Found guilty ; sentenced to three years in State Prison.

JAMES M. BRADLEY, *alias* WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS, *alias* WALTER L. MAITLAND. Crime, burglary. Found guilty ; sentenced to five years in State Prison. Bradley is an old offender, and has served a previous sentence in State Prison for burglary.

WILLIAM C. SALKINS. Crime, polygamy. Found guilty ; sentenced to two years in house of correction.

BENJAMIN T. MELZARD. Crime, breaking and entering. Found guilty ; sentenced to eighteen months in house of correction.

MORTON E. LESUER. Crime, adultery. Found guilty ; sentenced to three years in State Prison.

SPECIAL DUTY.

By authority of chapter 389 of the Acts of 1888, William H. Proctor was appointed an additional district police officer,

and it was made my duty, upon said appointment, to detail him for service under the direction of the Commissioners on Inland Fisheries. For purposes of record, I herewith append his report relating to the operation of the fish and game laws, which it is his special duty to enforce.

The laws relating to small lobsters, which a few years ago were wholly disregarded, are violated more than any other fish law, and are the most difficult to enforce. The greater part of the fishermen believe these laws to be a benefit to all concerned, and would cheerfully comply with them but for a few in each town who are determined to violate the law, regardless of costs. The small lobsters caught in the spring of the year, previous to the month of July, which are mutilated and sold for about two cents each, would during the following two months shed their shells and be of marketable size, and worth from twelve to twenty cents each. Four years ago this business was carried on openly, and nearly every fisherman sold all the small lobsters he caught for one or two cents each, and complained each year that the business was failing.

After inspecting the fish markets throughout the State, a person would be led to believe that the violations were wholly done away with; but on careful observation I find a great deal of it carried on in a more cautious manner. Small lobsters are caught and placed in a basket by themselves, ready to be thrown overboard at a second's notice, making it impossible to catch the guilty parties while they are engaged on the water. If there is not any strange boat in sight, they are taken into shallow water, put into a bag or box, and sunk to the bottom, to be disposed of during the night, in shape of raw lobster, at the summer hotels.

At the entrance to Buzzard's Bay, and around Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Islands, fishermen put their lobsters in cars, from which they are taken to New York by smacks. These smacks have been freighting thousands of small lobsters every week during the summer season, for many years, from Massachusetts waters to New York, without being molested or interfered with, until I made an investigation in that vicinity three years ago. I have arrested several of these smack captains the past season, and they have been punished in every case; but some of the fishermen in this vicinity cannot seem to grasp the idea that the law benefits them more than anybody else, and they continue to catch and conceal these little ones, thinking that they cannot be found, and hoping to smuggle them on board some vessel bound to New York.

I have found and seized 14,017 lobsters, which I have planted in places where the catch has been depleted, and where there are not any traps to take them; I have also distributed 138,680,000 lobster eggs along the coast, every one of which will become a lobster, and would have been in New York market if I had not found them.

Some of the fishermen claim that the little ones get into their traps, and they are obliged to throw the same lobsters overboard every day. To obviate this alleged annoyance, I have a recommendation to make. When I first became familiar with the lobster business, about thirteen years ago, the traps were constructed with laths, fastened to the bows, just the width of a lath apart; that is to say, they would place a wide lath between every two that were nailed. At that time very few small lobsters were caught; but, as soon as raw lobster was introduced into the market, they began to place the laths nearer together each year, so that now they can catch lobsters about as soon as they are large enough to crawl. If there was a law to regulate the space between the laths or sticks of which a lobster trap is constructed, so as to let the small ones go through, on the same principle as building a hen-coop that will hold hens and let the chickens escape, it would save the Commonwealth a large sum of money in enforcing the law, and would protect the lobster; and, most of all, it would give the honest man who is struggling for a livelihood an equal chance with his neighbor who takes the chances and violates the law, and of whom he does not dare to complain for fear of injury to his gear.

To the best of my knowledge, the laws relating to seining have been strictly complied with.

Menhaden have not been plenty in our waters the past season, owing to the fact that they were nearly all conveyed to the oil works during the two preceding years. There were a few in Buzzard's Bay and in the Merrimac River, where it was difficult for the steamers to get to them. Menhaden are natural food for larger fish, and at times fishermen depend on them for bait, and sometimes have to lay idle a week at a time, waiting for a supply. For a long time during the past summer the entire fishing fleet depended upon the menhaden and alewives which were caught in the Merrimac River, there being no other bait on the coast. The menhaden should be protected on the whole coast of Massachusetts, as well as in Buzzard's Bay; and the fishermen should be allowed to take them, to be used for bait, in any manner and in any place. The menhaden steamers could catch every menhaden on the New

England coast in three years, if they were not restricted, and the poor fishermen would have to wait for another school to grow before they could get any more of them for bait.

The law relating to smelts has been complied with fairly well, and is an excellent law. If it was not for some protection during the month of April, when they run up the brooks to deposit their spawn and are lying dormant, they would all be annihilated in a few years.

I have had very few complaints on violation of the game laws, and have reason to believe that they are generally respected.

Total number of arrests, 16; amount of fines imposed, \$2,470, together with costs.

The recommendation of Captain Proctor is worthy of consideration, and I would suggest that the present fish laws be so amended as to remedy the defect mentioned in his report.

CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL REPORT.

Abortion,	1	Fugitive from justice,	2
Adultery,	18	Illegal gaming,	8
Arson,	6	Incendiarism,	8
Assault (simple),	7	Insanity,	3
Assault and battery,	28	Keeping disorderly house,	9
Assault with a dangerous weapon,	3	Larceny,	70
Attempt to murder,	1	Larceny from building,	14
Attempt to rape,	1	Larceny from person,	3
Bastardy,	1	Larceny of team,	7
Blackmail,	1	Lewd and lascivious cohabita- tion,	5
Breaking and entering,	29	Lewdness,	7
Burglary,	7	Manslaughter,	1
Burning,	2	Malicious mischief,	7
Capias,	6	Mixing poison with food,	1
Concealing mortgaged prop- erty,	3	Murder,	3
Cruelty to animals,	15	Non-support of child,	2
Defrauding hotel keeper,	6	Non-support of family,	4
Disturbing the peace,	52	Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	2
Embezzlement,	13	Peddling without license,	3
Escaped prisoners,	6	Perjury,	3
Evading railroad fare,	1	Polygamy,	3
Forgery,	3	Prize-fighting,	3

Consolidated Statistical Report — Concluded.

Rape,	2	Violation of burial law,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	2	Violation of fish law,	19
Robbery,	6	Violation of labor law,	2
Selling adulterated milk,	1	Violation of liquor law,	34
Selling mortgaged property,	1	Violation of Sunday law,	2
Stealing a ride,	1	Violation of election law,	1
Stubbornness,	5		
Transfer of prisoners,	22	Total,	489
Vagrancy,	12		

THE DISPOSITION OF FORFEITED LIQUORS.

Chapter 100, section 38, provides as follows : —

SECT. 38. Any liquors so forfeited shall, by the authority of the written order of the trial justice or court, be delivered to the chief of the district police. Said officer shall sell the same and pay over the net proceeds to the treasurer of the Commonwealth.

The Legislature of 1888 passed an act providing for the seizure of implements and furniture used in the illegal selling of intoxicating liquors, which is as follows : —

[CHAPTER 297, ACTS OF 1888.]

AN ACT RELATING TO THE SEIZURE AND DISPOSITION OF IMPLEMENTS AND FURNITURE USED IN THE ILLEGAL KEEPING OR SELLING OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter four hundred and six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven is hereby amended to read as follows : — *Section 1.* Section thirty of chapter one hundred of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word “contained” in the fifteenth line of said section, the words : — and all implements of sale and furniture used or kept and provided to be used, in the illegal keeping or sale of such liquor. *Section 2.* Section thirty-three of chapter one hundred of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word “contained” in the third line of said section, the words : — and all implements of sale and furniture used or kept and provided to be used, in the illegal keeping or sale of such liquor. *Section 3.* All said implements of sale and furniture seized in pursuance

of the provisions of this act shall be forfeited and disposed of in the manner now provided by law for the forfeiture and disposition of intoxicating liquors; *provided, however*, that the court or trial justice may after forfeiture of such implements and furniture, if it seems more for the interest of the Commonwealth, order the destruction or sale of said property by any officer qualified to serve criminal process, and in case of sale, the proceeds thereof shall be paid over to the treasurer of the county; and said officer shall make return of the order for such destruction or sale and his doings thereon to the court or justice issuing the same.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 3, 1888.*]

Under the law first above cited liquors forfeited to the use of the Commonwealth, together with the casks or other vessels in which it is contained, have been turned over to my custody and dealt with as legally required.

It may not be irrelevant for me to state in detail what is done with the liquors declared by the courts to be forfeited to the Commonwealth and delivered by the proper officers to this department.

The cellar of the Commonwealth building is used as a temporary storehouse. Its capacity is often severely tested. An inventory shows a more or less greater number of casks and barrels, demijohns, jugs and bottles filled with condemned liquors. Other so-called "vessels" are decanters and glass bottles from drug stores, with pails, cans and other tin utensils, pitchers and almost everything that can be made to hold liquors, and conceal it also.

This property has come from all sections of the Commonwealth, and is the result of seizures from all sorts of premises, — from the underground kitchen to the gaudy saloon. It was the practice before the district police was established to have all seized, catalogued, advertised and sold at auction to the highest bidder. This was substantially involving the State in the business of liquor selling, and seemed to be not only the least profitable, but upon the whole the most unsatisfactory, way of disposing of the forfeited liquors. I have adopted another plan, which so far has produced the best results.

When hard liquors are now received they are all mixed

together and poured into barrels or other large vessels. This destroys the distinctive qualities of each liquor, and produces a compound in comparison with which "all sorts," or the drainings of the tumblers in the vilest gin mills, would be a delightful concoction. When a suitable quantity of this has accumulated, the United States collector of internal revenue is notified, and he sends an officer to gauge the liquors and certify to the proof and the amount. The officer also sees personally to its delivery to the distillery where it has been sold.

After the distinctive character of the liquor has been destroyed in the manner indicated, the distiller causes it to be so handled that it becomes the alcohol of commerce. The purchaser pays for it at the highest market price in proportion to the amount of alcohol which it contains, as shown by the internal revenue officer's certificate.

The average has been found to be ninety-six per cent. per gallon.

Wines are disposed of in the same way and with equally satisfactory results. When any liquors are received which seem to be of a better than average grade, they are analyzed by a competent chemist, and, if found to be good enough, which seldom happens, they are sold to the hospitals and for strictly medicinal uses.

The lager beer and ale received is also subjected to the same treatment, and in lots of forty or fifty barrels sold to manufacturers of vinegar. Porter cannot be utilized at all, and it is poured into the sewer.

The lager beer bottles and cases, and the casks, barrels, kegs and other vessels, are sold for what they will bring. No liquor or packages are sold to the parties from whom they are seized under any circumstances.

Complete records are made and preserved of every transaction, from the time of the seizure of the liquors to its final disposition under the law, and it would seem to be impossible for any improper use to be made of it.

Under the amendment of the law, chapter 53, Acts of 1887, forfeited liquors are required to be forwarded to this office by common carriers, and not, as formerly, by an officer designated by the court ordering forfeiture; and the

expense of transportation must be paid from the sales of the liquors and vessels received.

In obedience to the above law, I have received from the officers of the Commonwealth all liquors, and the vessels containing the same, which have been delivered to me as having been seized and forfeited by virtue of said act, giving my receipt for the same.

I annex a schedule showing the cities and towns from which the liquor has been received, and the quantity that has been turned over to me up to the present date:—

Forfeited Liquors from Dec. 1, 1890, to Dec. 1, 1891.

CITY OR TOWN.	Number of Seizures.	SPIRITUOUS.				MALT.			
		Gallons.	Quarts.	Pints.	Gills.	Gallons.	Quarts.	Pints.	Gills.
Andover,	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Amesbury,	12	56	3	—	—	14	1	1	—
Athol,	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Avon,	3	19	—	—	1	26	2	—	—
Attleborough,	3	25	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
Arlington,	1	6	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Acton,	2	—	—	—	—	43	2	—	—
Boston,	621	465	2	—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,366	2	—	2
Brockton,	60	212	1	1	—	292	—	—	2
Blackstone,	2	4	—	—	—	122	—	—	—
Brookline,	10	22	3	1	—	69	—	—	—
Bolton,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Boylston,	3	5	2	1	—	21	1	—	—
Beverly,	12	10	3	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	55	3	—	—
Bridgewater,	3	70	2	—	—	40	3	—	2
Bellingham,	1	30	—	—	—	35	—	—	—
Bradford,	2	—	—	—	2	5	—	1	—
Cambridge,	73	50	2	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	405	1	1	2
Chelsea,	96	118	1	—	1	1,231	2	1	3
Clinton,	8	1	1	1	1	60	2	—	—
Canton,	14	57	2	—	2	80	2	—	2
Concord,	1	2	2	1	—	19	—	—	—
Cottage City,	1	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
Dedham,	2	5	1	—	—	36	2	—	—
Douglas,	15	35	2	1	1	55	2	1	—
Deerfield,	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Danvers,	1	—	2	—	—	5	2	1	—
Dudley,	1	1	3	3	—	4	2	—	—
Dracut,	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	—
Easthampton,	1	—	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
Everett,	1	—	1	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	3
Franklin,	4	7	—	1	3	2	—	—	—
Fitchburg,	16	16	1	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	3	1	2
Framingham,	21	5	—	—	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	—	—	—

Forfeited Liquors, Etc. — Continued.

CITY OR TOWN.	Number of Seizures.	SPIRITUOUS.				MALT.			
		Gallons.	Quarts.	Pints.	Gills.	Gallons.	Quarts.	Pints.	Gills.
Freetown,	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Fall River,	15	12	1	1	—	705	3	1	—
Gloucester,	37	15	2	—	$-\frac{3}{4}$	126	—	—	—
Georgetown,	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Greenfield,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Groton,	1	—	2	—	—	8	—	—	—
Holliston,	1	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Hampden,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hopkinton,	8	3	1	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$	113	1	—	1
Hudson,	3	3	1	1	1	15	—	—	—
Hull,	5	11	3	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	46	1	1	—
Holden,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hingham,	3	1	2	1	1	1	—	1	—
Hyde Park,	2	3	3	—	—	30	—	—	—
Holyoke,	21	53	2	1	—	525	1	—	1
Haverhill,	46	62	3	—	$3\frac{3}{4}$	286	3	1	2
Lawrence,	137	122	3	1	3	1,345	3	1	2
Lowell,	117	741	2	—	—	1,572	1	—	3
Leicester,	7	14	1	—	—	29	—	1	—
Lynn,	41	12	2	1	1	94	2	—	—
Lunenburg,	2	—	—	—	$-\frac{1}{2}$	6	—	—	—
Marlborough,	39	26	—	1	—	132	1	—	3
Malden,	42	20	1	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	183	3	—	—
Medway,	5	3	3	—	—	11	3	—	2
Milton,	1	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Milbury,	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Methuen,	2	2	1	—	—	26	1	1	—
Mansfield,	5	24	3	1	3	39	—	1	—
Marblehead,	6	12	3	1	2	50	—	—	—
Medford,	4	—	2	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	8	2	—	—
Maynard,	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton,	13	13	1	—	—	39	2	—	—
New Bedford,	5	2	3	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	42	3	1	3
Northampton,	2	6	—	—	$-\frac{1}{2}$	17	—	—	—
North Attleborough,	2	8	2	—	—	18	—	—	2
North Brookfield,	19	25	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	67	3	—	2
Natick,	6	10	2	—	—	35	—	—	—
Northbridge,	8	8	2	1	2	45	—	—	—
North Adams,	5	6	2	—	—	26	—	—	—
Norwood,	4	3	2	—	—	78	—	—	—
Nahant,	2	—	1	—	—	69	3	1	1
Needham,	2	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Nantucket,	1	—	—	—	—	14	1	1	—
Orange,	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Pepperell,	7	2	—	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$	60	—	—	—
Phillipston,	1	—	—	—	$-\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	1	$-\frac{1}{2}$
Provincetown,	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Peabody,	28	19	2	—	1	125	—	1	2
Quincy,	3	1	1	—	—	17	2	—	—
Revere,	85	24	2	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	225	—	—	3

Forfeited Liquors, Etc. — Concluded.

CITY OR TOWN.	Number of Seizures.	SPIRITUOUS.				MALT.			
		Gallons.	Quarts.	Pints.	Gills.	Gallons.	Quarts.	Pints.	Gills.
Rockland,	3	6	-	-	-	17	2	1	-
Randolph,	3	3	1	1	-	42	2	1	-
Reading,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Russell,	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rockport,	4	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Shirley,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Somerset,	2	5	-	1	-	36	-	-	3
Saugus,	4	2	2	1	1	35	1	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
Spencer,	5	31	-	1	3	2	-	-	-
Southbridge,	2	1	3	-	-	13	2	-	-
Shrewsbury,	3	-	2	-	-	45	-	-	-
Sturbridge,	2	7	-	1	-	41	-	-	-
Scituate,	1	-	-	1	1	3	2	-	-
Stoneham,	9	10	2	-	$\frac{1}{2}$	57	2	1	1
Sutton,	6	74	-	1	2	16	-	1	-
Southborough,	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Springfield,	80	73	2	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$	830	3	-	-
Salem,	6	-	3	-	2	-	-	1	-
Stoughton,	5	1	1	1	1	23	-	1	-
Taunton,	3	156	-	-	-	103	3	-	-
Templeton,	1	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{4}$	-	-	1	-
Uxbridge,	4	-	3	1	1	128	2	-	-
Worcester,	283	458	3	1	1	1,072	5	1	1
Woburn,	103	58	3	1	2	732	2	1	1
Waltham,	10	8	2	-	3	37	1	-	-
Wayland,	2	1	1	1	-	6	-	-	-
Westport,	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	2
Weymouth,	12	8	3	-	2	55	1	1	-
Watertown,	9	4	2	1	1	2	1	-	-
Westfield,	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Webster,	4	4	2	-	-	84	3	1	-
West Newbury,	3	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	-
Warwick,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ware,	2	-	1	-	3	6	-	-	-
Winthrop,	2	-	-	-	-	7	3	1	-
Wakefield,	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	2
Whitman,	2	-	3	-	-	13	-	-	-
Warren,	9	9	1	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$	29	2	-	$\frac{1}{2}$
West Bridgewater,	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Walpole,	3	440	-	-	-	99	-	-	-
Westford,	1	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Winchester,	4	-	2	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	-	-	-
	2,355	3,926	-	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	17,060	2	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$

Total of Forfeited Liquors received under Chapter 100 of the Public Statutes.

YEAR.	Number of Seizures.	Malt Liquors.	Spirituons Liquors.	Total.
1876,	1,824	30,872 $\frac{10}{32}$	5,198 $\frac{5}{32}$	36,070 $\frac{15}{32}$
1877,	1,579	15,825 $\frac{5}{32}$	4,564 $\frac{8}{32}$	20,390 $\frac{1}{32}$
1878,	1,472	16,650 $\frac{20}{32}$	2,614	19,265 $\frac{20}{32}$
1879,	747	8,431 $\frac{8}{32}$	1,314 $\frac{29}{32}$	9,746 $\frac{5}{32}$
1880,	751	7,102 $\frac{21}{32}$	2,213 $\frac{8}{32}$	9,315 $\frac{28}{32}$
1881,	923	10,326 $\frac{23}{32}$	2,360 $\frac{3}{32}$	12,686 $\frac{31}{32}$
1882,	1,142	12,220 $\frac{8}{32}$	3,301 $\frac{31}{32}$	15,522 $\frac{12}{32}$
1883,	806	6,487 $\frac{27}{32}$	1,541 $\frac{22}{32}$	8,029 $\frac{17}{32}$
1884,	1,096	11,077 $\frac{7}{32}$	1,928 $\frac{15}{32}$	13,006 $\frac{10}{32}$
1885,	898	9,261	1,390	10,652 $\frac{14}{32}$
1886,	1,602	14,639 $\frac{31}{32}$	2,408 $\frac{18}{32}$	17,048 $\frac{17}{32}$
1887,	1,506	16,109 $\frac{16}{32}$	2,248 $\frac{17}{32}$	18,358 $\frac{1}{32}$
1888,	1,817	17,569 $\frac{11}{32}$	3,077 $\frac{16}{32}$	20,646 $\frac{27}{32}$
1889,	2,117	23,189 $\frac{25}{32}$	2,657 $\frac{10}{32}$	25,847 $\frac{3}{32}$
1890,	2,041	16,900 $\frac{1}{32}$	2,830 $\frac{14}{32}$	19,730 $\frac{15}{32}$
1891,	2,355	17,060	3,926	20,986

Liquors and vessels containing the same that have been seized and forfeited by virtue of said act, I have sold, and paid to the treasurer of the Commonwealth the sum of \$1,800 received from such sales.

Appropriations and Expenditures.

	Appropriation.	Expended.
Compensation of officers,	\$53,600 00	\$54,289 25
Travel,	19,300 00	16,633 64
Contingent,	2,000 00	1,976 48
	\$74,900 00	\$72,899 37
Amount expended less than appropriation, .	.	\$2,000 63

ROSTER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT POLICE.

RUFUS R. WADE, *Chief.*

CENTRAL OFFICE, COMMONWEALTH BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

Detective Department.

NAME.	District Assigned.	Residence.
Josiah A. Bean, . .	Northern, . . .	Natick.
Jophanus H. Whitney, . .	Northern, . . .	Medford.
Joseph E. Shaw, . .	Eastern, . . .	Lynn.
Moulton Batchelder, . .	Eastern, . . .	Lawrence.
Frederick A. Rhoades, . .	Suffolk County, . .	Malden.
George C. Pratt, . .	South Eastern, . .	North Abington.
George F. Seaver, . .	Southern, . . .	Taunton.
David H. Hayter, . .	Middle, . . .	Worcester
Moses H. Pease, . .	Western, . . .	Lee.
Benson Munyan, . .	North Western, . .	Northampton.
William H. Proctor, . .	Special Duty, . .	Swampscott.

Department of Inspectors of Factories, Workshops and Public Buildings.

John T. White, . . .	Northern District, . .	Arlington.
Jos. M. Dyson, . . .	Middle District, . .	Worcester.
Saml. C. Hunt, . . .	Eastern District, . .	Salem.
James H. L. Coon, . .	Suffolk and So Eastern District.	Watertown.
Edwin Y. Brown, . .	Suffolk and So. Eastern District.	East Boston.
Jos. A. Moore, . . .	Suffolk District, . .	Roslindale.
Henry A. Dexter, . .	Southern District, . .	Fall River.
Warren S. Buxton, . .	Western District, . .	Springfield.
Ansel J. Cheney, . .	Eastern District, . .	Beverly.
Fredk. W. Merriam, . .	Berkshire and Franklin Counties.	North Adams.
Isaac S. Mullen, . .	Suffolk District, . .	Boston.
Joseph Halstrick, . .	Suffolk District, . .	Boston.
Danl. W. Hammond, . .	Eastern District, . .	Haverhill.
John L. Knight, . .	Western District, . .	Springfield.
Everett D. Eldridge, . .	Northern District, . .	Malden.
James R. Howes, . .	Berkshire and Franklin Counties.	North Adams
Frank McGraw, . .	Southern District, . .	Fall River.
Henry J. Bardwell, . .	Suffolk District, . .	Boston.
John J. Sheehan, . .	Eastern District, . .	Salem.
Henry Splaine, . .	Middle District, . .	Boston.
Paul Hannagan, . .	South Eastern District, .	Lawrence.
Mary E. Halley, . .	Special Duty, . .	Lawrence.
Fannie B. Ames, . .	Special Duty, . .	Boston.
John E. Griffen, . .	Special Duty, . .	Boston.
Wm. R. Byrne, . .	Special Duty, . .	Boston.

CONCLUSION.

The importance of many of the matters treated in this report must be my excuse, if I need any, for its extreme length. It has been my sincere endeavor to present a clear and full statement of the services rendered by the district police for the year 1891. To this end I have included all facts and statistics tending to show what has been done and attempted, and I have ventured to incorporate in this report such suggestions and recommendations which the experience of another year has indicated as necessary and proper.

I am pleased to be able to report that the discipline of the force leaves nothing to be desired. Its workings have been in harmony, and the officers have shown an earnest purpose to meet the just expectations of the chief executive of the Commonwealth and of their immediate chief.

That the Massachusetts District Police possesses the confidence of all good citizens and of all those in authority is encouraging to every member of the force. This high standard it shall ever be my duty and pride to maintain.

I am under obligation to the law department of the State government, and I beg the privilege of placing on record my sense of indebtedness to the Honorable the Attorney-General and his assistants, who have kindly advised me when I have sought their counsel.

I wish also to express my thanks to Inspectress Fannie B. Ames for her able services in translating the French industrial laws which I have embodied in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

RUFUS R. WADE,

Chief District Police.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Women as Factory Inspectors,	6
Inspection Department,	7
Employment of Children,	8
Ventilation of School Buildings,	23
So-called Sweating System,	41
Protection of Human Life in Case of Fire,	48
Weavers' Fine Bill,	51
Security of Elevators,	113
Guarding Machinery,	115
Report of Accidents in Manufacturing and Mercantile Establish- ments,	117
Inspection Reports, by Districts,	135
Report of Inspectress Mrs. Fannie B. Ames, Special Duty,	434
Report of Inspectress Miss Mary E. Halley, Special Duty,	448
Report of Inspector John E. Griffen, Special Duty,	460
Report of Inspector Wm. R. Byrne, Special Duty,	474
Hotels provided with Rope Fire-escapes,	486
Reports of Detective Officers, by Districts,	501
Report of William H. Proctor, Special Duty,	508
Disposition of Forfeited Liquors,	511
Appropriations and Expenditures,	517
Roster of District Police,	518
Conclusion,	519

